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Wednesday

14 December, 2016

23 Agrahayana, 1938 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, the 14th December, 2016/23rd 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 Shiv Lal Balmiki**, a former Member of this House, on the 24th of November 2016, at the age of 79 years.

Born in September, 1937, in Uttar Pradesh, **Shri Balmiki** was educated at the Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

A social worker, **Shri Balmiki** worked for the upliftment of dalits and the weaker sections of the society. **Shri Balmiki** started his legislative career as a Member of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly in 1969 and was Member of that Assembly from 1969 to 1974. He also served as the Minister of State in the Ministry of Panchayati Raj in the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

Shri Shiv Lal Balmiki represented the State of Uttar Pradesh in this House from September, 1981 to April, 1982.

In the passing away of **Shri Shiv Lal Balmiki**, the country has lost a noted parliamentarian and an able administrator.

We deeply mourn the passing away of **Shri Shiv Lal Balmiki**.

I request 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.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Report and Accounts (2015-16) of TRIFED, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Twenty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED), 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 Federation.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5967/16/16]

Notifications of the Ministry of Labour and Employment

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 15 of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Labour and Employment:—

- (1) S.O. 1632 (E), dated the 4th May, 2016, appointing the officers mentioned therein to exercise the functions of appellate authority under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 in respect of the industrial establishments under the control of Central Government or a Railways administration, or a major port, mine or oil-field situated anywhere in India.
- (2) S.O. 2676 (E), dated the 10th August, 2016, publishing corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 1632 (E), dated the 4th May, 2016 (in Hindi only).
- (3) G.S.R. 976 (E), dated the 7th October, 2016, publishing the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Central (Amendment) Rules, 2016.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) *See* No. L.T. 5972/16/16]

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5971/16/16]

I. Notification of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas

II. Reports and Accounts (2015-16) of Balmer Lawrie and Company Limited, Kolkata and PNGRB, New Delhi and related papers

III. Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India and GAIL (India) Limited, for 2016-17

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Notification No. F.No. M(I)/T4S/CGD/1/2010, dated the 24th November, 2016, publishing the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Technical Standards and Specifications including Safety Standards for City or Local Natural Gas Distribution Networks) Amendment Regulations, 2016, under Section 62 of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board Act, 2006.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5981/16/16]

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) Annual Report and Accounts of the Balmer Lawrie and Company Limited, 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. 5979/16/16]

(ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) and (2) of Section 41 of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board Act, 2006:—

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB), 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. 6218/16/16]

III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and GAIL (India) Limited, for the year 2016-17.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6219/16/16]

I. Reports and Accounts (2014-15 and 2015-16) of Commission, Companies, Institutes and Centre and related papers

II. Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India and IREDA for 2016-17

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER, THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL, THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY, AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (2) of Section 101 of the Electricity Act, 2003:—

(a) Eighth Annual Report of the Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission (JERC) for the State of Goa and Union Territories, Gurgaon, Haryana, for the year 2015-16.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5920/16/16]

(2) 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-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharat Gold Mines Limited (BGML), Karnataka, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5919/16/16]

(ii) (a) Thirtieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Power Finance Corporation Limited (PFC), 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. 5913/16/16]

(iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL), 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. 5918/16/16]

(iv) (a) Twenty-Eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the THDC India Limited (THDCIL), Rishikesh, Uttarakhand, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5917/16/16]

(v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited (SJVN), Shimla, Himachal Pradesh, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5916/16/16]

- (vi) (a) Sixteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Narmada Hydroelectric Development Corporation Limited (NHDC), Bhopal, 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. 5915/16/16]
- (vii)(a) Forty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (REC), 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. 5914/16/16]
- (viii) (a) Fortieth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC), New Delhi, along with that of its subsidiary companies, 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. 5755/16/16]
- (ix) (a) Fortieth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited (NHPC), Faridabad, Haryana, along with that of its subsidiary companies, 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. 5756/16/16]
- (3) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
 - (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Wind Energy (NIWE), Chennai, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Performance Review of the above Institute, for the year 2015-16.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5926/16/16]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Jawaharlal Nehru Aluminium Research Development and Design Centre (JNARDDC), Nagpur, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5921/16/16]

(iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Miners' Health (NIMH), Nagpur, 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. 6220/16/16]

(iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Rock Mechanics (NIRM), Bengaluru, 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. 5922/16/16]

(v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Power Research Institute (CPRI), Bengaluru, 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. 5923/16/16]

(vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Power Training Institute (NPTI), Faridabad, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5927/16/16]

II. Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of New and Renewable Energy) and the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited (IREDA), for the year 2016-17.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5925/16/16]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry**II. Reports and Accounts (2014-15 and 2015-16) of Organization, Company, Authority, Fund, Boards, Federation, Institutes and Council and related papers****III. Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India and ITPO for 2016-17**

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 Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Commerce), under sub-section (3) of Section 55 of the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005:—

(1) G.S.R. 771 (E), dated the 8th August, 2016 publishing the Special Economic Zones (Amendment) Rules, 2016, along with Explanatory Note.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5329/16/16]

(2) G.S.R. 1094 (E), dated the 26th November, 2016 publishing the Special Economic Zones (Amendment) Rules, 2016, along with Explanatory Note and statement of objects and reasons.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6016/16/16]

- II. (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) Thirty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the India Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO), 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 Organisation.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5995/16/16]

(ii) (a) Eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor Development Corporation Limited. (DMICDC), 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 thereon.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6009/16/16]

(2) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 19 of the Marine Products Export Development Authority Act, 1972:—

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA), Kochi, 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 Authority.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6007/16/16]

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

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor Project Implementation Trust Fund (DMIC PITF), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6221/16/16]

(ii) (a) Sixty-second Annual Report of the Tea Board India, Kolkata, for the year 2015-16.

(b) Sixty-second Annual Accounts of the Tea Board India, Kolkata, 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. 6012/16/16]

(iii) (a) Fifty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Federation of Indian Export Organisations (FIEO), 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 Federation.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6010/16/16]

(iv) (a) Fifty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT), 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. 5994/16/16]

(v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Productivity Council (NPC), 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. 6006/16/16]

(vi) (a) Thirteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Export Promotion Council for EOUs and SEZs (EPCES), 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. 6008/16/16]

(vii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Diamond Institute (IDI), Surat, 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. 6005/16/16]

(viii) (a) Seventy-sixth Annual Report of the Coffee Board, Bengaluru, for the year 2015-16.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Coffee Board, Bengaluru, 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. 6011/16/16]

(ix) (a) Annual Report of the Rubber Board, Kottayam, Kerala, for the year 2015-16.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Rubber Board, Kottayam, 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. 6015/16/16]

III. Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry) and the India Trade Promotion Organization (ITPO), for the year 2016-17.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6004/16/16]

Report and Accounts (2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16) of various Authorities, Institute and Center and related papers

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अनिल माधव दवे): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 38S and 38T of the Wild Life (Protection) Amendment Act, 2006:-

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA), 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 Authority.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5652/16/16]

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

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the G.B. Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development (GBPIHED), Almora, Uttarakhand, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report.

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

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6020/16/16]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Biodiversity Authority, Chennai, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6019/16/16]

(iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History (SACON), Coimbatore, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6021/16/16]

I. Reports and Accounts (2014-15 and 2015-16) of the Haj Committee of India, Mumbai NMDFC, New Delhi, Central Wakf Council, New Delhi and Dadra and Nagar Haveli Wakf Board, Silvassa and related papers

II. Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India and NMDFC for 2016-17

SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi, I lay on the Table:—

- I. (i) (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 34 of the Haj Committee Act, 2002:—

(a) Annual Accounts of the Haj Committee of India, Mumbai, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the Annual Accounts of the Haj Committee of India, for the year 2014-15.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5865/16/16]

- (ii) 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) Twenty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC), 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. 5864/16/16]

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

(1) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Waqf Council, 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. 5866/16/16]

- (2) (a) Administrative Report of the Haj Committee of India, Mumbai, for the year 2015-16.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6222/16/16]

(3) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Dadra and Nagar Haveli Waqf Board, Silvassa, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, for the year 2015-16.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5869/16/16]

II. Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Minority Affairs) and the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC), for the year 2016-17.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5867/16/16]

Report and Accounts (2015-16) of KVIC, Mumbai and related papers

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

(a) Annual Report of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), Mumbai, for the year 2015-16.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), Mumbai, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon.

(c) Statements by Government accepting the above Reports.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6059/16/16]

Notification of the Ministry of Home Affairs

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): Sir, I lay on the Table, under Section 167 of the Assam Rifles Act, 2006, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Notification No. G.S.R. 174, dated August 21- August 27, 2016 (Weekly Gazette), publishing the Assam Rifles Civil Staff Group 'B' Posts Recruitment Rules, 2016.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6078/16/16]

I. Reports and Accounts (2015-16) of various Company, Corporation, Council, Institutes and Centres and related papers

II. Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India and BIBCOLD, IVCOLD and BIRAC for 2016-17

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): 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) Twenty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Vaccines Corporation Limited (IVCOL), Gurgaon, Haryana, 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. 5883/16/16]

(ii) (a) Twenty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharat Immunologicals and Biologicals Corporation Limited (BIBCOL), Bulandshahr (U.P.), 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. 5884/16/16]

(iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and 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. 5889/16/16]

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

(i) (a) Annual Report of the Institute of Life Sciences (ILS), Bhubaneswar, for the year 2015-16.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6082/16/16]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Plant Genome Research (NIPGR), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5873/16/16]

(iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Bioresources and Sustainable Development (IBSD), Imphal, Manipur, 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. 5874/16/16]

(iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology (RGCB), Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, 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. 5878/16/16]

(v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Regional Centre for Biotechnology (RCB), Faridabad, Haryana, 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. 5876/16/16]

(vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Translational Health Science and Technology Institute (THSTI), Faridabad, Haryana, 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. 5886/16/16]

(vii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Centre for Cell Science (NCCS), Pune, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5877/16/16]

(viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Immunology (NII), 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. 5881/16/16]

(ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Agri-Food Biotechnology Institute (NABI), Mohali, (Punjab), 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. 5879/16/16]

- (x) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Center of Innovative and Applied Bioprocessing (CIAB) Mohali, Punjab, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Statement by the Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5885/16/16]
- (xi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Brain Research Centre (NBRC), Manesar, Haryana, 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. 5882/16/16]
- (xii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Animal Biotechnology (NIAB), 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. 5875/16/16]
- (xiii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Centre for DNA Fingerprinting and Diagnostics (CDFD), 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. 5880/16/16]
- (xiv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Biomedical Genomics (NIBMG), Kalyani, West Bengal, 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. 5887/16/16]
- (xv)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute for Stem Cell Science and Regenerative Medicine (InStem), Bengaluru, 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. 5888/16/16]
- II. (1) (a) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Biotechnology, Ministry of Science and Technology) and the Bharat Immunologicals and Biologicals Corporation Limited (BIBCOL), for the year 2016-17.
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Memorandum of Understanding. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5890/16/16]

- (2) (a) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Biotechnology, Ministry of Science and Technology) and the Indian Vaccines Corporation Ltd. (IVCOL), for the year 2016-17.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Memorandum of Understanding. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5891/16/16]
- (3) (a) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Biotechnology, Ministry of Science and Technology) and the Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC), for the year 2016-17.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Memorandum of Understanding. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6083/16/16]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs

II. Statement on Quarterly Review of the trends in receipts and expenditure in relation to the Budget, 2016-17

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. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, under Section 241 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016:—
- (1) G.S.R. 831 (E), dated the 29th August, 2016, publishing the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Salary, Allowances and other Terms and Conditions of Service of Chairperson and Members) Rules, 2016.
 - (2) G.S.R. 1108 (E), dated the 30th November, 2016, publishing the Insolvency and Bankruptcy (Application to Adjudicating Authority) Rules, 2016.
 - (3) IBBI/2016-17/GN/REG001, dated the 22nd November, 2016, publishing the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Model Bye-Laws and Governing Board of Insolvency Professional Agencies) Regulations, 2016.
 - (4) IBBI/2016-17/GN/REG002, dated the 22nd November, 2016, publishing the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Insolvency Professional Agencies) Regulations, 2016.

(5) No. IBBI/2016-17/GN/REG003, dated the 23rd November, 2016, publishing the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Insolvency Professionals) Regulations, 2016.

(6) IBBI/2016-17/GN/REG004, dated the 30th November, 2016, publishing the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Insolvency Resolution Process for Corporate Persons) Regulations, 2016.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (6) See No. L.T. 6105/16/16]

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Statement on Quarterly Review of the trends in receipts and expenditure in relation to the Budget, at the end of the second quarter of the financial year 2016-17 and Statement explaining deviations in meeting the obligations of the Government under the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003, under sub-section (1) and (3) (b) of Section 7 of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5894/16/16]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Shipping

II. Reports and Accounts (2015-16) of various Companies, Port Trust, Authority, Organization, Academy and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Shipping, under sub-section (4) of Section 124 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:—

(1) G.S.R. 1051 (E), dated the 9th November, 2016, publishing the Tuticorin Port Trust Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2016.

(2) G.S.R. 1052 (E), dated the 9th November, 2016, publishing the Tuticorin Port Trust Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2016.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) See No. L.T. 5766/16/16]

II. (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-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Limited (CIWTC), 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) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5932/16/16]
- (ii) (a) Fortieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Dredging Corporation of India Limited (DCI), Visakhapatnam, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5930/16/16]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Shipping Corporation of India Limited (SCI), 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. 5931/16/16]
- (iv) (a) Eleventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Sethusamudram Corporation Limited (SCL), Chennai, 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. 5933/16/16]
- (2) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (2) of Section 103 and Section 106 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:—
 - (i) (a) Administration Report of the Cochin Port Trust (CoPT), Cochin, Kerala, for the year 2015-16.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the Cochin Port Trust, Cochin, Kerala, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Port Trust.

- (d) Review by Government of the Annual Accounts of the above Port Trust. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5765/16/16]
- (ii) (a) Annual Accounts of the Tariff Authority for Major Ports (TAMP), Mumbai, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (b) Review by Government of the Annual Accounts of the above Authority. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5935/16/16]
- (3) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
 - (i) (a) Fiftieth Annual Report of the Seamen's Provident Fund Organisation (SPFO), Mumbai, for the year 2015-16.
 - (b) Fiftieth Annual Accounts of the Seamen's Provident Fund Organisation, (SPFO), Mumbai, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Organisation. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5936/16/16]
 - (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Academy of Highway Engineers (IAHE), 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 Academy. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5938/16/16]

REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित कृषि संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2016-17) के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- (i) Thirty-first Report on action taken by the Government on the recommendations/ observations contained in the Twenty-third Report on 'Demands for Grants (2016-17)' of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries; and
 - (ii) Thirty-second Report on action taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Twenty-fourth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2016-17)' of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries).
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**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL AND STEEL**

श्री राम विचार नेताम (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं इस्पात मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों (2016-17) के संबंध में समिति (सोलहवें लोक सभा) के बीसवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई के संबंध में कोयला और इस्पात संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के छब्बीसवें प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON PETROLEUM AND
NATURAL GAS**

SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA (Gujarat): 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 Petroleum and Natural Gas (2016-17):—

- (i) Fifteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Tenth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas (2015-16) on the subject 'Functioning of Petroleum Conservation Research Association' pertaining to the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas;
 - (ii) Sixteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twelfth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas (2015-16) on 'Demands for Grants (2016-17)' of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas'; and
 - (iii) Seventeenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirteenth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas (2015-16) on 'Functioning of Directorate General of Hydrocarbons' pertaining to the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.
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**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS**

SHRI MOTILAL VORA (Chhattisgarh): 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 Railways (2016-17):—

- (i) Eleventh Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations of the Committee contained in their Ninth Report on 'Demand for Grants 2016-17' of the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board); and
- (ii) Twelfth Report on the subject 'Safety and Security in Railways' pertaining to the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board).

**STATEMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS**

SHRI MOTILAL VORA (Chhattisgarh): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Statement on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I of the Eighth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Fourth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16) of the Ministry of Railways'.

PAPERS LAID ON TABLE — *Contd.*

- I. Reports and Accounts (2014-15 and 2015-16) of various Companies and NATRIP, New Delhi and related papers**
- II. Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India and various companies and MoU between Government of India and HSL, SSL, NEPA Ltd. and HEC Ltd.**

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) Thirtieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Braithwaite Burn and Jessop Construction Company Limited (BBJ), 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. 6089/16/16]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the M/s Bridge and Roof Company (India) Limited, 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. 6087/16/16]
 - (iii) (a) Thirty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of National Bicycle Corporation of India Limited (NBCIL), Mumbai, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6088/16/16]
 - (iv) (a) Sixty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the NEPA Limited, Napanagar, Madhya Pradesh, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6090/16/16]
 - (v) (a) Forty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Richardson and Cruddas (1972) Limited (R&C), Mumbai, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6091/16/16]
 - (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited (HECL), Ranchi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6092/16/16]
- (2) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Automotive Testing and R&D Infrastructure Project (NATRIP), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report and giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6093/16/16]
- II. (1) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises) and the Richardson and Cruddas (1972) Limited, for the year 2016-17. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6094/16/16]
- (2) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises) and the Hindustan Salts Limited (HSL), for the year 2016-17. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6099/16/16]
- (3) Memorandum of Understanding between the Hindustan Salts Limited (Holding Company) and the Sambhar Salts Limited, for the year 2016-17. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6096/16/16]
- (4) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises) and the NEPA Limited, for the year 2016-17. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6097/16/16]
- (5) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises) and the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited (HEC), for the year 2016-17. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6098/16/16]

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Reports of the 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-second Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce on "Ease of doing Business; and

- (ii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce on Demands for Grants (2016-17) pertaining to Demand No. 12 of the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion.

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs on Demands for Grants (2016-17) pertaining to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

RE. DEMAND TO TAKE UP THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES BILL, 2014

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; please. *...(Interruptions)...* Please. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, हमारी एक request है कि आप The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2014 को आज इस हाउस में पास करा दीजिए। अगर इस पर पूरा हाउस agree हो, तो हम लोग पहले इसको पास कर लें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. *...(Interruptions)...* I believe, yes. *...(Interruptions)...* Yes. *...(Interruptions)...* Agreed. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: जो disabled persons परेशान हो रहे हैं, यह बिल उनके हक में है। आप पहले इसको पास करवा दीजिए। *...(व्यवधान)...* इसको चर्चा के बगैर पास करवा दीजिए। *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): हम लोग भी तैयार हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: हम लोग इसको बगैर चर्चा के पास कराने को तैयार हैं। आप पहले इसको पास करा दीजिए। *...(व्यवधान)...* अगर सत्ता पक्ष तैयार हो, तो आप पहले इसको ले लीजिए और इसको पास करा दीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I believe, if all of you stand up....*...(Interruptions)...* If all of you stand up, what do I do? *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: हम लोग चाहते हैं कि आप अभी इसको शुरू करवा दीजिए। *...(व्यवधान)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, we all are of this view that

this Bill must get passed. ...(Interruptions)... This is the marginalized section of society. ...(Interruptions)...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री और संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, इसको अभी कर लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... The Minister is ready. इसको अभी कर लीजिए, ...(व्यवधान)... क्योंकि उसके बाद तो ये हाउस नहीं चलने देने वाले हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

युवक कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विजय गोयल): हम चाहते हैं कि पहले इसको पास करिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप सदन चलने नहीं देते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

सुश्री मायावती (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, इसको पहले ले लीजिए और बिना चर्चा के पास करवा दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: सर, इसको अभी ले लें। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: चर्चा की जरूरत ही नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, it is a listed Business in the List of Business for 2.00 p.m. ...(Interruptions)... We will take it up at 2.00 p.m. ...(Interruptions)...

सुश्री मायावती: माननीय उपसभापति जी, यदि सत्ता पक्ष को इस पर कोई एतराज नहीं है, तो इसको अभी लेने में कोई दिक्कत नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... आप इसको अभी पास करवा दें। हम लोग बिल्कुल तैयार हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You take it up at 2.00 p.m. ...(Interruptions)... No. ...(Interruptions)... I know there is a consensus. ...(Interruptions)... We will take it up at 2.00 p.m. ...(Interruptions)...

सुश्री मायावती: इसको अभी लेने में क्या दिक्कत है? इसको अभी पास करवा दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: इसको अभी पास करना है? ...(व्यवधान)...

सुश्री मायावती: अभी हम लोग बिल्कुल तैयार हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is good. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, we all are of this view that this Bill should be passed. ...(Interruptions)...

सुश्री मायावती: पूरा विपक्ष तैयार है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: सर, लीडर ऑफ द हाउस से पूछ लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am happy that. ...(Interruptions)...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, in so far as the priority is concerned, the priority should be given to this Bill. We are all united that this should be passed without any discussion so that it can be passed in the other House also. *...(Interruptions)...* If we do not pass it today, the other House would not be able to pass it. If we pass it today, then it can be easily passed in the other House and it can become a law. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am very happy. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, all of you, please. *...(Interruptions)...* Yes; I heard you. *...(Interruptions)...* I heard your point. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, let me say. *...(Interruptions)...* There is a procedural matter. *...(Interruptions)...* I will come. *...(Interruptions)...* That is what I am saying. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: We can take it up right now. *...(Interruptions)...* We can take it up straight away. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, all of you, resume your seat. *...(Interruptions)...* Please resume your seat. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Let this Bill be passed. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: We can pass it without having any discussion. *...(Interruptions)...* Let this Bill be passed unanimously. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: सर, नेता सदन भी तैयार हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...*

सुश्री मायावती: सर, माननीय नेता सदन भी तैयार हैं। आप इसको अभी पास करा दीजिए। सबसे पहले आप इसको पास करा दीजिए। *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: सर, आप इनकी राय ले लीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. *...(Interruptions)...* I heard your point. *...(Interruptions)...* I heard all of you. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, please resume your seat. *...(Interruptions)...* Misraji, I heard you. *...(Interruptions)...* Anand Sharmaji, I heard you. *...(Interruptions)...* Behenji, I heard you. *...(Interruptions)...* Naresh Agrawalji, I heard you. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You did not say anything Yechuryji. *...(Interruptions)...* Sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* But let me say. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you hear me also. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is a procedural question. *...(Interruptions)...* Let me say that. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: You have set a procedure in this House that nothing will be passed without any discussion. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am saying. ...(Interruptions)... I am coming to that. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: So please allow the discussion. ...(Interruptions)... This discussion, you please allow. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am going to say. ...(Interruptions)... No; please. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Raja, I know you have a 267 notice. ...(Interruptions)... But let me dispose of this. ...(Interruptions)... Now, sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know that. ...(Interruptions)... You want to speak on cyclone in Tamil Nadu. ...(Interruptions)... But let me dispose it of because every Member raised it and the Government also reacted, so I have to dispose of this matter. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): You direct them to give us the clarification. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, when the Bill comes. ...(Interruptions)... When the Bill is taken up. ...(Interruptions)... हो जाएगा, when the Bill is taken up. ...(Interruptions)... आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... No; please. ...(Interruptions)... No; let me complete. ...(Interruptions)... सुनिए, ...(व्यवधान)... I cannot allow all. ...(Interruptions)... Yes. ...(Interruptions)... No; please. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K. K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. P. TRIPATHI (Maharashtra): Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down Rageshji. ...(Interruptions)... See; Tripathiji, now, sit down. ...(Interruptions)... The point is this. ...(Interruptions)... I am very happy that there is a demand from the entire House, from all the Members, that the Bill should be passed. For that, I am very happy. ...(Interruptions)... It is very good news, a very good thing. Now, I am only stuck by a procedural problem. One, the Bill which you mentioned is already listed for 2.00 p.m. Therefore, there should be absolute consensus in the House for preponing it to Zero Hour. ...(Interruptions)... Yes; if there is absolute consensus, I have no problem. Two, the suggestion of LoP and some others was to pass the Bill without discussion. If any Member wants to say something on the Bill, he should also be allowed. Yes, we should pass it, but it should not be done without any discussion at all. Especially, the Members who have

[Mr. Deputy Chairman]

given amendments, have a right to speak. On that either at the time of moving the Amendment or earlier, they have a right to speak. So, we cannot deny that. Now, it is for the House to decide whether we should take it up or not.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, yes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the Government's view?

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, सेंस ऑफ द हाउस यही है, इसलिए आप इस बिल को ले लीजिए। आप बोलिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, for Zero Hour, notice under 267, I request Mr. Raja and Mr. Siva ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, मेरा भी नोटिस है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir, I have also given a Zero Hour notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, my suggestion is, since the entire House wants to take up the Bill now, you repeat your Zero Hour notice for tomorrow. That is the only way. Zero Hour notice under 267, you repeat for tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, everybody agrees and wants to take up the Bill now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): No, no. Sir, I have to raise a very important issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, I have to raise the issue of cyclone. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. I hope the House agrees. Only the cyclone matter I will allow because it is a very, very important issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am allowing the cyclone matter only. Two minutes for Mr. Raja and two minutes for Mr. Tiruchi Siva. Then, I will take up the Bill as per the consensus.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also have to speak on the cyclone matter.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. I have allowed two people. You have not given notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... All right. Now, Mr. Raja.

RE. DEVASTATION CAUSED BY CYCLONE VARDHAH IN CHENNAI AND OTHER PARTS OF TAMIL NADU

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I draw the attention of the Government to the fact that the terrific cyclone called 'Vardah' has devastated many districts of Tamil

Nadu hugely. The Chennai City, Thiruvallur District, Kanchipuram District, Vellore District, Dharmapuri District, Tiruvannamalai District, all these districts have been devastated. A number of people have already died. Thousands of trees have been uprooted. Telecommunications stand cut-off. Electricity poles have fallen and many parts of the Chennai city and several districts are in darkness. Electricity needs to be restored. At a time when people are passing through unimaginable miseries because of the decision of the Government on demonetization, this is adding to their miseries and sufferings. In such a situation, the State Government itself has asked for ₹ 1000 crore from the National Disaster Relief Fund immediately. The State Government has also asked for a Central team to visit the affected areas. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Shri Tiruchi Siva. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI D. RAJA: I urge upon the Government not to delay further and while strengthening the National Disaster Management Authority and the State Disaster Management Authority, the Centre should come forward without any delay to help the State which stands affected. Sir, while I urge upon the Government *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Shri Tiruchi Siva. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI D. RAJA: I urge upon the Government to reconsider its decision of demonetization. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): The Vardah cyclone, Sir, the worst ever witnessed by Chennai in the past many decades, has taken away the lives of 24 people. The whole of Chennai and the neighbouring districts have come to a standstill for the past two days and it may take a few weeks to get back to normalcy. Sir, apart from 24 people being feared to be dead, some more are still anticipated to be dead or may have died. All the trees on the roads are uprooted; no street signals, no light, no internet connectivity, no telephone connectivity is there, Sir. And because of demonetization, people don't have money in their hands. One litre of milk costs two hundred rupees and people are not able to buy that. The commercial loss is estimated to be about ₹ 8,000 crores. No shops are open and people are not able to resume to normalcy, Sir. So, the Central Government has to send an expert team to assess the losses due to the cyclone and, immediately, *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, Mr. Rangarajan. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, it has to extend, at least, ₹ 10,000 crores for the losses. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, Chennai is *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; it is all right. *...(Interruptions)...* Time over. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, kindly *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I want to take up the Bill. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, we need an early intervention of the Central Government. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I want to take up the Bill. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, Vardah cyclone has hit three Districts, *i.e.*, Chennai, Kancheepuramam and Tiruvallur. Ten huts have been completely ruined, and more than 13,000 people there have been displaced. The Government is feeding them now. They are out of their houses. Electricity, telephone, everything has been out of order and roads have been damaged. More than 15,000 trees have fallen on the streets. So, the transport system, itself, has been affected. I would like to record that according to ASSOCHAM, the productivity loss is ₹ 900 crores. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. *...(Interruptions)...* Make your demand. *...(Interruptions)...* Only on this issue, please. *...(Interruptions)...* If it is on cyclone *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Small and medium sector units are completely affected. *...(Interruptions)...* There is no employment. *...(Interruptions)...* What my colleague has said is correct. Today, milk costs ₹ 200 per litre. I would like to request the Government that the Central Government should immediately send a team and see that early assistance is given. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Dr. Subramanian Swamy.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY (Nominated): Sir, please ask him to sit down. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; Mr. Rangarajan, please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* I have to take up the Bill. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Sir, I have only one short suggestion here that the National Disaster Management Authority of the Ministry, should send a crisis management team to Tamil Nadu because Tamil Nadu has never faced this kind of a thing. It is an all-round devastation.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Mr. Chidambaram, do you want to say something?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM (Maharashtra): Sir, I endorse what fellow Members, Comrade Raja, Comrade Rangarajan and Mr. Tiruchi Siva have said. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. P. TRIPATHI (Maharashtra): Mr. Swamy, you are saying that Tamil Nadu has never faced such a situation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I think the matter is quite serious. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. P. TRIPATHI: So many times, Tsunami has ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Tripathiji, just a minute. ...*(Interruptions)*.... What should the Government do? Yes; I compliment the Government for positioning the NDRF in advance. I also compliment the Government for making available Army columns for rescue. What they have done is good, but more needs to be done. The first thing they should do is, respond to the Government of Tamil Nadu's request for financial aid. I know Governments ask for more; the Central Government usually gives less, but, immediately, the Prime Minister, the Finance Minister must consult each other and, today, they must announce a package of financial aid to the State Government. That is point one.

The second point is, — I am not diverting the subject to another pressing problem, but take my suggestion seriously — make sure that the ATMs and the bank branches are replenished in Tamil Nadu so that people can draw their own money today.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; thank you. Now, further consideration ...*(Interruptions)*... It is okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Further consideration ...*(Interruptions)*... That is okay; further consideration ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I have heard the hon. Members and the Government shares their concern. It is a serious crisis moment and, as has been pointed out, some anticipated action was taken in advance. The NDRF teams were there; the Army columns were there and rescue and relief operations were immediately carried out. Therefore, I have heard the suggestions of the hon. Members and I will take it into consideration and whatever needs to be immediately done, I will certainly have a discussion with the concerned people in the Government and we will take appropriate steps.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; thank you very much. Now, I am taking up further consideration of the Motion moved by Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot, *i.e.* the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Bill. I would like to say that I am taking this on the basis of the absolute consensus in this House and that is why deviating from the List of Business. Secondly, we have to pass this Bill before 12 O' clock. If we are not able to pass this Bill before 12 O' clock, then at 12 O' Clock, there will be Question Hour and we can take it up at 2.00 p.m. only. ...(*Interruptions*)... So, at 12 O' Clock, it is Question Hour and if it is not passed before 12 O' Clock, it will be taken up at 2.00 p.m. Okay; Mr. Minister, you have already moved it.

GOVERNMENT BILL — Contd.

The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2014

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

कि निःशक्त व्यक्तियों के अधिकारों पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र अभिसमय और उससे संबंधित या उसके आनुषंगिक विषयों को प्रभावी बनाने वाले विधेयक पर विचार किया जाए।

माननीय उपसभापति जी, यदि आपकी अनुमति हो, तो मैं इस विधेयक पर दो मिनट में अपनी बात रखना चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; ठीक है। आप दो मिनट बोल लीजिए। Two minutes for everybody, including the Minister.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: महोदय, 'निःशक्त व्यक्ति अधिकार विधेयक, 2014' फरवरी, 2014 में इस सदन में प्रस्तुत किया गया था। उसके बाद इसे स्टैंडिंग कमेटी को भेजा गया था। स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ने 82 सुझाव दिए थे, जिनमें से 59 सुझावों को हमने इस मूल विधेयक में संशोधन के लिए स्वीकार किया है। हम इस विधेयक के माध्यम से निःशक्त व्यक्तियों को और ज्यादा अधिकार देने जा रहे हैं। अभी तक निःशक्तजनों की सात श्रेणियां हैं। इस विधेयक के पारित होने के बाद इनकी 21 श्रेणियां हो जाएंगी। इसमें इनके शारीरिक, मानसिक, बौद्धिक और आर्थिक दृष्टि से विकास के लिए अनेक उपाय किए गए हैं, जैसे हमने इन दो-सवा दो वर्षों में यह प्रयास किया है कि निःशक्तजनों को सशक्त करने के लिए उनकी आवश्यकतानुसार सुगम्यता उपलब्ध कराई जाए। अभी तक हमने 4,959 कैम्पस आयोजित किए हैं, 5 लाख 80 हजार लाभार्थियों को उनकी आवश्यकतानुसार उपकरण देने प्रारंभ किए हैं, बहुत सारी नई योजनाएं बनाई हैं, जिनमें छात्रवृत्ति देने का प्रावधान किया है, ब्लाइंडज को पढ़ने के लिए ब्रेल भाषा तथा इसके साथ ही अन्य सुविधाएं देने का तय किया है। संकेत भाषा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, जो सुनते नहीं हैं, बोलते नहीं हैं, उनकी शिक्षा के लिए एक संस्थान स्थापित किया है और इस विधेयक में अनेक ऐसी विशेषताएं हैं, अनेक ऐसे प्रावधान हैं, जो निःशक्तजनों के सर्वांगीण विकास करने में सफलता प्राप्त करेंगे। मुझे खुशी है कि सदन इस विधेयक को बिना चर्चा के पारित करने के लिए तत्पर है, मैं सबका

धन्यवाद करता हूँ, अभिवादन भी करता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इसको पारित किया जाए।

The question was proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. I have before me a few names. But I want give two minutes each to everybody, whoever he is. Kindly bear with me. Now, Dr. Karan Singh.

DR. KARAN SINGH (NCT of Delhi): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2014 because by passing it, we are not only fulfilling an international obligation, but we are also fulfilling our obligation towards crores of disabled persons of our own country. The very modest estimate is that five per cent of people in India suffer from some form of disability, which means crores and crores of people, and very little attention is given to them. I remember forty years ago when I was the Health Minister, we had started some institution. Mr. Deputy Chairman, I myself have lived with fairly major locomotive disability for all my life. But one has to cope with it. Therefore, it is very important that people should realize the significance of this Bill. I have two points to make. Firstly, we have provided four per cent reservation for the disabled people. I request the Government to see that those four per cent vacancies are filled because reservation कागज पर है, लेकिन अगर आप वास्तविकता देखेंगे.... मुझे लगता है कि they are never filled up. Will the Minister assure the House that those reservations are, in fact, filled up? Secondly, a public education campaign should be launched. Our citizens must realize that people with disabilities have to be treated with special courtesy and consideration. It is civic value which we must develop. With these words, I support the Bill and conclude.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Next, Shri Naresh Agrawal, only two minutes.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, हमारी पार्टी इस बिल का समर्थन करती है, इसलिए हमने कहा कि बिना चर्चा के यह बिल पास हो जाना चाहिए। मैं इस पर कोई आलोचना नहीं करना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से दो-तीन बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। पहली बात तो यह है कि disable की परिभाषा को और सरल कर दीजिए। दूसरी बात यह है कि disable person को सर्टिफिकेट बनवाने के लिए सीएमओ तथा अन्य तमाम जगहों पर जाना पड़ता है, उसको भी आप देख लीजिए, क्योंकि इसमें उसको बहुत परेशानी होती है। इसके लिए आप कोई और ऐसा मैकेनिज्म बना दीजिए, जिससे disabled persons को बहुत ज्यादा तकलीफ न उठानी पड़े। तीसरी बात यह है कि इनका आरक्षण का कोटा बढ़ा दीजिए ताकि समाज इनको अंगीकृत कर ले, क्योंकि ये समाज में एक तरह से अलग-थलग हो जाते हैं। अगर ये कमाऊ पूत हो जाएंगे, कमाने वाले हो जाएंगे, तो समाज इनको जल्दी स्वीकार कर लेगा। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Md. Nadimul Haque, only two minutes.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, on behalf of the All India Trinamool Congress Party and on my own behalf, I rise to support the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2014 wholeheartedly. This Bill has come at a right time. We welcome the move of the Government to increase the categories from seven to twenty-one. The Government has given reservation to the physically and mentally challenged people up to four per cent. I welcome it. But I would like the Minister to ensure that these vacancies are filled up from among these people. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri C. P. Narayanan.

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, just one minute.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. I have already called Shri C. P. Narayanan.

SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Sir, on behalf of my Party, I support the Bill. It is a Bill that would satisfy the demands of crores of our disabled. But while moving this Bill, the Government has brought in 119 Amendments. I cannot refer to each one of them, but I would refer to two of them. On page 4, Article...
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You could talk about it at the time of Amendments.

SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Sir, I just want to say...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. You may speak at that time. When the Amendments are taken up, I would allow you.

SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Sir, generally, the provisions made in the Bill are good. But, at many places in the Bill, the Government has brought in such amendments which would curtail the rights of the disabled. That is my fear. Unless some of them are corrected, unless some of them are amended, millions of our disabled would not get either a job or the necessary treatment.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Have you given notice for amendments?

SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, at that point of time, I would allow you to speak. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: All right, Sir. This is what I had to say.

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN (Odisha): Sir, this is a very important

Bill. I fully support this Bill. It seeks to bring equality of opportunity, accessibility, equality between men and women, respect for the evolving capacities of children with disabilities and respect for the rights of children with disabilities to preserve their identities. India is a signatory to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Do you support the Bill?

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Yes, Sir. I support this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is enough. Okay. Shri Satish Chandra Misra.

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, बहुजन समाज पार्टी इस बिल का पूर्ण रूप से समर्थन कर रही है। लेकिन इसके साथ मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि चूँकि मैं इनके साथ व्यक्तिगत रूप से पिछले 30 वर्षों से जुड़ा रहा हूँ, इसलिए मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि इनको डिसेबल्ड कहना भी ठीक नहीं है, ये डिफरेंटली एबल्ड लोग हैं, जिनके अंदर एक केपेबिलिटी वह है, जो हमारे अन्दर नहीं है, इसलिए, they should be called 'differently abled'.

सर, दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी पार्टी की मुखिया सुश्री मायावती जी जब उत्तर प्रदेश की मुख्यमंत्री थीं, तो उन्होंने क्लास 1 से लेकर 12th तक ही नहीं, बल्कि इस वर्ल्ड की पहली युनिवर्सिटी, डा. शकुंतला मिश्रा नेशनल रिहैबिलिटेशन युनिवर्सिटी बनाई, जिसमें 50 परसेंट रिजर्वेशन सिर्फ डिसेबल्ड के लिए किया गया है और आज वह इस समय इस प्रदेश की ही नहीं, देश की ही नहीं, बल्कि पूरी दुनिया की सबसे अकेली ऐसी युनिवर्सिटी है, जहां डिसेबल्ड के लिए recognition करते हुए 50 परसेंट का रिजर्वेशन दिया गया है। यह लखनऊ में है। **...(समय की घंटी)...** इसलिए हमारी पार्टी इस बिल का पूर्ण रूप से समर्थन करती है, लेकिन सिर्फ यह कहना चाहती है कि इस रिजर्वेशन को, जो आपने इसमें दिया है, इसको आप लागू करिए। इसमें लोगों को मजबूर होकर कोर्ट न जाना पड़े, क्योंकि कई पीआईएल्स हमने अपने नाम से खुद लगाई थीं कि इनका जो रिजर्वेशन है, वह इनको दिया जाए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Shri Vijayasai Reddy; earlier two minutes, please. He is the last speaker. Then, we would take up the passage of the Bill.

SHRI D. P. TRIPATHI (Maharashtra): Sir, just one minute.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You should have given your name early.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, on behalf of the YSR Congress Party, I rise to support this Bill. I would like to bring to the notice of the Government one important issue. Insofar as the Disabilities Bill is concerned. **...(Interruptions)...** Sir, in fact, in the original Bill that was introduced in 2014, there was a provision for reservation up to five percent, while in the present Amendment Bill, unfortunately, it has been reduced to four per cent. In the light of the fact that the categories of disabilities have increased from seven to 21, there

[Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy]

is every necessity to increase the percentage of reservation to five per cent. More so, there is one more important issue. Probably, the Government has inadvertently omitted to consider this issue. In some of the States where the reservation has already reached 50 per cent, this 5 per cent reservation or 4 per cent reservation which is now being considered, should be over and above 50 per cent, and therefore, the disabled person should not be denied this benefit on the pretext that it has exceeded 50 per cent. I request the hon. Minister to kindly take this aspect into consideration and do the needful for the disabled persons.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, a number of hon. Members are raising their hands. I see all of them. But I respectfully regret to accommodate them. I am sorry, I am not able to accommodate them. Mr. Minister, do you have to say anything in reply?

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: माननीय उपसभापति जी, आदरणीय कर्ण सिंह जी ने यहां आरक्षण संबंधी चर्चा उठाई। मैं इस अवसर पर निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अभी इन लोगों के लिए जो 3 प्रतिशत आरक्षण का प्रावधान है, हमने उसे बढ़ाकर 4 प्रतिशत किया है और नए आरक्षण के अनुसार पदों पर भर्ती करने का काम हम करेंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. I am not listening to anybody. You need not control me. I allowed the Minister. Sit down. Jaya Bachchanji, you need not control this House. I will do my job. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि मई, 2014 में दिव्यांगजनों के लिए जो रिक्त स्थान थे, उनकी संख्या 14,691 के आसपास थी। हमने 15 मई, 2015 से विशेष भर्ती अभियान चलाया और लगभग 12,672 रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति की। अब लगभग 3000 जो रिक्त स्थान हैं, उनकी पूर्ति के लिए विशेष अभियान चलाया जा रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Jayaji, all the names which I got in time, were called. So many ideas will come to so many MPs. I am not able to accommodate them. You cannot trouble me like this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: आदरणीय नरेश अग्रवाल जी ने यहां प्रमाण-पत्र संबंधी चर्चा की। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अब उनके लिए देशव्यापी परिचय-पत्र बनेगा। आज एक जिले का परिचय-पत्र दूसरे जिले में नहीं चलता, दूसरे प्रदेश में नहीं चलता। हमने व्यवस्था की है कि अब वह सारे देश में चलेगा, जिससे सभी राज्य सरकार और भारत सरकार की जो योजनाएं हैं, सबका लाभ उन्हें मिलेगा और वे वंचित नहीं रहेंगे। ऐसा यूनिवर्सल आइडेंटिटी कार्ड बनाने का काम हमने एक एजेंसी के माध्यम से प्रारम्भ कर दिया है और अगले डेढ़ साल के अंदर सभी के परिचय-पत्र बन जाएंगे। वर्तमान में जो 3 प्रतिशत आरक्षण है, उसे बढ़ाकर हमने 4 प्रतिशत कर दिया है। वर्ष 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार जो 2 करोड़ 68 लाख इनकी संख्या है, वह लगभग 2.2 प्रतिशत बनती है। पहले जो 3 परसेंट आरक्षण था, हमने उसे बढ़ाकर 4 परसेंट किया है।

आदरणीय नारायणन जी, सतीश चन्द मिश्रा जी और एक अन्य माननीय सदस्य ने यहां जिन विषयों को उठाया है, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि केरल में हमने एक दिव्यांग विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने का निर्णय लिया है, घोषणा की है। उसके लिए बजट प्रावधान हो गया है और अगले सत्र से वह प्रारम्भ भी हो जाएगा। कुल मिलाकर हमने जो प्रयास किए हैं, वे दर्शाते हैं कि हमने इस विभाग को सक्रिय बनाया है, जीवंत बनाया है और आपको आश्चस्त करना चाहता हूं कि विधेयक पारित होने के बाद जो नया अधिनियम बनेगा, नए कानून बनेंगे, उसमें हम उन सभी समस्याओं का समाधान करने का प्रयास करेंगे, जिनकी आवश्यकता आज दिव्यांगजनों को होती है। मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूं कि विधेयक पारित होने के बाद जो कानून बनेगा, उसमें जो प्रावधान होंगे, उनसे सभी दिव्यांगजन लाभान्वित होंगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. ...*(Interruptions)*... All those whose requests were received in time, I have allowed them. Now, the question is:

That the Bill to give effect to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

In Clause 2, there are 15 Amendments. Amendment (No. 128) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy, and Amendment (Nos. 4 to 17) by Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot. Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy, are you moving your Amendment?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): I am not moving my Amendment. But I would like to submit one thing. Private establishment means a company, firm, cooperative or other society, body, club, association, trust, agency, institution, organization, union, factory or such other establishment as the appropriate Government may, by notification, specify.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you moving your Amendment?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: I am not moving my Amendment; I am giving the definition of 'private establishment.'

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; all right. This is not moved. He is not moving but you should consider it. That is okay. All right. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Minister, you move the Amendment.

CLAUSE 2 — DEFINITIONS

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

- (4) कि पृष्ठ 2, पंक्ति 11, शब्द “यथास्थिति” के पश्चात् शब्द तथा अंक “धारा 13 की उपधारा (3) या” अंतःस्थापित किए जाएं ।

- (5) कि पृष्ठ 2, पंक्ति 24, शब्द “सामाजिक” के पश्चात् शब्द “भाव संबंधी” अंतःस्थापित किए जाएं।
- (6) कि पृष्ठ 3, पंक्ति 7, शब्द “श्रव्य” के पश्चात् शब्द “वीडियो, द्रश्य, प्रदर्शन, संकेत भाषा” अंतःस्थापित किए जाएं।
- (7) कि पृष्ठ 3, पंक्ति 10 के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित अंतःस्थापित किया जाए, अर्थात्:—
 ‘(छक) निशक्तता के संबंध में “विभेद” से निःशक्तता के आधार पर कोई विभेद, अपवर्जन, निर्बंधन अभिप्रेत है जो राजनैतिक, आर्थिक, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, सिविल या किसी अन्य क्षेत्र में सभी मानव अधिकारों और मूलभूत स्वतंत्रता के साथ किसी सामान्य आधार पर मान्यता, उपभोग या प्रयोग के प्रयोजन या ह्रासित करने को प्रभाव देना या अकृत करना है और जिसके अंतर्गत विभेद के सभी प्रकार और सचित आवास देने से इनकार करना शामिल है।’
- (8) कि पृष्ठ 3, पंक्ति 11 से 15 के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रतिस्थापित किया जाए, अर्थात्:—
 ‘(ज) “स्थापन” के अंतर्गत कोई सरकारी और प्राइवेट स्थापन भी हैं;’
- (9) कि पृष्ठ 3, पंक्ति 16 के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित अंतःस्थापित किया जाए, अर्थात्:—
 ‘(जक) “सरकारी स्थापन” से केंद्रीय अधिनियम या राज्य अधिनियम द्वारा या उसके अधीन स्थापित कोई निगम या सरकार या किसी स्थानीय प्राधिकारी या कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 2 में यथा परिभाषित किसी सरकारी कंपनी के स्वामित्वाधीन या नियंत्रणाधीन या सहायता प्राप्त कोई प्राधिकरण या निकाय अभिप्रेत है और जिसमें किसी सरकार का विभाग भी सम्मिलित है;’
- (10) कि पृष्ठ 3, पंक्ति 20 में शब्द “पहुंच” के स्थान पर शब्द “पहुंच के लिए स्वतंत्र और सूचित विनिश्चय लेने के लिए” प्रतिस्थापित किए जाएं।
- (11) कि पृष्ठ 3, पंक्ति 20 के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित अंतःस्थापित किया जाए, अर्थात्:—
 ‘(टक) “सूचना और संचार प्रौद्योगिकी” के अंतर्गत सूचना और प्रौद्योगिकी से संबंधित सभी सेवाएं और अभिनव परिवर्तन भी हैं जिसके अंतर्गत टेलीकोम सेवाएं, वेब आधारित सेवाएं, इलैक्ट्रॉनिक और मुद्रण सेवाएं, आंकिकी और वास्तविक सेवाएं भी हैं;’
- (12) कि पृष्ठ 3, पंक्ति 33 और 34 हटा दी जाएं।
- (13) कि पृष्ठ 4, पंक्ति 2, शब्द “जिससे अन्य व्यक्तियों के साथ समान रूप से समाज में पूर्ण और प्रभावी भागीदारी में बाधा” के स्थान पर शब्द “जिससे, अन्य व्यक्तियों के साथ पारस्परिक समान रूप से एक दूसरे को प्रभावित करने में समान रूप से समाज में पूर्ण और प्रभावी भागीदारी में बाधा” प्रतिस्थापित किए जाएं।
- (14) कि पृष्ठ 4, पंक्ति 8 के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित अंतःस्थापित किया जाए, अर्थात्:—
 ‘(धक) “प्राइवेट स्थापन” से कोई कंपनी, फर्म, सहकारी या अन्य सोसाइटी, संगम,

न्यास, अभिकरण, संस्थान, संगठन, संघ, कारखाना या ऐसा कोई स्थापन जो समुचित सरकार अधिसूचना द्वारा विनिर्दिष्ट करें;

(धख) “सार्वजनिक भवन” से कोई सरकारी या निजी भवन जो जनता द्वारा उपयोग किया जाता है, जिसके अंतर्गत शैक्षिक या व्यवसायिक प्रयोजन, कार्य स्थल, वाणिज्यिक क्रियाकलाप, सार्वजनिक सुविधाएं, धार्मिक, सांस्कृतिक अवकाश या मनोरंजन क्रियाकलाप, चिकित्सीय या स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं, विधि परिवर्तन अभिकरण, सुधारात्मक या न्यायिक फोरम, रेलवे स्टेशन या प्लेटफार्म, सड़क परिवहन बस स्टैंड या टर्मिनल या जल मार्ग के लिए उपयोग किए जाने वाले भवन भी है;

(धग) “सार्वजनिक सुविधाएं और सेवाएं” जिसके अंतर्गत बृहत् स्तर पर जनता को सेवाएं प्रदान करने के सभी प्ररूप जिसके अंतर्गत आवास, शिक्षा या वृत्तिक प्रशिक्षण, नियोजन और वृत्तिक उन्नयन, विपणन केंद्र या विक्रय स्थल, धार्मिक, सांस्कृतिक अवकाश या मनोरंजन, चिकित्सीय, स्वास्थ्य और पुनर्वास, बैंकारी, वित्त और बीमा, संचार, डाक और सूचना, न्याय तक पहुंच, सार्वजनिक उपयोगिता, परिवहन भी है;

(15) कि पृष्ठ 4, पंक्ति 20, शब्द “मनःश्चिकित्सीय” के स्थान पर शब्द “मनोवैज्ञानिक वातावरण” प्रतिस्थापित किए जाएं।

(16) कि पृष्ठ 4, पंक्ति 23, शब्द “निःशक्तता से पीड़ित व्यक्तियों” के स्थान पर शब्द “निःशक्त व्यक्तियों” प्रतिस्थापित किए जाएं।

(17) कि पृष्ठ 4, पंक्ति 33, के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रतिस्थापित किया जाए, अर्थात्:—

‘(म) “परिवहन प्रणाली” के अंतर्गत सड़क परिवहन, रेल परिवहन, वायु परिवहन, जल परिवहन, अंतिम मील तक संबद्धता के लिए अभिवहन प्रणाली, सड़क और गली अवसंरचना भी शामिल हैं।’

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 3, there are five Amendments, Amendment (No. 120) by Shri K. K. Ragesh and Shri C. P. Narayanan, Amendment (No. 132) by Shri Sitaram Yechury and then Amendment (Nos. 18 to 20) by Mr. Minister. Yes, Shri K. K. Ragesh, are you moving?

CLAUSE 3 — EQUALITY AND NON-DISCRIMINATION

SHRI K. K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I move:

(120) That at page 4, lines 18 and 19, the words, “unless it is shown that the impugned act or omission is appropriate to achieve a legitimate aim” be *deleted*.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Sitaram Yechury, are you moving?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I am moving and I would like to say something. Can I now?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You first move it. I will tell you.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I move:

(132) That at page 4, *for* lines 18 and 19, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

“(3) No person with disability shall be discriminated on the grounds of disability”.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Minister, Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot, are you moving?

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

(18) कि पृष्ठ 5, पंक्ति 6 से 9, शब्द “समुचित सरकार, निःशक्त स्त्रियों और बालकों के अधिकारों को संरक्षित करने के लिए विशेष उपाय करेगी और समुचित वातावरण प्रदान करके निःशक्त व्यक्ति की क्षमता का उपयोग करने के लिए भी उपाय करेगी” **के स्थान पर** शब्द “समुचित सरकार, समुचित वातावरण प्रदान करके निःशक्त व्यक्ति की क्षमता का उपयोग करने के लिए उपाय करेगी” **प्रतिस्थापित** किए जाएं।

(19) कि पृष्ठ 5, पंक्ति 11, शब्द “प्राप्ति के लिए समुचित” **के स्थान पर** शब्द “प्राप्त करने के आनुपातिक साधन” **प्रतिस्थापित** किए जाएं।

(20) कि पृष्ठ 5, पंक्ति 13 **के पश्चात्** निम्नलिखित **अंतःस्थापित** किया जाए, अर्थात्:-

“(5) समुचित सरकार निःशक्त व्यक्तियों के लिए युक्तियुक्त आवासन सुनिश्चित करने का आवश्यक उपाय करेगी”

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri K. K. Ragesh.

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir, through the official Amendments, various important provisions in the original Bill have been diluted. Hence, I have moved it. Sir, there was a proposal for a National and State level Commissions with...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, are you pressing the Amendment? You say that now. You have explained it. Are you pressing it?

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir, I have moved it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Therefore, I shall put the Amendment (No. 120) moved by Shri K. K. Ragesh and Shri C. P. Narayanan to vote. I think Shri C. P. Narayanan will also go by that. On this same Amendment, you agree with Shri K. K. Ragesh, isn't it?

SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Yes. But I want to add one more sentence.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Sir, if this Bill is passed as it is, it will take away the rights of millions of disabled people. That is what I tried to mention in the beginning. So, our demand is that the last part of the Clause should be dropped.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, that is your Amendment.

SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, they are pressing the Amendment. I shall now put the Amendment (No. 120) moved by Shri K. K. Ragesh and Shri C. P. Narayanan to vote.

The Amendment (No. 120) was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I shall put the Amendment (No. 132) moved by Shri Sitaram Yechury to vote. Yechuryji, do you want to say something?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Yes, Sir. Sir, first of all, please understand that we want this Bill to be strengthened further. As you know, we have been fighting for this Clause. It was five per cent but has now been reduced to four per cent. यह अच्छी बात है कि आपने तीन परसेंट को चार परसेंट किया, लेकिन आप पाँच परसेंट तक नहीं पहुँच पाए। हम चाहते हैं कि आप पाँच परसेंट तक पहुँचें। सर, क्लॉज 3 में मेरा पहला अमेंडमेंट यही है कि यह पाँच परसेंट होना चाहिए और मैं आपसे आग्रह करूँगा कि आप इसके बारे में सोचें। क्लॉज 3 के सेक्शन 3 में आपने लिखा है, "No person with disability shall be discriminated on the ground of disability, unless it is shown that the impunged act or omission is appropriate to achieve a legitimate aim." Now, Sir, what is the reality? Disability reservation is meant only for the posts against which that can be given, and is defined. All of us know that. There are some positions where disabled people cannot, unfortunately, perform the task. It is all defined. After that definition, why do you want this provision to be there? It says, "Unless it is shown that impunged act or omission is appropriate to achieve a legitimate aim."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Therefore, you are pressing for the Amendment!

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No; please allow me.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You explained it already.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: This is the escape Clause to avoid it. You will always quote the rule saying that for this particular position or post, it is not appropriate to have person of this category. That is how, we would use it to negate it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I understood it. Therefore, you are pressing it.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: So, I want to strengthen it. Therefore, I want to move it. मंत्री महोदय, हम आपसे इस बात का आश्वासन चाहते हैं कि इसका गलत इस्तेमाल न हो।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Yechury, you have already moved it. Therefore, I shall now put the Amendment (No. 132) moved by Shri Sitaram Yechury to vote. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, please don't force me to press for a division. I would want the hon. Minister to please give an assurance कि इस बात को आप मानते हैं। यह backdoor रास्ता मत निकालिए कि लोगों को deny करें।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा (हिमाचल प्रदेश): यह जो आशंका है, उसके बारे में आप assure करिए। आपने पांच से चार किया और..*(व्यवधान)*..

श्री उपसभापति: अच्छा, ठीक है।

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: आप assure करिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, would you like to say something? ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay, the Minister is going to say something. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Minister, if you would like to say something, then say it.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: सर, इस एक्ट में स्पष्ट प्रावधान किया गया है कि इस आधार पर किसी के साथ भेदभाव नहीं किया जाएगा किन्तु शब्दावली के आधार पर शंका-कुशंका हो रही है। मैं आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूँ कि जब हम नियमों को अधिनियमित करेंगे, उस समय इस बात का ध्यान रखेंगे।

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Under the rules you should do it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Therefore, I am putting the Amendment (No. 132) moved by Shri Sitaram Yechury to vote.

The Amendment (No.132) was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I shall put the Amendment (Nos. 18-20), moved by the hon. Minister to vote.

The motions were adopted.

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: For insertion of a new Clause 3A, there is one Amendment (No.21) by the hon. Minister. Yes, hon. Minister.

INSERTION OF NEW CLAUSE 3A

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

(21) कि पृष्ठ 5, पंक्ति 13 **के पश्चात्** निम्नलिखित **अंतःस्थापित** किया जाए, अर्थात्:—

"**3क.** (1) समुचित सरकार और स्थानीय प्राधिकारी यह सुनिश्चित करने का उपाय करेंगे कि निःशक्त स्त्री और बालक अन्य लोगों की भांति समान रूप से अपने अधिकारों का उपभोग करें।

(2) समुचित सरकार और स्थानीय प्राधिकारी यह सुनिश्चित करेंगे कि सभी निःशक्त बालकों को उनको प्रभावित करने वाले सभी विषयों पर अपने दृष्टिकोण व्यक्त करने का किसी समान आधार पर अधिकार होगा और उनकी आयु और निःशक्तता को दृष्टि में रखते हुए उनको समुचित सहायता प्रदान की जाएगी।"

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

New Clause 3A was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 5, there is one Amendment (No. 22) by the hon. Minister. Yes, hon. Minister.

**CLAUSE 5 — PROTECTION FROM CRUELTY AND
INHUMAN TREATMENT**

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

(22) कि पृष्ठ 5 पंक्ति 27, शब्द "सदाचार समिति" **के स्थान पर** शब्द "निःशक्तता पर अनुसंधान के लिए समिति" **प्रतिस्थापित** किए जाएं।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 5, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 7, there is one Amendment (No. 23) by the hon. Minister. Yes, hon. Minister.

CLAUSE 7 — PROTECTION AND SAFETY

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

(23) कि पृष्ठ 7, पंक्ति 5, शब्द "राज्य आयोग" **के स्थान पर** शब्द "राज्य आयुक्त" **प्रतिस्थापित** किए जाएं।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 7, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 8-11 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 12, there is one Amendment (No. 24) by the hon. Minister. Yes, hon. Minister.

CLAUSE 12 — LEGAL CAPACITY

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

(24) कि पृष्ठ 8, पंक्ति 4 के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित अंतःस्थापित किया जाए, अर्थात्:—

"(1क.) समुचित सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करेगी कि निःशक्त व्यक्ति जीवन के सभी पहलुओं में अन्य व्यक्तियों के साथ किसी समान आधार पर विधिक क्षमताओं का उपभोग करें और विधि के समक्ष अन्य व्यक्तियों के रूप में समान मान्यताप्राप्त अधिकार रखें"।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 12, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 13, there is one Amendment (No. 25) by the hon. Minister. Yes, hon. Minister.

CLAUSE 13 — PROVISION FOR GUARDIANSHIP

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

(25) कि पृष्ठ 8, पंक्ति 19 से 41 और पृष्ठ 9, पंक्ति 1 से 10 के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रतिस्थापित किए जाएं, अर्थात्:—

"13 (1) इस अधिनियम के आरंभ होने की तारीख से ही, तत्समय प्रवृत्त किसी अन्य विधि में अंतर्विष्ट किसी बात के होते हुए भी, कोई जिला न्यायालय या राज्य सरकार द्वारा यथा अधिसूचित या कोई अभिहित प्राधिकारी पाता है कि कोई निःशक्त व्यक्ति जिसे पर्याप्त और समुचित समर्थन प्रदान किया गया था किन्तु वह विधिक रूप से आबद्धकर विनिश्चयों को लेने में असमर्थ है तो ऐसे व्यक्ति के परामर्श से उसके निमित्त ऐसी रीति में जो राज्य सरकार द्वारा विहित की जाए, विधिक रूप से आबद्धकर विनिश्चय लेने के लिए सीमित संरक्षक का और समर्थन प्रदान किया जा सकेगा:

परन्तु जिला न्यायालय या नामनिर्दिष्ट प्राधिकारी ऐसे समर्थन की अपेक्षा रखने वाले निःशक्त व्यक्ति के लिए पूर्ण समर्थन प्रदान कर सकेंगे या जब सीमित संरक्षकता बार-बार प्रदान की जानी है और दिए जाने वाले समर्थन के संबंध में विनिश्चय को समर्थन की प्रकृति और रीति का अवधारण करने के लिए न्यायालय या नामनिर्दिष्ट प्राधिकारी द्वारा पुनर्विलोकन किया जा सकेगा।

स्पष्टीकरण—इस धारा के प्रयोजनों के लिए "सीमित संरक्षकता" से संयुक्त विनिश्चय की एक प्रणाली अभिप्रेत है जो संरक्षक और निःशक्त व्यक्ति के मध्य पारस्परिक समझदारी और भरोसे पर प्रचालित है, सीमित संरक्षकता विनिर्दिष्ट अवधि और विनिर्दिष्ट प्रयोजन के लिए होगी और निःशक्त व्यक्ति के इच्छानुसार कार्य करेगी।

(2) इस अधिनियम के आरंभ होने की तारीख से ही निःशक्त व्यक्तियों के लिए किसी विधि के किसी उपबंध के अधीन नियुक्त प्रत्येक संरक्षक को सीमित संरक्षक के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए समझा जाएगा।

(3) किसी विधिक संरक्षक की नियुक्ति करने के अभिहित अधिकारी के विनिश्चय द्वारा व्यथित कोई निःशक्त व्यक्ति ऐसे अपीलीय अधिकरण को अपील कर सकेगा जिसे इस प्रयोजन के लिए राज्य सरकार द्वारा अधिसूचित किया गया हो।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 13, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 14 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 15, there is one Amendment (No. 26) by the hon. Minister. Yes, hon. Minister.

CLAUSE 15 — DUTY OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

(26) कि पृष्ठ 9, पंक्ति 21 शब्द “वित्त पोषित” के पश्चात् शब्द “या मान्यताप्राप्त” अंतःस्थापित किए जाएं।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 15, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 16, there are five Amendments, Amendment (Nos. 27-31) by the hon. Minister. Yes, hon. Minister.

CLAUSE 16 — SPECIFIC MEASURES TO PROMOTE AND FACILITATE INCLUSIVE EDUCATION

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

(27) कि पृष्ठ 10, पंक्ति 2 शब्द “बालकों के लिए” के पश्चात् शब्द “प्रत्येक पांच वर्ष में” अंतःस्थापित किए जाएं।

(28) कि पृष्ठ 10, पंक्ति 2 के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित अंतःस्थापित किए जाएं, अर्थात्:—
“परंतु पहला सर्वेक्षण इस अधिनियम के प्रारंभ की तारीख से दो वर्ष की अवधि के भीतर संचालित होगा।”

(29) कि पृष्ठ 10, पंक्ति 7 शब्द “शिक्षा के समर्थन के लिए” के पश्चात् शब्द “स्कूली शिक्षा के सभी स्तरों पर” अंतःस्थापित किए जाएं।

(30) कि पृष्ठ 10, पंक्ति 9 शब्द “शैक्षिक संस्थाओं” के पूर्व शब्द “स्कूली शिक्षा के सभी स्तरों पर” अंतःस्थापित किए जाएं।

- (31) कि पृष्ठ 10, पंक्ति 16, 17 शब्द “और उसके पश्चात् या तो निःशुल्क या वहन योग्य लागत पर उपलब्ध कराना” हटा दिए जाएं।

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

Clause 16, as amended, was added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 17 — ADULT EDUCATION

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 17, there is one Amendment (No. 32) by the hon. Minister.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

- (32) कि पृष्ठ 10, पंक्ति 26 शब्द “संवर्धित” के पश्चात् शब्द “संरक्षण और सुनिश्चित” अंतःस्थापित किए जाएं।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 17, as amended, was added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 18 — VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND SELF EMPLOYMENT

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 18, there are two Amendments, Amendment (Nos. 33 and 34) by the hon. Minister.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

- (33) कि पृष्ठ 10, पंक्ति 30 अंक “18” के स्थान पर अंक और कोष्ठक “18(1)” प्रतिस्थापित किए जाएं।

- (34) कि पृष्ठ 10, पंक्ति 32 के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित अंतःस्थापित किया जाए, अर्थात्:—

“(2) उपधारा (1) में निर्दिष्ट स्कीमों और कार्यक्रमों में निम्नलिखित उपबंध होंगे—

(क) सभी मुख्य धारा के औपचारिक और गैर औपचारिक वृत्तिक और कौशल प्रशिक्षण, स्कीम और कार्यक्रमों में निःशक्त व्यक्तियों को सम्मिलित किया जाए।

(ख) यह सुनिश्चित करना कि किसी निःशक्त व्यक्ति को विनिर्दिष्ट प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने को पर्याप्त सहायता और सुविधाएं प्राप्त हों;

(ग) निःशक्त व्यक्तियों के लिए जो विकासात्मक, बौद्धिक, बहुविधि निःशक्तता, स्वपरायणता से त्रस्त हैं, के लिए बाज़ार के साथ सक्रिय संपर्क के साथ अनन्य कौशल प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम;

(घ) रियायती दर पर ऋण जिसके अंतर्गत सूक्ष्म उधार भी है;

(ङ) निःशक्त व्यक्तियों द्वारा बनाए गए उत्पादों का विपणन; और

- (च) कौशल प्रशिक्षण और स्वतः नियोजन, जिसके अंतर्गत निःशक्त व्यक्ति भी शामिल हैं, में की गई प्रगति पर असंकलित डाटा का अनुरक्षण।”

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

Clause 18, as amended, was added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 19 — NON-DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 19, there is one Amendment (No. 121) by Shri K. K. Ragesh and Shri C. P. Narayanan. Are you moving?

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir, I move:

(121) That at page 9, *for* lines 8 to 10, the following be *substituted*, namely:—

“Provided that the appropriate Government, in consultation with the National Commission or the State Commission, as the case may be, having regard to the type of work carried out in any establishment, by notification and subject to such conditions, if any, as may be specified in such notifications exempt any establishment from the provisions of this section”.

The Amendment (No. 121) was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 19, there are five Amendments, Amendment (Nos. 35 to 38) by the hon. Minister.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

(35) कि पृष्ठ 10, पंक्ति 33 शब्द “स्थापन” के स्थान पर शब्द “सरकारी स्थापन” प्रतिस्थापित किए जाएं।

(36) कि पृष्ठ 10, पंक्ति 38 के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रतिस्थापित किया जाए, अर्थात्:—

“(2) प्रत्येक सरकारी स्थापन निःशक्त कर्मचारियों को युक्तियुक्त आवासन और समुचित अवरोध मुक्त तथा सहायक वातावरण उपलब्ध कराएगा।”

(37) कि पृष्ठ 11, पंक्ति 3 शब्द “स्थापन” के स्थान पर शब्द “सरकारी स्थापन” प्रतिस्थापित किए जाएं।

(38) कि पृष्ठ 11, पंक्ति 11 के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित अंतःस्थापित किया जाए, अर्थात्:—

“(5) समुचित सरकार निःशक्त कर्मचारियों की तैनाती और स्थानांतरण के लिए नीति बना सकेगी।”

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

Clause 19, as amended, was added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 20 — EQUAL OPPORTUNITY POLICY

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 20, there is an Amendment (No. 39) by the hon. Minister.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

(39) कि पृष्ठ 11, पंक्ति 11 शब्द “राष्ट्रीय आयोग या राज्य आयोग” के स्थान पर शब्द “मुख्य आयुक्त या राज्य आयुक्त” प्रतिस्थापित किए जाएं।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 20, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 21 was added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 22 — APPOINTMENT OF GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL OFFICER

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 22, there are two Amendments, Amendment (Nos. 40 and 41) by the hon. Minister.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

(40) कि पृष्ठ 11, पंक्ति 26 शब्द “स्थापन” के स्थान पर शब्द “सरकारी स्थापन” प्रतिस्थापित किए जाएं।

(41) कि पृष्ठ 11, पंक्ति 27 शब्द “राष्ट्रीय आयोग या राज्य आयोग” के स्थान पर शब्द “मुख्य आयुक्त या राज्य आयुक्त” प्रतिस्थापित किए जाएं।

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

Clause 22, as amended, was added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 23 — SOCIAL SECURITY

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 23, there is one Amendment (No. 122) by Shri K. K. Ragesh and Shri C. P. Narayanan. Are you moving?

SHRI K. K. RAGESH : Sir, I move:

(122) “That at page 10, lines 3 and 4, the words “within the limit of its economic capacity and development” be *deleted*.”

The Amendment (No. 122) was negatived.

Clause 23 was added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 24 — HEALTH CARE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is one Amendment (No. 129) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I would like to say that there must be barrier-free access in all parts of Government and private hospitals, nursing homes and other healthcare institutions and centres.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are not moving. Thank you very much. The Amendment is not moved.

In Clause 24, there is an Amendment (No. 42) by the hon. Minister.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

(42) कि पृष्ठ 12, पंक्ति 38 से 39 के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रतिस्थापित किया जाए, अर्थात्:—

“(ख) सरकारी और निजी अस्पतालों तथा अन्य स्वास्थ्य देखरेख संस्थाओं और केंद्रों के सभी भागों में बाधा रहित पहुंचा”

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 24, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 25 to 27 were added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 28 — CULTURE AND RECREATION

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 28, there are three Amendments, Amendment (Nos. 43 to 45) by the hon. Minister.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

(43) कि संशोधन की आवश्यकता नहीं ।

(44) कि पृष्ठ 14, पंक्ति 17 शब्द “विकास करना” के स्थान पर शब्द “विकास करना; और” प्रतिस्थापित किए जाएं।

(45) कि पृष्ठ 14, पंक्ति 17 के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित प्रतिस्थापित किया जाए, अर्थात्:—

“(च) सुनिश्चित करना कि बधिर के व्यक्ति को सांकेतिक भाषांतरण या उपशीर्षक सहित टेलीविजन कार्यक्रम सुलभ हों।

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

Clause 28, as amended, was added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 29 — SPORTING ACTIVITIES

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 29, there is one Amendment (No. 46) by the hon. Minister.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

- (46) कि पृष्ठ 14, पंक्ति 39 शब्द “आयोजित करना” के स्थान पर शब्द “आयोजित करना तथा ऐसे खेलकूद प्रतियोगिताओं के विजेताओं और अन्य भागीदारों को भी पुरस्कार को सुकर बनाना” प्रतिस्थापित किए जाएं।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 29, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 30, there is one Amendment (No. 47) by the hon. Minister. Mr. Minister, please move it.

CLAUSE 30 — FREE EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN WITH BENCHMARK DISABILITIES

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

- (47) कि पंक्ति 5, शब्द “यदि आवश्यक हो” के स्थान पर शब्द “उसकी पसंद की” प्रतिस्थापित किए जाएं।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 30, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 31 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 32, there are two Amendments, Amendment (No. 123) by Shri K. K. Ragesh and Shri C. P. Narayanan. Are you moving?

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir, the reservation should be on the basis of the cadre strength and not on the basis of the vacancies. Hence, it is again diluting the provisions of the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you moving the Amendment?

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir, I am moving the Amendment.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. C. P. Narayanan, you are supporting it! ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay.

CLAUSE 32 — IDENTIFICATION OF POSTS FOR RESERVATION

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir, I move:

- (123) That in the List of Amendments dated the 1st December, 2016, amendment No. 48, *for* the words and figure in respect of the vacancies reserved in accordance with the provisions of section 33;”, the words and figure “to utilise vacancies equivalent to one per cent. vacancies in the cadre strength for effecting reservation in terms of section 33” be *substituted*.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Amendment (No. 123) by Shri K. K. Ragesh to vote.

The Amendment (No. 123) was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 32, there is also one Amendment (No. 48) by the hon. Minister.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:—

(48) कि पृष्ठ 15, पंक्ति 16 से 19 के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रतिस्थापित किया जाए, अर्थात:—

- (i) स्थापन में ऐसे पदों की पहचान करेगी जिन्हें धारा 33 के उपबंधों के अनुसरण में आरक्षित रिक्तियों की बाबत संदर्भित निःशक्त व्यक्तियों के संबंधित प्रवर्ग के व्यक्तियों द्वारा धारण किया जा सकता है।
- (ii) ऐसे पदों की पहचान करने के लिए संदर्भित निःशक्त व्यक्तियों के प्रतिनिधित्व के साथ विशेषज्ञ समिति का गठन करेगी।
- (iii) पहचाने गए पदों का तीन वर्ष से अनधिक अंतराल पर आवधिक पुनर्विलोकन करना।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 32, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 33, there are two Amendments, Amendment (Nos. 124 to 126) by Shri K. K. Ragesh and Shri C. P. Narayanan and Amendment (No. 133) by Shri Sitaram Yechury. Mr. Ragesh, are you moving?

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir, in the earlier Bill it was proposed as 5 per cent and now it has been reduced to 4 per cent. That is why I am moving it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you moving?

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Yes, Sir, I am moving the Amendments.

CLAUSE 33 — RESERVATION

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir, I move:

(124) That at page 12, for lines 42 to 45, the following be substituted, namely:—

33.(1) Every appropriate Government shall appoint in every Government establishment not less than five per cent of the total number of vacancies in the cadre strength with persons with benchmark disabilities, of which, one per cent each shall be reserved for persons with benchmark disabilities under clauses (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) respectively.

- (125) That at page 13, *for* lines 8 to 14, the following be *substituted*, namely:-
Provided that the appropriate Government shall issue necessary instructions in this regard also covering reservation in promotions in all groups of posts for employees with benchmark disabilities immediately on this Act coming into force.
Provided further that the appropriate Government, in consultation with the National Commission or the State Commission, as the case may be, having regard to the type of work carried out in any establishment, by notification and subject to such conditions, if any, as may be specified in such notifications exempt any establishment from the provisions of this section.
- (126) That in the List of Amendments dated the 1st December, 2016, amendment No.54, *after* the words 'as it thinks fit', the words "provided that the appropriate Government shall not reduce the existing relaxation in upper age limit be *inserted*."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sitaram Yechury, are you moving?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: There is one important point. Just bear with me for half a minute. The wording again यह शब्दावली की बात है, मंत्री महोदय। यहां पर आपने लिखा कि 'five per cent of the vacancies meant to be filled' यह होना चाहिए 'five per cent of the total cadre strength'. Now, five per cent vacancies to be filled वह फिर तिकड़म के लिए रास्ता पकड़ा था। अब तिकड़म के ये रास्ते बंद करिए। यह हमारा कहना है। इसलिए यह संशोधन है। ये तिकड़म के रास्ते बंद करिए। उनका जो हक है, जो हम दे रहे हैं वह हक उनको मिले। तो इस लूपहोल को बंद करने का अमेंडमेंट है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you pressing it?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am pressing it, I am moving it. ...(Interruptions)...

I move:

- (133) That at page 12, *for* lines 42 to 45, the following be *substituted*, namely:-
"33.(1) Every appropriate Government shall appoint in every establishment, not less than five per cent, of the total number of vacancies in the cadre strength with persons with benchmark disabilities of which, one per cent, it shall be reserved for the persons with benchmark disabilities under clauses (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) respectively".

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: हम कैडर स्ट्रेंथ के आधार पर ही रिजर्वेशन करने की व्यवस्था नियमों में और बाय ऐक्ट भी करने की कोशिश करेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you moving your Amendments?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am moving. But on the basis of his assurance, we are not pressing for division. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, Mr. Yechury is not pressing. Shri K. K. Ragesh, are you pressing?

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: No, Sir. On the basis of the assurance, we are not pressing it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, K. K. Ragesh has not pressed on the basis of the assurance. Shri Sitaram Yechury has also not pressed. I put Amendment (Nos. 124 and 126) to vote.

The Amendment (Nos. 124 to 126) were negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now I put Amendment (No. 133) by Shri Yechury to vote.

The Amendment (No. 133) was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Amendments (Nos. 49 to 50) by the hon. Minister.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

(49) कि पृष्ठ 15, पंक्ति 20 से 22 **के स्थान पर** निम्नलिखित **प्रतिस्थापित** किया जाए, अर्थात्:—

“33. (1) प्रत्येक समुचित सरकार प्रत्येक सरकारी स्थापन में नियुक्त के लिए संदर्भित निःशक्तताओं से ग्रस्त व्यक्तियों द्वारा भरे जाने के लिए आशियत पदों के प्रत्येक समूह से प्रवर्ग में कुल रिक्तियों की संख्या का चार प्रतिशत से अन्यून निम्नलिखित संदर्भित निःशक्तताओं से ग्रस्त व्यक्तियों के लिए आरिक्त करेगी,।”

(50) कि पृष्ठ 15, पंक्ति 24 **के स्थान पर** निम्नलिखित **प्रतिस्थापित** किया जाए, अर्थात्:—

“(ख) बधिर और श्रवण शक्ति में हास;”

(51) कि पृष्ठ 15, पंक्ति 25 शब्द "रोगमुक्त कुष्ठ" **के स्थान पर** शब्द "रोगमुक्त कुष्ठ, बौनापन, अम्लीय हमले के शिकार" **प्रतिस्थापित** किए जाएं।

(52) कि पृष्ठ 15, पंक्ति 27 शब्द "बौद्धिक निःशक्तता" **के स्थान पर** शब्द "बौद्धिक निःशक्तता, विशिष्ट अधिगम निःशक्तता" **प्रतिस्थापित** किए जाएं।

(53) कि पृष्ठ 15, पंक्ति 30 से 33 **के स्थान पर** निम्नलिखित **प्रतिस्थापित** किया जाए, अर्थात्:—

“परन्तु यह कि प्रोन्नति में आरक्षण समय-समय पर समुचित सरकार द्वारा जारी अनुदेशों के अनुसार होगा:

परन्तु यह और कि समुचित सरकार, यथास्थिति, मुख्य आयुक्त या राज्य आयुक्त के परामर्श से किसी सरकारी स्थापन में कार्य करने के प्रकार को ध्यान में रखते हुए अधिसूचना द्वारा और ऐसी शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुए, यदि कोई हों, जो ऐसी अधिसूचना में विनिर्दिष्ट की जाएं, किसी सरकारी स्थापन को इस धारा के उपबंधों से छूट प्रदान कर सकेगी”।

- (54) कि पृष्ठ 16, पंक्ति 6 और 7 के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रतिस्थापित किया जाए, अर्थात्:—

“(3) समुचित सरकार अधिसूचना द्वारा संदर्भित निःशक्त व्यक्तियों के नियोजन के लिए ऊपरी आयु सीमा में ऐसा शिथिलीकरण प्रदान कर सकेगी जैसा वह ठीक समझे।”।

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

Clause 33, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 34 to 37 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 38, there are two Amendments (Nos. 55 and 56) by the hon. Minister. Hon. Minister, please move.

CLAUSE 38 — AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

- (55) कि पृष्ठ 17, पंक्ति 6 शब्द “राष्ट्रीय आयोग या राज्य आयोग” के स्थान पर शब्द “मुख्य आयुक्त या राज्य आयुक्त” प्रतिस्थापित किए जाएं।
- (56) कि पृष्ठ 17, पंक्ति 24 शब्द “विश्वविद्यालयों, महाविद्यालयों” के स्थान पर शब्द “विश्वविद्यालयों, महाविद्यालयों और स्कूलों” प्रतिस्थापित किए जाएं।

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

Clause 38, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 39, there is one amendment (No. 57) by the hon. Minister. Yes, hon. Minister.

CLAUSE 39 — ACCESSIBILITY

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

- (57) कि पृष्ठ 17, पंक्ति 26 से 29 के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रतिस्थापित किया जाए, अर्थात्:—

“39. केंद्रीय सरकार मुख्य आयुक्त के परामर्श से समुचित प्रौद्योगिकियों और प्रणालियों

तथा शहरी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जनता को प्रदान की गई सुविधाएं और सेवाओं सहित भौतिक पर्यावरण, परिवहन, जानकारी और संसूचना के लिए पहुंच के मानकों को अधिकथित करते हुए निःशक्त व्यक्ति *on was adopted.*

Clause 39, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now the rest of the Clauses will be taken up at 2.00 p.m. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is time for Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have given my decision that the rest of the Clauses will be taken up at 2.00 p.m. That is my decision. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Then it is up to you.

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री और संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): हम चेयरमैन साहब से request कर लेंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

12.00 NOON

(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

RE. POWER PROJECT IN THE STATE OF ARUNACHAL PRADESH

MR. CHAIRMAN: It will take another 25-30 minutes. I am afraid, as has been already said by the Deputy Chairman, we will continue this at 2 o' clock. Question No. 286. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no; please don't introduce a Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde personality in the House. We have worked very well. Please allow Question Hour to proceed. There is a question. It is an admitted question. The other issues can be taken up at other times, not at this time. I am sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry. I do not agree and I do repeat that the House is showing propensity of a Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde character.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): No, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please observe the rules.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, let the sense of the House be taken.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no sense of the House. This is a listed Business. Sharma *Sahib*, this is a listed Business.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, we can take the sense of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. We have done very well in the last half-an-hour or so. Please don't do it. You can take it up at 2 o' clock. What is the difficulty? ...*(Interruptions)*... All that will happen is, the Chair will adjourn the House. Is that of any benefit to you?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the notice is very important.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no notice for Question Hour.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, it is on the Business of the day.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; I am sorry. The Business of the day has already started. ...*(Interruptions)*.... Sharma Sahib, I appeal to you, please. Please sit down. You are a very senior Member of this House.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It is about a power project in the State of Arunachal Pradesh in which corruption and fraud have been repeated by ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can take it up at the appropriate time. This is not the time. I am sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री और संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, यह sense of the House है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Sense of the House यही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इस के अलावा ये हाउस चलने नहीं देंगे ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसलिए आप से अनुरोध है कि Disabilities Bill को complete करा लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, ये हाउस चलने नहीं देंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर मूढ़ यह दिख रहा है कि ये और कोई बिज़नेस नहीं होने देंगे ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह Disabilities Bill बहुत important है ...*(व्यवधान)*... और अगर इस पर सहमति बनी है तो इसे पूरा हो जाने दें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA : Sir, obviously, if the Minister is involved, the Minister should be... ...*(Interruptions)*... It cannot be allowed to continue. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, if the Minister concerned... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot have two personalities at the same time. I am sorry about this. I fail to understand this. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; it is not. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen, this is Question Hour. Please put your question if you have one. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the Minister must be asked to resign. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Minister has to go or else no fair inquiry would be possible if the Minister does not give his resignation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have not been permitted to speak. Please don't speak.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The Minister must give his resignation so that an inquiry can proceed. There cannot be double standards. इस पर दो पैमाने नहीं हो सकते। वही पैमाना सरकार के लिए है। ..*(व्यवधान)*.. वह पैमाना सरकार पर भी लागू होगा। ..*(व्यवधान)*..

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 2 o' clock.

The House then adjourned at four minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House reassembled at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

GOVERNMENT BILL — Contd.

The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2014

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We were considering the Right of Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2014. We have completed up to Clause 39. Now, I will continue with consideration of the Bill from where we have stopped.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall, now, take up Clauses 40 to 42.

Clauses 40 to 42 were added to the Bill

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Talangana): Sir, in between, we need to seek some clarifications from the hon. Minister.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. I will allow you.

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Sir, I also want to seek some clarifications from the hon. Minister.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Have you given amendments? Then, I will allow you at that point of time.

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Sir, there are no amendments, but we want to seek some clarifications.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, there are no amendments from our side. But, we have studied the situation. The subject is so important that I want to seek clarifications.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, okay. I will allow both of you. No problem. So, please cooperate with me.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Thank you, Sir. You are very generous.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall, now, go to Clause 43 of the Bill. In Clause 43, there are two Amendments, Amendment (Nos. 58 and 59) by the Minister.

CLAUSE 43 — MANDATORY OBSERVANCE OF ACCESSIBILITY NORMS

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

(58) कि पृष्ठ 18, पंक्ति 18 शब्द “राष्ट्रीय आयोग द्वारा विरचित विनियमों” के स्थान पर शब्द “केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा विरचित नियमों” प्रतिस्थापित किए जाएं।

- (59) कि पृष्ठ 18, पंक्ति 19 और 20 शब्द “राष्ट्रीय आयोग द्वारा विरचित विनियमों” के स्थान पर शब्द “केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा विरचित नियमों” प्रतिस्थापित किए जाएं।

The questions were put and the motions were adopted

Clause 43, as amended, was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 44, there are two Amendments (Nos. 60 and 61) by the hon. Minister.

**CLAUSE 44 — TIME LIMIT FOR MAKING EXISTING
INFRASTRUCTURE AND PREMISES ACCESSIBLE
AND ACTION FOR THAT PURPOSE**

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

- (60) कि पृष्ठ 18, पंक्ति 24 शब्द “राष्ट्रीय आयोग द्वारा विरचित विनियमों” के स्थान पर शब्द “केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा विरचित नियमों” प्रतिस्थापित किए जाएं।
- (61) कि पृष्ठ 18, पंक्ति 24 शब्द “विनियमों” के स्थान पर शब्द “नियमों” प्रतिस्थापित किया जाए।

The questions were put and the motions were adopted

Clause 44, as amended, was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In clause 45, there is one Amendment (No. 62) by the Minister.

**CLAUSE 45 — TIME LIMIT FOR ACCESSIBILITY
BY SERVICE PROVIDERS**

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

- (62) कि पृष्ठ 18, पंक्ति 33 से 37 के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रतिस्थापित किया जाए, अर्थात्:—

"45. सेवा प्रदाता, चाहे सरकारी या प्राइवेट, केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा धारा 39 के अधीन पहुंच संबंधी विरचित नियमों के अनुसार ऐसे नियमों की अधिसूचना की तारीख से दो वर्ष की कालावधि के भीतर सेवाएं प्रदान करेगा:

परंतु केंद्रीय सरकार मुख्य आयुक्त के परामर्श से उक्त विनियमों के अनुसार सेवाओं का कतिपय प्रवर्ग प्रदान करने के लिए समय का विस्तार मंजूर कर सकेगी।"

The question was put and the motion was adopted

Clause 45, as amended, was added to the Bill

Clauses 46 to 49 were added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 50, there is one Amendment (No. 63) by the Minister.

**CLAUSE 50 — APPLICATION AND GRANT OF CERTIFICATION
OF REGISTRATION**

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

(63) कि पृष्ठ 20, पंक्ति 6 शब्द "आवेदक को रजिस्ट्रीकरण" के स्थान पर शब्द "आवेदन की प्राप्ति के 90 दिन की अवधि के भीतर आवेदक को रजिस्ट्रीकरण" प्रतिस्थापित किए जाएं।

The question was put and the motion was adopted

Clause 50, as amended, was added to the Bill

Clauses 51 to 56 were added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 57, there is one Amendment (No. 64) by the Minister.

CLAUSE 57 — PROCEDURE FOR CERTIFICATION

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

(64) कि पृष्ठ 22, पंक्ति 13 के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित अंतःस्थापित किया जाए, अर्थात्:—
"(3) इस धारा के अधीन जारी निःशक्तता का प्रमाणपत्र संपूर्ण देश में मान्य होगा।"

The question was put and the motion was adopted

Clause 57, as amended, was added to the Bill

Clause 58 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 59, there is one Amendment (No. 65) by the Minister.

**CLAUSE 59 — CONSTITUTION OF CENTRAL ADVISORY
BOARD ON DISABILITY**

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

(65) कि पृष्ठ 23, पंक्ति 1 शब्द "योजना आयोग" के स्थान पर शब्द "नीति आयोग" प्रतिस्थापित किए जाएं।

The question was put and the motion was adopted

Clause 59, as amended, was added to the Bill

Clauses 60 to 72 were added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 73, there are two Amendments (Nos. 66 and 67) by the hon. Minister.

CLAUSE 73 — CONSTITUTION OF NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

(66) कि पृष्ठ 28, पंक्ति 15 से 40 के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रतिस्थापित किया जाए, अर्थात्:—

‘अध्याय 12

निःशक्त व्यक्तियों के लिए मुख्य आयुक्त और राज्य आयुक्त

73. (1) केंद्रीय सरकार इस अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए अधिसूचना द्वारा निःशक्त व्यक्तियों के लिए मुख्य आयुक्त (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मुख्य आयुक्त कहा गया है) नियुक्त कर सकेगी।
- (2) केंद्रीय सरकार मुख्य आयुक्त की सहायता करने के लिए अधिसूचना द्वारा दो आयुक्तों की नियुक्ति कर सकेगी, जिनमें से एक आयुक्त निःशक्त व्यक्ति होगा।
- (3) कोई व्यक्ति मुख्य आयुक्त या आयुक्त के रूप में नियुक्त किए जाने के लिए तब तक अर्हित नहीं होगा जब तक कि उसे पुनर्वास से संबंधित विषयों के संबंध में विशेष जानकारी या व्यावहारिक अनुभव न हो।
- (4) मुख्य आयुक्त और आयुक्तों को संदेय वेतन और भत्ते तथा सेवा के अन्य निबंधन और शर्तें (जिसके अंतर्गत पेंशन, उपदान और अन्य सेवानिवृत्ति फायदे हैं) वे होंगे, जो केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा विहित किए जाएं।
- (5) केंद्रीय सरकार मुख्य आयुक्त की उसके कृत्यों के निर्वहन में सहायता करने के लिए अपेक्षित अधिकारियों और अन्य कर्मचारियों की प्रकृति तथा प्रवर्गों का अवधारण करेगी और मुख्य आयुक्त को उतने ऐसे अधिकारियों और अन्य कर्मचारियों को उपलब्ध कराएगी, जो वह ठीक समझे।
- (6) मुख्य आयुक्त को उपलब्ध कराए गए अधिकारी और कर्मचारी मुख्य आयुक्त के साधारण अधीक्षण के अधीन अपने कृत्यों का निर्वहन करेंगे।
- (7) अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों का वेतन और भत्ते तथा सेवा की शर्तें वे होंगी, जो केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा विहित की जाएं।
- (8) मुख्य आयुक्त की एक सलाहकार समिति द्वारा सहायता की जाएगी, जो विभिन्न निःशक्ताओं के क्षेत्र से ग्यारह से अन्यून सदस्यों से ऐसी रीति में, जो केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा विहित की जाए, मिलकर बनेगी।

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

(67) कि पृष्ठ 28, पंक्ति 26 से 40 तथा पृष्ठ 29, पंक्ति 1 से 9 हटा दी जाएं।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 73, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 74, there two Amendments (Nos. 68 and 69) by the hon. Minister.

CLAUSE 74 — SELECTION AND APPOINTMENT OF CHAIRPERSON AND MEMBERS

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

(68) कि पृष्ठ 29, पंक्ति 10 से 32 के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रतिस्थापित किया जाए, अर्थात्:—

"74. (1) मुख्य आयुक्त, —

- (क) स्वप्रेरणा से या अन्यथा किसी विधि या नीति, कार्यक्रम और प्रक्रियाओं की पहचान करेगा, जो इस अधिनियम से असंगत हैं और आवश्यक सुधारकारी उपायों की सिफारिश करेगा;
- (ख) स्वप्रेरणा से या अन्यथा निःशक्त व्यक्तियों को अधिकारों से वंचित करने और उन विषयों के संबंध में उन्हें उपलब्ध सुरक्षापायों की जांच करेगा जिनके लिए केंद्रीय सरकार समुचित सरकार है और सुधारकारी कार्रवाई के लिए समुचित प्राधिकारियों के पास मामले को उठाएगा;
- (ग) इस अधिनियम द्वारा या उसके अधीन या तत्समय प्रवृत्त किसी अन्य विधि द्वारा निःशक्त व्यक्तियों के अधिकारों के संरक्षण के लिए उपलब्ध सुरक्षापायों का पुनर्विलोकन करेगा और उनके प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन के लिए उपायों की सिफारिश करेगा;
- (घ) उन कारकों का पुनर्विलोकन करेगा, जो निःशक्त व्यक्तियों के अधिकारों का उपभोग करने में बाधा उत्पन्न करते हैं तथा समुचित सुधारकारी उपायों की सिफारिश करेगा;
- (ङ) निःशक्त व्यक्तियों के अधिकारों पर संधियों और अन्य अंतर्राष्ट्रीय लिखतों का अध्ययन करेगा और उनके प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन के लिए सिफारिशें करेगा;
- (च) निःशक्त व्यक्तियों के अधिकारों के क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान करेगा और उसका संवर्धन करेगा;
- (छ) निःशक्त व्यक्तियों के अधिकारों और उनके संरक्षण के लिए उपलब्ध सुरक्षापायों पर जागरूकता का संवर्धन करेगा;

[श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत]

- (ज) निःशक्त व्यक्तियों के लिए आशयित इस अधिनियम और स्कीमों, कार्यक्रमों के उपबंधों के कार्यान्वयन की मॉनीटरी करेगा;
- (झ) निःशक्त व्यक्तियों के फायदे के लिए केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा वितरित निधियों के उपयोजन की मॉनीटरी करेगा; और
- (ञ) ऐसे अन्य कृत्यों को करेगा, जो केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा सौंपे जाएं।
- (2) मुख्य आयुक्त इस अधिनियम के अधीन अपने कृत्यों का निर्वहन करते हुए किसी भी विषय पर आयुक्तों से परामर्श करेगा"।
- (69) कि हिन्दी पाठ में संशोधन की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 74, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 75, there is one Amendment (No. 70) by the hon. Minister.

CLAUSE 75 — TERM OF OFFICE OF CHAIRPERSON AND MEMBERS

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

- (70) कि पृष्ठ 29, पंक्ति 33 से 40 के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रतिस्थापित किया जाए, अर्थात्:—

"75. जब भी मुख्य आयुक्त धारा 74 के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में किसी प्राधिकारी को सिफारिश करता है तो वह प्राधिकारी उस पर आवश्यक करेगा और सिफारिश प्राप्त होने की तारीख से तीन मास के भीतर की गई कार्रवाई की सूचना मुख्य आयुक्त देगा:

परंतु जहां कोई प्राधिकारी किसी सिफारिश को स्वीकार नहीं करता है तो वह उसके स्वीकार न करने के कारणों को तीन मास की कालावधि के भीतर मुख्य आयुक्त को बताएगा और व्यथित व्यक्तियों को भी सूचित करेगा"।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 75, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 76, there is one Amendment (No. 71) by the hon. Minister.

CLAUSE 76 — REMOVAL OF CHAIRPERSON AND MEMBERS

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

- (71) कि पृष्ठ 30, पंक्ति 1 से 14 के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रतिस्थापित किया जाए, अर्थात्:—

"76. (1) मुख्य आयुक्त को, इस अधिनियम के अधीन अपने कृत्यों का निर्वहन करने के प्रयोजन के लिए वही शक्तियां होंगी, जो निम्नलिखित मामलों के संबंध में किसी वाद का विचारण करते समय सिविल प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1908 के अधीन सिविल न्यायालय में निहित हैं, अर्थात्:—

- (क) किसी व्यक्ति को बुलाना और उसे हाजिर कराना;
 - (ख) दस्तावेजों का प्रकटीकरण और पेश किया जाना;
 - (ग) किसी न्यायालय या कार्यालय से किसी लोक अभिलेख या उसकी प्रतियों की अध्यपेक्षा करना;
 - (घ) शपथपत्रों पर साक्ष्य ग्रहण करना;
 - (ङ) किसी साक्षी की परीक्षा के लिए कमीशन जारी करना।
- (2) मुख्य आयुक्त के समक्ष प्रत्येक कार्यवाही भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 193 और धारा 228 के अर्थों में न्यायिक कार्यवाही होगी तथा मुख्य आयुक्त को धारा 195 और दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1973 के अन्याय 26 के प्रयोजनों के लिए सिविल न्यायालय समझा जाएगा।"

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 76, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 77, there is one Amendment (No. 72) by the hon. Minister.

CLAUSE 77 — MEMBER TO ACT AS CHAIRPERSON AND TO DISCHARGE FUNCTIONS IN CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

- (72) कि पृष्ठ 30, पंक्ति 15 से 25 के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रतिस्थापित किया जाए, अर्थात्:—

"77. (1) मुख्य आयुक्त केंद्रीय सरकार को एक वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत करेगा और किसी भी समय किसी विषय पर विशेष प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत करेगा, जो उसकी राय में ऐसी अत्यावश्यकता या महत्ता का है कि उसे वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किए जाने तक स्थगित नहीं किया जा सकता है।

(2) केंद्रीय सरकार मुख्य आयुक्त के वार्षिक और विशेष प्रतिवेदनों को संसद के प्रत्येक सदन के समक्ष उसकी सिफारिशों पर की गई कार्रवाई या किए जाने के लिए प्रस्तावित कार्रवाई और सिफारिशों को स्वीकार न करने के कारण, यदि कोई हों, पर एक ज्ञापन के साथ रखेगी।

[श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत]

(3) वार्षिक और विशेष प्रतिवेदनों को ऐसे प्ररूप और रीति में तैयार किया जाएगा तथा उनमें ऐसे ब्योरे अंतर्विष्ट होंगे, जो केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा विहित किए जाएंगे।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 77, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 78, there is one Amendment (No. 73) by the hon. Minister.

CLAUSE 78 — TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE OF CHAIRPERSON AND MEMBERS

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

(73) कि पृष्ठ 30, पंक्ति 26 से 29 के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रतिस्थापित किया जाए, अर्थात्:—

"78. (1) राज्य सरकार अधिसूचना द्वारा इस अधिनियम के प्रयोजन के लिए निःशक्त व्यक्तियों के लिए एक राज्य आयुक्त (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् "राज्य आयुक्त" कहा गया है) नियुक्त करेगी।

(2) कोई व्यक्ति राज्य आयुक्त के रूप में नियुक्त किए जाने के लिए तब तक अर्हित नहीं होगा जब तक कि उसे पुनर्वास से संबंधित विषयों के संबंध में विशेष जानकारी या व्यावहारिक अनुभव न हो।

(3) राज्य आयुक्त को संदेय वेतन और भत्ते तथा सेवा के अन्य निबंधन और शर्तें (जिसके अंतर्गत पेंशन, उपदान और अन्य सेवानिवृत्ति फायदे हैं) वे होंगे, जो राज्य सरकार द्वारा विहित किए जाएंगे।

(4) राज्य सरकार राज्य आयुक्त की उसके कृत्यों के निर्वहन में सहायता करने के लिए अपेक्षित अधिकारियों और अन्य कर्मचारियों की प्रकृति तथा प्रवर्गों का अवधारण करेगी और राज्य आयुक्त को उतने ऐसे अधिकारियों और अन्य कर्मचारियों को उपलब्ध कराएगी, जो वह ठीक समझे।

(5) राज्य आयुक्त को उपलब्ध कराए गए अधिकारी और कर्मचारी राज्य आयुक्त के साधारण अधीक्षण के अधीन अपने कृत्यों का निर्वहन करेंगे।

(6) अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों का वेतन और भत्ते तथा सेवा की शर्तें वे होंगी, जो राज्य सरकार द्वारा विहित की जाएंगे।

(7) राज्य आयुक्त की एक सलाहकार समिति द्वारा सहायता की जाएगी, जो निःशक्तताओं के क्षेत्र से पांच से अनधिक सदस्यों से ऐसी रीति में, जो राज्य सरकार द्वारा विहित की जाए, मिलकर बनेगी।"

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 78, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 79, there is one Amendment (No. 74) by the hon. Minister.

CLAUSE 79 — VACANCIES, ETC., NOT TO INVALIDATE PROCEEDINGS OF NATIONAL COMMISSION

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

(74) कि पृष्ठ 30, पंक्ति 30 से 36 के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रतिस्थापित किया जाए, अर्थात्:—

"79. राज्य आयुक्त,—

- (क) स्वप्रेरणा से या अन्यथा, किसी विधि या नीति, कार्यक्रम और प्रक्रियाओं की पहचान करेगा, जो इस अधिनियम से असंगत हैं और आवश्यक सुधारकारी उपायों की सिफारिश करेगा;
- (ख) स्वप्रेरणा से या अन्यथा, निःशक्त व्यक्तियों को अधिकारों से वंचित करने और उन विषयों के संबंध में उन्हें उपलब्ध सुरक्षापायों की जांच करेगा जिनके लिए राज्य सरकार समुचित सरकार है और सुधारकारी कार्रवाई के लिए समुचित प्राधिकारियों के पास मामले को उठाएगा;
- (ग) इस अधिनियम द्वारा या उसके अधीन या तत्समय प्रवृत्त किसी अन्य विधि द्वारा निःशक्त व्यक्तियों के अधिकारों के संरक्षण के लिए उपलब्ध सुरक्षापायों का पुनर्विलोकन करेगा और उनके प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन के लिए उपायों की सिफारिश करेगा;
- (घ) उन कारकों का पुनर्विलोकन करेगा, जो निःशक्त व्यक्तियों के अधिकारों का उपभोग करने में बाधा उत्पन्न करते हैं तथा समुचित सुधारकारी उपायों की सिफारिश करेगा;
- (ङ) निःशक्त व्यक्तियों के अधिकारों के क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान करेगा और उसका संवर्धन करेगा;
- (च) निःशक्त व्यक्तियों के अधिकारों और उनके संरक्षण के लिए उपलब्ध सुरक्षापायों पर जागरुकता का संवर्धन करेगा;
- (छ) इस अधिनियम के उपबंधों और निःशक्त व्यक्तियों के लिए आशयित स्कीमों, कार्यक्रमों के कार्यान्वयन की मॉनीटरी करेगा;
- (ज) निःशक्त व्यक्तियों के फायदे के लिए राज्य सरकार द्वारा वितरित निधियों के उपयोजन की मॉनीटरी करेगा; और

[श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत]

(झ) ऐसे अन्य कृत्यों को करेगा, जो राज्य सरकार द्वारा सौंपे जाएं।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 80, there is one Amendment (No. 75) by the hon. Minister.

CLAUSE 80 — PROCEDURE FOR NATIONAL COMMISSION

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

(75) कि पृष्ठ 30, पंक्ति 37 से 40 पृष्ठ 31, पंक्ति 1 से 3 के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रतिस्थापित किया जाए, अर्थात्:—

"80. जब भी राज्य आयुक्त धारा 79 के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में किसी प्राधिकारी को सिफारिश करता है तो वह प्राधिकारी उस पर आवश्यक कार्रवाई करेगा और सिफारिश प्राप्त होने की तारीख से तीन मास के भीतर की गई कार्रवाई से राज्य आयुक्त को सूचित करेगा:

परंतु जहां कोई प्राधिकारी किसी सिफारिश को स्वीकार नहीं करता है तो वह उसके स्वीकार न करने के कारणों को तीन मास की कालावधि के भीतर राज्य आयुक्त को बताएगा और व्यथित व्यक्ति को भी सूचित करेगा।"

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 80, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 81, there is one Amendment (No. 76) by the hon. Minister.

CLAUSE 81 — OFFICERS AND OTHER STAFF OF NATIONAL COMMISSION

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

(76) कि पृष्ठ 31, पंक्ति 4 से 10 के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रतिस्थापित किया जाए, अर्थात्:—

"81.(1) राज्य आयुक्त को, इस अधिनियम के अधीन अपने कृत्यों का निर्वहन करने के प्रयोजन के लिए वही शक्तियां होंगी, जो निम्नलिखित मामलों के संबंध में किसी वाद का विचारण करते समय सिविल प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1908 के अधीन सिविल न्यायालय में निहित हैं, अर्थात्:—

(क) किसी व्यक्ति को बुलाना और उसे हाजिर कराना;

(ख) दस्तावेजों का प्रकटीकरण और पेश किया जाना;

- (ग) किसी न्यायालय या कार्यालय से किसी लोक अभिलेख या उसकी प्रतियों की अध्यपेक्षा करना;
- (घ) शपथपत्रों पर साक्ष्य ग्रहण करना; और
- (ङ) किसी साक्षी की परीक्षा के लिए कमीशन जारी करना।
- (2) राज्य आयुक्त के समक्ष प्रत्येक कार्यवाही भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 193 और धारा 228 के अर्थों में न्यायिक कार्यवाही होगी तथा मुख्य आयुक्त को धारा 195 और दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1973 के अध्याय 26 के प्रयोजनों के लिए सिविल न्यायालय समझा जाएगा।"

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 81, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 82, there is one Amendment (No. 77) by the hon. Minister.

CLAUSE 82 — TRANSFER OF SERVICE OF EXISTING EMPLOYEES

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

- (77) कि पृष्ठ 31, पंक्ति 11 से 24 **के स्थान पर** निम्नलिखित **प्रतिस्थापित** किया जाए, अर्थात्:—

"82. (1) राज्य आयुक्त राज्य सरकार को एक वार्षिक रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करेगा और किसी भी समय किसी विषय पर विशेष रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करेगा, जो उसकी राय में ऐसी अत्यावश्यकता या महत्ता का है कि उसे वार्षिक रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत किए जाने तक स्थगित नहीं किया जा सकता है।

(2) राज्य सरकार निःशक्त व्यक्तियों हेतु राज्य आयुक्त की वार्षिक और विशेष रिपोर्टों को राज्य विधान मंडल के प्रत्येक सदन के समक्ष, जहां दो सदन हों और जहां एक ही सदन हो, वहां उस सदन के समक्ष उसकी सिफारिशों पर की गई कार्रवाई या किए जाने के लिए प्रस्तावित कार्रवाई और सिफारिशों को स्वीकार न करने के कारण, यदि कोई हों, पर एक ज्ञापन के साथ रखेगी।

(3) वार्षिक और विशेष रिपोर्टों को ऐसे प्ररूप और रीति में तैयार किया जाएगा तथा उनमें ऐसे ब्यौरे अंतर्विष्ट होंगे, जो राज्य सरकार द्वारा विहित किए जाएं।"

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 82, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 83, there is one Amendment (No. 78) by the hon. Minister. Which is the clause for which there is no amendment? For every clause, you have brought an Amendment.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, that is why we had raised the point to get a new Bill instead of going through this laborious exercise. You would have saved the time of yours, of the House and of the country.

**CLAUSE 83 — ACTION BY APPROPRIATE AUTHORITIES ON
RECOMMENDATION OF NATIONAL COMMISSION**

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

(78) कि पृष्ठ 31, पंक्ति 25 से 31 हटा दी जाएं।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 83, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 84, there are two Amendments, Amendment (Nos. 79 and 80) by the hon. Minister.

**CLAUSE 84 — NATIONAL COMMISSION TO HAVE CERTAIN
POWERS OF CIVIL COURT**

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

(79) कि पृष्ठ 31, पंक्ति 32 से 41 हटा दी जाएं।

(80) कि पृष्ठ 32, पंक्ति 1 से 4 हटा दी जाएं।

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

Clause 84, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 85, there is one Amendment (No. 81) by the hon. Minister.

**CLAUSE 85 — ANNUAL AND SPECIAL REPORTS OF
NATIONAL COMMISSION**

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

(81) कि पृष्ठ 32, पंक्ति 5 से 14 हटा दी जाएं।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 85, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 86, there are two Amendments, Amendment (Nos. 82 and 83) by the hon. Minister.

**CLAUSE 86 — CONSTITUTION OF STATE COMMISSION FOR
PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES**

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

(82) कि पृष्ठ 32, पंक्ति 15 से 40 हटा दी जाएं।

(83) कि पृष्ठ 33, पंक्ति 1 से 8 हटा दी जाएं।

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

Clause 86, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 87, there is one Amendment (No. 84) by the hon. Minister.

**CLAUSE 87 — SELECTION AND APPOINTMENT OF
CHAIRPERSON AND MEMBERS**

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

(84) कि पृष्ठ 33, पंक्ति 9 से 32 हटा दी जाएं।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 87, as amended, was added to the Bill.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I want to.....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your problem? Do you have any amendment?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I have not given any amendment.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you want to say something? I will allow you.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Chair to something which is important.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is that on this clause?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the clauses which we are just now deleting, they are deleting only the lines. For example, Clause 84 – '45 to 48 deleted'. Page 27 – '1 to 8 deleted.' So, the numbering also has to change. They should have deleted the clauses. I am just pointing it out to the Chair. An entire clause is being deleted, but the amendments are showing it as lines to be deleted. There is a mistake which has been made. I am drawing the attention of the Chair to that. Sir, please have a look at it. An entire clause is being deleted. So, if we are deleting a clause ...(Interruptions)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, the number should change.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Yes, Sir. The entire numbering is wrong now. That is what the Minister should explain.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you have anything to say on that?

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: महोदय, मैं इस संबंध में परीक्षण कराकर जो भी विधि-सम्मत होगा, वैसा कराने का प्रयास करूंगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is okay. After the Bill is passed, the numbering will be done properly. No problem.

In Clause 88, there is one Amendment (No. 85) by the hon. Minister.

CLAUSE 88 — TERM OF OFFICE OF CHAIRPERSON AND MEMBERS

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

(85) कि पृष्ठ 33, पंक्ति 33 से 39 हटा दी जाएं।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 88, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 89, there are two Amendments, Amendment (Nos. 86 and 87) by the hon. Minister.

CLAUSE 89 — REMOVAL OF CHAIRPERSON AND MEMBERS

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

(86) कि पृष्ठ 34, पंक्ति 1 से 4 हटा दी जाएं।

(87) कि पृष्ठ 34, पंक्ति 5 से 14 हटा दी जाएं।

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

Clause 89, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I take up Clause 90. In Clause 90, there is one Amendment (No. 88) by Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot. Please move.

CLAUSE 90 — MEMBER TO ACT AS CHAIRPERSON AND TO DISCHARGE FUNCTIONS IN CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

(88) कि पृष्ठ 34, पंक्ति 15 से 25 हटा दी जाएं।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 90, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 91, there is one Amendment (No. 89) by Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot.

**CLAUSE 91 — TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE
OF CHAIRPERSON AND MEMBERS**

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

(89) कि पृष्ठ 34, पंक्ति 26 से 30 हटा दी जाएँ।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 91, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 92, there is one Amendment (No. 90) by the hon. Minister. Please move.

**CLAUSE 92 — VACANCIES, ETC., NOT TO INVALIDATE
THE PROCEEDINGS OF STATE COMMISSION**

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

(90) कि पृष्ठ 34, पंक्ति 31 से 37 हटा दी जाएँ।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 92, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 93, there is one Amendment (No. 91) by the hon. Minister. Please move.

CLAUSE 93 — PROCEDURE OF STATE COMMISSION

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

(91) कि पृष्ठ 34, पंक्ति 39 से 40 तथा पृष्ठ 35, पंक्ति 1 से 6 हटा दी जाएँ।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 93, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 94, there are two Amendments, Amendment (No. 92 and 93) by Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot. Please move.

CLAUSE 94 — OFFICERS AND OTHER STAFF OF STATE COMMISSION

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

(92) कि पृष्ठ 35, पंक्ति 7 से 11 हटा दी जाएँ।

[श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत]

(93) कि पृष्ठ 35, पंक्ति 12 से 13 हटा दी जाएँ।

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

Clause 94, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 95, there is one Amendment (No. 94) by Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot.

**CLAUSE 95 — TRANSFER OF SERVICE OF EXISTING EMPLOYEES
TO STATE COMMISSION**

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

(94) कि पृष्ठ 35, पंक्ति 14 से 27 हटा दी जाएँ।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 95, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 96, there is one Amendment (No. 95) by the hon. Minister. Please move.

CLAUSE 96 — ANNUAL AND SPECIAL REPORTS OF STATE COMMISSION

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

(95) कि पृष्ठ 35, पंक्ति 28 से 38 हटा दी जाएँ।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 96, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 97, there is one Amendment (No. 96) by Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot. Please move.

CLAUSE 97 — TRANSITORY PROVISIONS

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

(96) कि पृष्ठ 35, पंक्ति 39 से 42 तथा पृष्ठ 36, पंक्ति 1 से 4 हटा दी जाएँ।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 97, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 98-101 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Insertion of New Clause 101A. There is one Amendment (No. 97) for insertion of Clause 101A. The hon. Minister may move.

INSERTION OF NEW CLAUSE 101A

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:—

(97) कि पृष्ठ 37, पंक्ति 10 के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित अंतःस्थापित किया जाए, अर्थात्:—

“अध्याय 15

निःशक्त व्यक्तियों के लिए राज्य निधि

- “101क. (1) राज्य सरकार द्वारा निःशक्त व्यक्तियों के लिए राज्य निधि नामक एक निधि का ऐसी रीति में, जो राज्य सरकार द्वारा विहित की जाए, गठन किया जाएगा।
- (2) निःशक्त व्यक्तियों के लिए राज्य निधि का उपयोग और प्रबंध ऐसी रीति में किया जाएगा, जो राज्य सरकार द्वारा विहित की जाए।
- (3) प्रत्येक राज्य सरकार निःशक्त व्यक्तियों के लिए राज्य निधि, जिसके अंतर्गत आय और व्यय लेखे भी हैं, के उचित लेखे और अन्य सुसंगत अभिलेख ऐसी रीति में रखेगी, जो राज्य सरकार द्वारा भारत के नियंत्रक और महालेखा परीक्षक के परामर्श से विहित किए जाएँ।
- (4) निःशक्त व्यक्तियों के लिए राज्य निधि की लेखा परीक्षा भारत के नियंत्रक और महालेखापरीक्षक द्वारा ऐसे अंतरालों पर की जाएगी, जो उसके द्वारा विहित किए जाएँ और ऐसी लेखापरीक्षा के संबंध में उसके द्वारा उपगत व्यय का संदाय राज्य निधि से भारत के नियंत्रक और महालेखा परीक्षक को किया जाएगा।
- (5) भारत के नियंत्रक और महालेखा परीक्षक और निःशक्त व्यक्तियों के लिए राज्य निधि के लेखाओं की संपरीक्षा के संबंध में उसके द्वारा नियुक्त किए गए किसी व्यक्ति को उस संपरीक्षा के संबंध में वही अधिकार, विशेषाधिकार और प्राधिकार होंगे, जो सरकारी लेखाओं की संपरीक्षा के संबंध में भारत के नियंत्रक-महालेखा परीक्षक के हैं और विशेष रूप से लेखा पुस्तकों, लेखाओं, संबद्ध वाऊचरों तथा अन्य दस्तावेजों और कागज-पत्र पेश करने की मांग करने तथा संस्थान और उसके द्वारा स्थापित तथा चलाई जा रही संस्थाओं के कार्यालयों का निरीक्षण करने का अधिकार होगा।
- (6) भारत के नियंत्रक-महालेखा परीक्षक या निःशक्त व्यक्तियों के लिए राज्य निधि के लेखाओं की संपरीक्षा के संबंध में उसके द्वारा नियुक्त किए गए किसी अन्य व्यक्ति द्वारा यथा प्रमाणित संस्थान के लेखे उस पर संपरीक्षा रिपोर्ट के साथ वार्षिक रूप से राज्य विधान मंडल के प्रत्येक सदन के, जहां वह दो सदनों से मिलकर बना है या जहां ऐसे विधान मंडल में एक सदन है, उस सदन के पटल पर रखे जाएँगे।”

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

New Clause 101A was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 102, there are three amendments (No. 130 and 131) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy and (No. 98) by the hon. Minister. Dr. Subbarami Reddy, are you moving?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, my friend, Mr. Anand Sharma, doesn't want me to press for that. Therefore, I am not moving. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; that cannot be done. No Member can do that. No Member can tutor or press or compel another Member. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sorry, sorry.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I don't accept that. ...(Interruptions)... I don't accept that. You must say on your own.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: All right, Sir. On my own, I am not moving it. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. So, Amendment not moved. Now, in Clause 102, there is one Amendment (No. 98) by Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot.

CLAUSE 102 — PUNISHMENT FOR CONTRAVENTION OF PROVISIONS OF ACT OR RULES OR REGULATIONS MADE THEREUNDER

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

(98) कि पृष्ठ 37, पंक्ति 13 से 19 के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रतिस्थापित किया जाए, अर्थातः—

"102. कोई व्यक्ति, जो इस अधिनियम या उसके अधीन बनाए गए किसी नियम के उपबंधों का पहली बार उल्लंघन करता है, जुर्माने से दंडनीय होगा, जो दस हजार रुपए तक का हो सकेगा और किसी पश्चातवर्ती उल्लंघन के लिए जुर्माने से दंडनीय होगा, जो पचास हजार रुपए से कम नहीं होगा किन्तु जो पांच लाख रुपए तक का हो सकेगा।"

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

Clause 101, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 103 to 105 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 106, there are two Amendments (Nos. 99 and 100) by Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot.

**CLAUSE 106 — PUNISHMENT FOR FAILURE TO
FURNISH INFORMATION**

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:—

(99) कि पृष्ठ 38, पंक्ति 23 “विनियम” शब्द **हटा** दिया जाए।

(100) कि हिन्दी पाठ में संशोधन की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

Clause 106, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 107 to 109 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 110, there are two Amendments (Nos. 101 and 102) by Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot.

CLAUSE 110 — PROTECTION OF ACTION TAKEN IN GOOD FAITH

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

(101) कि पृष्ठ 39, पंक्ति 4 शब्द “राष्ट्रीय आयोग या राज्य आयोग” के स्थान पर “मुख्य आयुक्त या राज्य आयुक्त” शब्द **प्रतिस्थापित** किए जाएं।

(102) कि पृष्ठ 39, पंक्ति 1 “या विनियमों” शब्द **हटा** दिए जाएं।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 110, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 111 and 112 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 113, there are six Amendments (Nos. 103 to 108) by Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot.

**CLAUSE 113 — POWER OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT TO
MAKE RULES**

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

(103) कि पृष्ठ 39, पंक्ति 25 “सदाचार समिति” के स्थान पर “निशक्तता अनुसंधान के लिए समिति” शब्द **प्रतिस्थापित** किए जाएं।

(104) कि पृष्ठ 39, पंक्ति 35 के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित अंतःस्थापित किया जाए, अर्थात्:—

“(चक) धारा 39 के अधीन निशक्त व्यक्तियों की पहुंच के लिए मानक अभिकथित करने के लिए नियम;”

[श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत]

- (105) कि पृष्ठ 40, पंक्ति 3, शब्द “धारा 78 के अधीन राष्ट्रीय आयोग के अध्यक्ष और सदस्यों” के **स्थान पर** “धारा 73 की उपधारा (4) के अधीन मुख्य आयुक्त और आयुक्तों” शब्दों को **प्रतिस्थापित** किया जाए।
- (106) कि पृष्ठ 40, पंक्ति 5 शब्द “धारा 81 की उपधारा (3) के अधीन राष्ट्रीय आयोग” के **स्थान पर** “धारा 73 की उपधारा (7) के अधीन मुख्य आयुक्त” शब्द **प्रतिस्थापित** किए जाएं।
- (107) कि पृष्ठ 40, पंक्ति 6 के **पश्चात्** निम्नलिखित **अंतःस्थापित** किया जाए:—
 “(टक) धारा 73 की उपधारा (8) के अधीन सलाहकार समिति की संरचना और विशेषज्ञों के नियुक्ति की रीति;”
- (108) कि पृष्ठ 40, पंक्ति 7, शब्द “धारा 85 की उपधारा (3) के अधीन राष्ट्रीय आयोग” के **स्थान पर** “धारा 77 की उपधारा (7) के अधीन मुख्य आयुक्त” शब्द **प्रतिस्थापित** किए जाएं।

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

Clause 113, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 114, there are eight Amendments (Nos. 109 to 116) by Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot.

CLAUSE 114 — POWER OF STATE GOVERNMENT TO MAKE RULES

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

- (109) कि पृष्ठ 40, पंक्ति 23 शब्द “अधिनियम के” के **स्थान पर** “अधिनियम के प्रारंभ की तारीख से 6 मास की अनधिक अवधि में” शब्द **प्रतिस्थापित** किए जाएं।
- (110) कि पृष्ठ 40, पंक्ति 27 शब्द “सदाचार समिति” के **स्थान पर** “निशक्तता अनुसंधान के लिए समिति” शब्द **प्रतिस्थापित** किए जाएं।
- (111) कि पृष्ठ 40, पंक्ति 27 के **पश्चात्** निम्नलिखित **अंतःस्थापित** किया जाए, अर्थात्:—
 “(कक) धारा 13 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन किसी सीमित संरक्षक को समर्थन उपलब्ध कराने की रीति;”
- (112) कि पृष्ठ 41, पंक्ति 6 शब्द “धारा 91 के अधीन राज्य आयोग के अध्यक्ष और सदस्यों के” के **स्थान पर** “धारा 78 की उपधारा (3) के अधीन राज्य आयुक्त का” शब्द **प्रतिस्थापित** किए जाएं।
- (113) कि पृष्ठ 41, पंक्ति 8 शब्द “धारा 94 की उपधारा (3) के अधीन राज्य आयोग” के **स्थान पर** “धारा 78 की उपधारा (6) के अधीन राज्य आयुक्त” शब्द **प्रतिस्थापित** किए जाएं।

(114) कि पृष्ठ 41, पंक्ति 10 शब्द “धारा 96 की उपधारा (3) के अधीन राज्य सरकार” के स्थान पर “धारा 82 की उपधारा (3) के अधीन राज्य आयुक्त” शब्द प्रतिस्थापित किए जाएं।

(115) कि पृष्ठ 41, पंक्ति 12 के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित अंतःस्थापित किया जाए, अर्थात्:—
“(डक) धारा 78 की उपधारा (7) के अधीन सलाहाकार समिति की संरचना और विशेषज्ञों के नियुक्ति की रीति;”

(116) कि पृष्ठ 41, पंक्ति 14 के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित अंतःस्थापित किया जाए:—
“(ण) धारा 101 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन निशक्त व्यक्तियों के लिए राज्य निधि के गठन की रीति, और उपधारा (2) के अधीन राज्य निधि के उपयोग और प्रबंध की रीति;

(त) धारा 86 की उपधारा (3) के अधीन निशक्त व्यक्तियों के लिए राज्य निधि के खातों को तैयार करने के लिए प्ररूप”।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 114, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 115, there is one Amendment (No. 117) by Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot.

CLAUSE 115 — POWER OF NATIONAL COMMISSION TO MAKE REGULATIONS

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

(117) कि पृष्ठ 41, पंक्ति 18 से 34 हटा दी जाएं।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 115, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 116, there is one Amendment (No. 118) by Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot.

CLAUSE 116 – POWER OF STATE COMMISSION TO MAKE REGULATIONS

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:—

(118) कि पृष्ठ 41, पंक्ति 35 से 39 और पृष्ठ 42 पंक्ति 1 से 6 हटा दी जाएं।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 116, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 117, there is one Amendment (No. 127) by Shri K. K. Ragesh and Shri C. P. Narayanan. Mr. Ragesh, are you moving the amendment?

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir, I am not moving the amendment.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Amendment not moved. I put clause 117 to vote.

Clause 117 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up the Schedule. There is one Amendment (No.119) by the hon. Minister.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

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

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, before passing this Bill ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am saying. I will allow you. ...(Interruptions)... What is point of allowing you after passing it? ...(Interruptions).. I know that. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, this particular Schedule ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you saying something on the Schedule? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Yes, Sir; I am on the Schedule. Sir, the way the definitions are being phrased here, if you read them, I want to know who the authority to interpret them is. Otherwise, the whole House can come under these clauses, 'mentally disabled', 'intellectually disabled', 'loss of hearing'.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mental disability is a relative thing. It can... ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, it says 'speech and language disability'. How will you define it? Who will define it?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: They are all relative. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: "Intellectual disability, a condition characterized by significant limitation both in intellectual functioning (reasoning, learning, problem

solving) and in adaptive behavior which covers a range of every day, social and practical skills, including...” Now, Sir, many times they charge us and we charge them of the same thing. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But, Yechuryji, intellectual disability and ability are relative. ...(Interruptions)... It varies from person to person. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, look at the words “mental illness”. ...(Interruptions)... “Mental illness means a substantial disorder of thinking, mood” Sir, you are in a bad mood now with 119 official amendments; it should be a new Bill. And, it goes on to talk of “perception, orientation or memory that grossly impairs judgement.” Sir, memory impairing judgement is a constant charge we have against the Ruling Benches. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is against you also. ...(Interruptions)... They are charging you also. ...(Interruptions)... Now, let me proceed. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: My point, therefore, is, who the competent authority to judge is. There must be some competent authority. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You know once you pass a Bill, who interprets it. You know that. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No, there must be a defined authority. ...(Interruptions)... मंत्री महोदय, मेरा यही आग्रह है कि इनकी पूरी डेफिनिशन्स जो आपने दी हैं, उनको तय करने के लिए कौन सी अथॉरिटी होगी, क्या आपने इस बारे में कोई विचार किया है और क्या आपने इस बारे में कोई नियुक्ति की है?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you want to react on it?

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: माननीय उपसभापति जी, यदि आप अनुमति दें, तो मैं जवाब देना चाहता हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है। आप अभी जवाब दे दीजिए। This is an important Bill.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: उपसभापति महोदय, पहले जो सात श्रेणियां थीं, उन्हें अब 21 किया जा रहा है। इन पर विचार-विमर्श करने के लिए मंत्रिमंडलीय समूह की एक कमेटी बनी थी। उसमें माननीय अरुण जेटली जी थे, राजनाथ सिंह जी थे, स्वास्थ्य मंत्री थे, एसटी डिपार्टमेंट के मंत्री थे, मैं था और संबंधित विभागों के अधिकारी और कुछ विशेषज्ञ थे। उनके साथ विचार-विमर्श कर के इन 21 कैटेगरीज की परिभाषा तय की गई है और उनका उल्लेख विधेयक के आखिर में है। बाद में जब नियम बनाएंगे, तब भी इन पर विचार-विमर्श कर के इन्हें हर दृष्टिकोण से सही करने का प्रयास किया जाएगा।

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: माननीय उपसभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न किया था, उसका आंसर माननीय मंत्री जी ने नहीं दिया या वे समझ नहीं सके। इसमें जो मेंटल बिहेवियर के बारे में है, उसमें यही कहा गया है कि "mood, perception, orientation or memory that grossly impairs judgement, behaviour, capacity to recognize reality or ability to meet the ordinary demands of life, but does not include..." मंत्री जी इसमें आपसे हमारे साथी ने जो प्रश्न पूछा है वह यह है कि मेंटल केपेसिटी, उसमें समझने की शक्ति है या नहीं और लाइफ की सोशल प्रॉब्लम्स आदि को कौन तय करेगा? आपने तो मंत्रिमंडलीय समूह का जिक्र किया, उन्होंने कैटेगरीज ये तय कीं, लेकिन इसे कौन तय करेगा कि कौन इस कैटेगरी में आता है? Who will decide this and what are the criteria?

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: मंत्री महोदय, यहां पर जो लिखा है कि 'ordinary demands of life', अब लोगों की ऑर्डिनरी डिमांड कैश है। लोग लाइन में खड़े हैं, लेकिन पैसा नहीं मिल रहा है। तो क्या आप उनको मेंटल बोलेंगे? ...(व्यवधान)... आप समझ गए? ...(व्यवधान)... हमारी आपत्ति यही है। ...(व्यवधान)... आप क्या कहेंगे?

श्री अमर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मेरी मांग है कि सीताराम येचुरी जी को ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't divert the issue. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Mr. Minister, the only point is with regard to the definition, 'mental disability'. They have only raised a question that once the Bill is passed, who will decide on that? Which is the authority to decide? That is the only question. उसके बारे में कुछ बोलना है, तो आप बोलिए।

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: सर, मैं वही बोलने वाला था।

श्री उपसभापति: उसके बारे में बोलिए।

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: सर, इस विधेयक में प्रावधान किया गया है कि एक मेडिकल बोर्ड होगा और वह बोर्ड डिसाइड करेगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, that's fine. The Medical Board will do it. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: वह स्पष्ट है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up the Schedule. There is one Amendment (No.119) by Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot.

THE SCHEDULE

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

(119) कि पृष्ठ 43 से 45 के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रतिस्थापित किया जाए, अर्थात:—

'अनुसूची**[धारा 2 का खंड (भ) देखें।]****विनिर्दिष्ट निशक्तता****1. शारीरिक निशक्तता—**

अ. गतिविषयक निशक्तता (व्यक्ति की सुनिश्चित गतिवधियों को करने में असमर्थता जो स्वयं और वस्तुओं के चालन से सहबद्ध है जिसका परिणाम पेशीकंकाली और तंत्रिका प्रणाली या दोनों में पीड़ा है), जिसके अंतर्गत:—

(क) "कुष्ठ रोगमुक्त व्यक्ति" से ऐसा व्यक्ति अभिप्रेत है जो कुष्ठ से रोगमुक्त हो गया है किन्तु निम्नलिखित से पीड़ित है:—

(i) हाथ या पैरों में सुग्राहीकरण का ह्रास के साथ-साथ आँख और पलक में सुग्राहीकरण का ह्रास और आंशिक घात किन्तु व्यक्त विरूपता नहीं है;

(ii) व्यक्त विरूपता और आंशिक घात किन्तु उनके हाथों और पैरों में विनिर्दिष्ट चलन से सामान्य आर्थिक क्रियाकलापों में लगे रहने के लिए सक्षम है;

(iii) अत्यंत शारीरिक विकृति के साथ-साथ वृद्ध जो उन्हें कोई लाभप्रद व्यवसाय करने से निवारित करती है और "कुष्ठ रोगमुक्त व्यक्ति" पद का तदनुसार अर्थ लगाया जाएगा;

(ख) "प्रमस्तिष्क घात" से कोई अविकासशील अवस्थाओं का समूह अभिप्रेत है जो अविकासशील तंत्रिका दशाओं से शरीर के चलन को और पेशियों के समन्वयन को प्रभावित करती है, जो मस्तिष्क के एक या अधिक विनिर्दिष्ट चक्रों में क्षति के कारण उत्पन्न होता है साधारणतः जन्म से पूर्व, जन्म के दौरान या जन्म के तुरंत पश्चात् होती है;

(ग) "बौनापन" से कोई चिकित्सीय या आनुवांशिक दशा अभिप्रेत है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप किसी वयस्क व्यक्ति की लंबाई चार फीट दस इंच (147 से.मी.) या उससे न्यून रह जाती है;

(घ) "बहुदुष्पोषण" से वंशानुगत, आनुवांशिक पेशी रोग का समूह अभिप्रेत है जो मानव शरीर को संचल करने वाली पेशियों को कमजोर कर देता है और बहुदुष्पोषण के रोगी व्यक्तियों के जीन में वह सूचना अशुद्ध होती है या नहीं होती है जो उन्हें उस प्रोटीन को बनाने से निवारित करती है जिसकी उन्हें स्वस्थ पेशियों के लिए आवश्यकता होती है, इसकी विशेषता अनुक्रमिक अस्थिपंजर, पेशी की कमजोरी, पेशी प्रोटीनों में त्रुटि और पेशी कोशिकाओं और टिशुओं की मृत्यु है।

(ङ) "अम्ल आक्रमण पीड़ित" से अम्ल या समान संक्षारित पदार्थ के फेंकने द्वारा हिंसक आक्रमण के कारण विरूपित कोई व्यक्ति अभिप्रेत है;

[श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत]

(आ) दृष्टिगत ह्रास—

(क) "अंधता" से ऐसी दशा अभिप्रेत है जिसमें सर्वोत्तम सुधार के पश्चात् व्यक्ति में निम्नलिखित स्थितियों में से कोई एक स्थिति विद्यमान होती है—

(i) दृष्टि का पूर्णतया अभाव;

(ii) सर्वोत्तम सुधार के साथ अच्छी आँख दृष्टि संवेदनशीलता 3/60 या 10/200 (स्नेलन) से अन्यून; या

(iii) 10 डिग्री से अन्यून किसी कक्षांतरित कोण पर दृश्य क्षेत्र की परिसीमा;

(ख) "निम्न दृष्टि" से ऐसी स्थिति अभिप्रेत है जिसमें व्यक्ति की निम्नलिखित में से कोई एक स्थिति होती है, अर्थात्:—

(i) बेहतर आँख में सुधारकारी लेंसों के साथ-साथ 6/18 या 20/60 से अनधिक और 3/60 या 10/200 (स्नेलन) दृश्य संवेदनशीलता; या

(ii) 10 से अधिक 40 डिग्री तक की दृष्टि अंतरित किसी कोण के क्षेत्र में सीमाएं।

(ग) "श्रवण शक्ति का ह्रास"—

(क) "बधिर" से दोनों कानों में संवाद आवृत्तियों से 70 डेसिबल श्रव्य ह्रास वाला व्यक्ति अभिप्रेत है;

(ख) "ऊँचा सुनने वाला व्यक्ति" से दोनों कानों से संवाद आवृत्ति में 60 डेसिबल से 70 डेसिबल श्रव्य ह्रास का व्यक्ति अभिप्रेत है;

(घ) "अभिवाक् और भाषा निःशक्तता" से लेराइनजेक्टोमी या अफेलिया जैसी स्थितियों से उद्भूत स्थायी निःशक्तता अभिप्रेत है जो कार्बनिक या तंत्रिका संबंधी कारणों के कारण अभिवाक् और भाषा के एक या अधिक संघटकों को प्रभावित करती है।

2. "बौद्धिक निःशक्तता" से ऐसी स्थिति, जिसकी विशेषता दोनों बौद्धिक कार्य (तार्किक, शिक्षण, समस्या समाधान) और अनुकूलन व्यवहार में महत्वपूर्ण रूप से कमी होना है, जिसके अंतर्गत दैनिक सामाजिक और व्यवहार्य कोशलों की रेंज है, जिसके अंतर्गत—

(क) "विनिर्दिष्ट विद्या निःशक्तता" से स्थितियों का एक ऐसा विजातीय समूह अभिप्रेत है जिसमें भाषा को बोलने या लिखने का प्रसंस्करण करने की कमी विद्यमान होती है जो बोलने, पढ़ने, लिखने, वर्तनीय या गणितीय गणनाओं को समझने में कमी के रूप में सामने आती है और इसके अंतर्गत बोधक निःशक्तता डायसेलेक्सिया, डायसग्राफिया, डायसकेलकुलिया, डायसप्रेसिया और विकासत्मक अफेसिया भी है;

(ख) "स्वलीनता स्पेक्ट्रम विकार" से एक ऐसी तंत्रिका विकास की स्थिति अभिप्रेत है जो आमतौर पर जीवन के पहले तीन वर्ष में उत्पन्न होती है, जो व्यक्ति की

संपर्क करने की, संबंधों को समझने की और दूसरों से संबंधित होने की क्षमता को प्रभावित करती है और आमतौर पर यह अप्रायिक या घिसे-पिटे कर्मकांडों या व्यवहार से सहबद्ध होता है।

3. मानिसक व्यवहार,—

"मानिसक रुग्णता" से चिंतन, मनोदशा, बोध, पूर्वाभिमुखीकरण या स्मरणशक्ति का विकार अभिप्रेत है जो जीवन की साधारण आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए समक्ष रूप से निर्णय, व्यवहार, वास्तविकता की पहचान करने की क्षमता या योग्यता को प्रभावित करता है किन्तु जिसके अंतर्गत मानसिक मंदता नहीं है जो किसी व्यक्ति के मस्तिष्क का विकास रूकने या अपूर्ण होने की स्थिति है, विशेषकर जिसकी विशिष्टता बुद्धिमत्ता का सामान्य से कम होना है।

4. निम्नलिखित के कारण निःशक्तता—

(क) विरकारी तंत्रिका दशाएं, जैसे—

- (i) "बहु-स्केलेरोसिस" से प्रवाहक, तंत्रिका प्रणाली रोग अभिप्रेत है जिसमें मस्तिष्क की तंत्रिका कोशिकाओं के अक्ष तंतुओं के चारों ओर रीढ़ की हड्डी की मायिलन सीथ क्षतिग्रस्त हो जाती है जिससे डिमायीलिनेशन होता है और मस्तिष्क में तंत्रिका कोशिकाओं और रीढ़ की हड्डी की कोशिकाओं की एक-दूसरे के साथ संपर्क करने की क्षमता प्रभावित होती है;
- (ii) "पार्किंसन रोग" से कोई तंत्रिका प्रणाली की प्रगामी रोग अभिप्रेत है, जिसके द्वारा कम्प, पेशी कठोरता, और धीमा, कठिन चलन, मुख्यतया मध्य आयु और वृद्ध व्यक्तियों से संबद्ध मस्तिष्क के आधार्रीय गंडिका के अधपतन तथा तंत्रिका संचलन डोपामाइन के ह्रास से संबद्ध हैं।

(ख) रक्त विकृति—

- (i) "हेमोफीलिया" से एक आनुवंशकीय रोग अभिप्रेत है जो प्रायः पुरुषों को ही प्रभावित करता है किन्तु इसे महिला द्वारा अपने पुरुष बालकों को संप्रेषित किया जाता है, इसकी विशेषता रक्त के थक्का जमने की साधारण क्षमता का नुकसान होना है जिससे गौण घाव का परिणाम भी घातक रक्तस्राव हो सकता है।
- (ii) "थेलेसीमिया" से वंशानुगत विकृतियों का एक समूह अभिप्रेत है जिसकी विशेषता हिमोग्लोबिन की कमी या अनुपस्थिति है।
- (iii) "सिकल कोशिका रोग" से हेमोलेटिक विकार अभिप्रेत है जो रक्त की अत्यंत कमी, पीड़ादायक घटनाओं और जो सहबद्ध टिशुओं और अंगों को नुकसान से विभिन्न जटिलताओं में परिलिखित होता है। "हेमोलेटिक" लाल रक्त कोशिकाओं की कोशिका झिल्ली के नुकसान को निर्दिष्ट करता है जिसका परिणाम हिमोग्लोबिन का निकलना होता है।

[श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत]

5. बहुनिश्चयता (उपर्युक्त एक या एक से अधिक विनिर्दिष्ट निश्चयता) जिसके अंतर्गत बधिरता, अंधता जिससे कोई दशा जिसमें कोई व्यक्ति श्रव्य और दृश्य के सम्मिलित हास के कारण गंभीर संप्रेषण, विकास और शिक्षण संबंधी गंभीर दशाएं अभिप्रेत हैं।
6. कोई अन्य प्रवर्ग जो केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा अधिसूचित किए जाएं।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

The Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, in Clause 1, there are two Amendments (Nos. 2 and 3) by the hon. Minister.

CLAUSE 1 — SHORT TITLE, EXTENT AND COMMENCEMENT

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

- (2) कि पृष्ठ 2, पंक्ति 5, अंक “2014” के स्थान पर अंक “2016” प्रतिस्थापित किया जाए।
- (3) कि पृष्ठ 2, पंक्ति 7 को हटा दिया जाए।

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, in the Enacting Formula, there is one Amendment (No. 1) by the hon. Minister.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, I would like to say something. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is it on this Amendment? I told that I would allow you. If it is on this Amendment, I am allowing now. If not, then sit down. Have some patience.

ENACTING FORMULA

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

- (1) कि पृष्ठ 2, पंक्ति 1, शब्द “पैंसठवें” के स्थान पर शब्द “सड़सठवें” प्रतिस्थापित किया जाए।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Preamble and the Title were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, you can say what is your point.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Respected Deputy Chairman, Sir, this is a historic occasion regarding the self-respect of the disabled, physically-challenged and mentally-challenged, and this is for the empowerment of the disabled, which is, in reality, not going to be. For that, we have rightly observed that we need to have a comprehensive, recast Bill, in the immediate future, wherein I would like to remind you of two occasions. There, we used to call the Scheduled Caste population as Aadi-Hindu. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; at this point, you can speak only on this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen; at this point of time, you can speak only about this. You cannot divert. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, I am not diverting. I am drawing a forceful point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Speak only on this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, those Aadi-Hindus were also called * but in the latter period, the Scheduled Caste population did not...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why are you diverting? ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: The International Convention...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This cannot be said now. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are diverting the subject. ...*(Interruptions)*... It cannot be allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot hear anything. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shrimati Viplove Thakur...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, I would like to submit ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, you cannot bring the question of *. ...*(Interruptions)*... That word should not have been used. That is expunged, whoever used it. You should not have brought that question here. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is a different subject. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: I need to add one small point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Nothing more. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shrimati Viplove Thakur.

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Kindly permit me for a minute. *...(Interruptions)...* It is an emotional point.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rapolu, please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* No, you cannot violate the rules. *...(Interruptions)...* You cannot break the rules. When I have allowed you at this point of time, you can speak only about this, nothing else. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, Shrimati Viplove Thakur. *...(Interruptions)...* No, no. What Mr. Rapolu says... *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, I would like to add one emotional point. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please do it at some other time. *...(Interruptions)...* You give a notice if you want to raise it. *...(Interruptions)...* Please sit down. What is this? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, the self-respect of the disabled people... *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, please remove the word *. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have removed the word *. It is expunged. Whoever has used it including when I said it, it is expunged. *...(Interruptions)...* No, no, Mr. Rapolu. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, Shrimati Viplove Thakur. *...(Interruptions)...* Nothing else is going on record. Mr. Rapolu, what is this? *...(Interruptions)...* This is the problem with you always. You are always bringing up irrelevant subjects. *...(Interruptions)...* What can I do? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: **

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shrimati Viplove Thakur. Please say about this only. *...(Interruptions)...* At this point of time, you can speak only on this. *...(Interruptions)...* When I have allowed you, you should not exploit that. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहती हूँ कि ऐसे लोगों को जो पेंशन दी जाती है, उसमें यह कहा जाता है कि जब disabled child 18 साल का हो जाएगा, तब उसको पेंशन दी जाएगी। मेरा यह कहना है कि अगर वह बचपन से ही disabled है, तो उसको शुरू से ही पेंशन मिलनी चाहिए और इसके लिए उसकी economic condition नहीं देखी जानी चाहिए।

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

** Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Madhusudan Mistry. ...(Interruptions)... Please speak only on this subject.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, my point of clarification from the Minister is whether the definition of 'mental illness', which has been defined or mentioned in this Bill, is the same definition which is there in the Mental Health Care Bill which we have just passed, or, these are two different definitions.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. ...(Interruptions)... Yes. Yes. The Minister will give you a clarification. Now, Mr. P. Bhattacharya.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, many things have been said but I would like to say something with regard to the hyper children. They are not getting admission in the normal schools. There are no special schools for them. There should be something for the hyper children. It is a very serious situation which has already cropped up in the country. So, something has to be done by the Government for them.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, हमारी पार्टी के संजय सेठ जी बोलना चाहते हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: मैं पार्टी के अनुसार नहीं देखता हूँ, बल्कि म्बेम्बरों को देखता हूँ। ठीक है, आप बोलिए।

श्री संजय सेठ (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, देश में दिव्यांगों के लिए जो स्कूल चल रहे हैं, उनके ट्रस्टों के पास पैसा नहीं है, उनको पैसा कैसे मिले, इसके ऊपर इस बिल में कुछ अमेंडमेंट होना चाहिए। इससे संबंधित जो ट्रस्ट हैं, उनको इनकम टैक्स से माफी मिलनी चाहिए, जिससे उनको थोड़ी राहत मिल सके।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Mr. Minister, would you like to react? कुछ बोलना है, तो आप बोलिए।

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: सर, जहां तक परिभाषा का विषय है, संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासंघ ने अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर विचार-विमर्श करने के बाद ये परिभाषाएं तय की हैं और उस पर भारत ने भी हस्ताक्षर किये हैं। हमने उसी को आधार बना करके विशेषज्ञों से राय लेकर यह किया है और विधेयक में जो उल्लिखित है, वही परिभाषा इसके आखिर में दी गई है।

माननीया विप्लव ठाकुर जी ने जो विषय उठाया है, मेरा उसके संबंध में यह कहना है कि पेंशन 18 साल से अधिक की उम्र वालों को दी जाती है। हमारे यहां दिव्यांगजनों को जो परिचय पत्र बना कर दिया जाता है और जो मान्य है, वह 18 साल से अधिक उम्र का ही है। अब मैं उनकी भावना से तो सहमत हूँ कि उससे पहले भी देना चाहिए, पर पहले भी कानून में ऐसा प्रावधान नहीं था और इस विधेयक में भी ऐसा कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. That is all. Now, hon. Minister, Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot to move that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: उपसभापति महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

कि विधेयक यथा संशोधित रूप में पारित किया जाए।

The question was proposed.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, before you put it to vote, ...(Interruptions)... उपसभापति जी, मंत्री जी ने सुबह के सत्र में जो आश्वासन दिया था, जब दो अमेंडमेंट हमने मूव किए थे, उस आश्वासन पर मंत्री जी क्या अब भी अडिग हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: वह तो दिया है। That is already there.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I only want re-assurance, Sir. हम यही कह रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... आप दोबारा दे दीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति: जो आश्वासन दिया है, वह दिया है। वह तो है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: डैफिनिशन में आ जाएगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: जो आश्वासन दिया है, जो हो गया, वह हो गया। उसे वापस नहीं ले सकते। ...(व्यवधान)...

Now the question is:

That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I compliment every Member. What a good atmosphere! Why don't we have it like this every day? I congratulate you.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I compliment you because this must have been the longest Bill that you have gone through. But, Sir, whenever such things happen, please accept our humble suggestion that whenever there are 120 official amendments, please come with a new text of the Bill. That is easier to pass.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is correct. Mr. Yechury has a point. I agree.

Now, I would request hon. Members, let us proceed like this. How nice it is; how good it is! ...(Interruptions)... I am so happy today. Now, the next item is, The Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 2016 and The Appropriation ...(Interruptions)...

**RE. POWER PROJECT IN THE STATE OF
ARUNACHAL PRADESH — Contd.**

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: One minute, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... Let me be heard, Sir. ...(Interruptions)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, we had agreed this morning, and that was the general consensus of the House, to take up the Rights of the Persons with Disabilities Bill for its consideration and passing, which the House has done, and that is a good thing because we all are committed to the rights of the disabled people or the specially-abled people. At the same time, Sir, I have given a notice and there are notices under 267, which we had the intention to raise.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; but let me ask you ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Please allow me, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have a question to you. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Just allow me, Sir. After that, you may give your ruling, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, I allow you. After that, you should listen to me also.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I will listen to you. I always do, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, I allow you.

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव (राजस्थान): सर, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। जो विषय यहां उठाया जा रहा है, मैं कहना चाहता हूं ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Let me listen to him.

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: फिर मेरा पाइंट ऑफ आर्डर infructuous हो जाएगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I am already speaking. ...(Interruptions)... I have been given the permission, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But he is on a point of order.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I have been given the permission. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: सर, मेरा पाइंट ऑफ आर्डर है। मुझे सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I only allowed him. ...(Interruptions)..

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: His point of order can come only after that.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Then, my matter will end. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: He does not know what I am going to say.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Then, my matter will end. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: How can I be preempted? ...(Interruptions)... I cannot be preempted, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bhupender Yadavji, you please listen. Let me hear him and, then, I will allow your point of order. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: No, no. Then there will be nothing ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me listen to him. Then I will allow you.
...(Interruptions)... No, no; after that. I allowed him.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I cannot be preempted, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, I have the first right. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Since you are not yielding, I am allowing you.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, it has come in the public domain. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: My point of order is ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; only after this. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: There will be no meaning of my point of order.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, in one of our sensitive border States, on a power project, there has been a vigilance report of fraud and corruption. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Anand Sharmaji, listen. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: This is the power project of 600 megawatts
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anand Sharmaji, listen. ...(Interruptions)... For making an allegation ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: And the CBI Report points to a serving Minister in this Government, ...(Interruptions)... * ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anand Sharmaji, for making an allegation, there is a rule ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: And the Minister has written to another Minister. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anand Sharmaji, for making an allegation against a Minister, there is a rule, there is a procedure. Go by that. ...(Interruptions)... You cannot *suo motu* raise ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, my notice is very clear. ...(Interruptions)... I have given notice under the Rule. ...(Interruptions)... I have named him. ...(Interruptions)... I have named him. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You cannot *suo motu* raise ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I have given a notice, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... Please read my notice. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, please read my notice. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me reply to that. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, my notice is very clear. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anand Sharmaji, you cannot *suo motu* raise ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, please read my notice. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; listen to me. ...(Interruptions)... You cannot *suo motu* raise an allegation. ...(Interruptions)... You have to write and get the permission. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I have given a notice. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: अगर इस इश्यू को यहां उठाएंगे तो फिर उस पर बहस करनी पड़ेगी। ...(व्यवधान)...

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, this kind of hit-and-run politics can't do. ...(Interruptions)... Let him raise the issue and let him wait for my reply on the issue. We have examined every fact. The allegation made by the Congress Party is totally * and fabricated. There is no allegation. ...(Interruptions)...

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

Let me say this. *...(Interruptions)...* I am willing to *...(Interruptions)...* I dare you for a debate on this. *...(Interruptions)...* An M.P. is just forwarding a representation. *...(Interruptions)...* This is the allegation. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anand Sharmaji, how can you raise *...(Interruptions)...* You go by the Rule. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, my notice is clear. *...(Interruptions)...* Please read my notice. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): If it is false *...(Interruptions)...* Then let us have an inquiry. *...(Interruptions)...* If it is false *...(Interruptions)...* Prove that it is false *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Ghulam Nabiji, for raising an allegation against a Member, you should have taken the prior permission. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री अरुण जेटली: रुक जाइए, मैं आपको सब कुछ समझा देता हूँ। *...(व्यवधान)...* आपकी पार्टी ने आपको गुमराह किया है। *...(व्यवधान)...* आपने एकदम फर्जी आरोप लगाया है। *...(व्यवधान)...* आप बैठ जाइए, मैं आपको एक मिनट में सब समझा देता हूँ। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen to Rule 238A. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री अरुण जेटली: बिना समझे हुए फर्जी आरोप लगा देना *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen to Rule 238A. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: It is a backdated forged report. *...(Interruptions)...* The document he is relying on is a backdated forged report. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen to Rule 238A. *...(Interruptions)...* It says, “No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member against any other member or a member of the House unless the member making the allegation has given previous intimation to the Chairman and also to the Minister concerned so that the Minister may be able to make an investigation.” *...(Interruptions)...* Have you given the intimation to the Chairman? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, which Rule? *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, I have not made any allegation. *...(Interruptions)...* Is the Chair referring to Rule 238A? *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, I have a question. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen to me. *...(Interruptions)...* Please listen to me. *...(Interruptions)...* I will go by the Rule. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, which Rule? ...*(Interruptions)*..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have given notice under ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I am not levelling any allegation. ...*(Interruptions)*...
I am referring to the CVO Report. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen to me,
please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: This is not my allegation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I would listen to you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have given a notice under Rule 267. I know
that.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But whether under Rule 267 or any other notice,
for making an allegation against a Member...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I have not made any allegation. ...*(Interruptions)*..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You should have given prior intimation to the
Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*... Have you given that? ...*(Interruptions)*... That is all I
am asking. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you have not given that, you cannot raise it now.
...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, first of all, I understand and say this with full
sense of responsibility that notice has been given. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am only telling the procedure. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I have given the notice, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...
Please, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have referred...*(Interruptions)*... I am not making any
allegation. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am referring to the CVO Report which has pointed
out that there has been abuse of office. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... That you cannot raise
now. ...*(Interruptions)*... You give notice...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the Government is trying to whitewash something.
...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, probity demands...*(Interruptions)*... Transparency demands

[Shri Anand Sharma]

which the Prime Minister is committed to...(Interruptions)... Since it has come out in the public domain...(Interruptions)... It has been widely reported by the national media. ...(Interruptions)... The report is in the public domain. ...(Interruptions)... The CBI has investigated ...(Interruptions)... The CBI Report should be made public. ...(Interruptions)... The CVO Report should be made public. ...(Interruptions)... An independent investigation must be made. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. ...(Interruptions)... Please ...(Interruptions)... I have not given permission to make any allegation. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the Minister should be asked to step down. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Allegation without prior intimation to the Chair cannot be allowed. ...(Interruptions)... Now, we shall take up the Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 2016. ...(Interruptions)... What do I do with the Appropriation Bill? ...(Interruptions)... If you don't discuss the Appropriation Bill, it will automatically become the law. ...(Interruptions)... I will have to adjourn the House. ...(Interruptions)... What can I do? ...(Interruptions)... Both sides are indulging in indiscipline. ...(Interruptions)... What can I do? ...(Interruptions)... On both sides, there is indiscipline. ...(Interruptions)... I will have to adjourn. ...(Interruptions)... What is the use? ...(Interruptions)... I will adjourn the House. ...(Interruptions)... There is no other way. ...(Interruptions)... I will adjourn the House. ...(Interruptions)...

The House stands adjourned till 11 a.m. on Thursday, the 15th December, 2016.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Development of tourism in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh

*286. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken initiatives or is planning to develop the tourism spots in the States of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the places identified for development; and

(d) whether any Detailed Project Report (DPR) has been sought from the State Governments to this effect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) Development and Planning of tourist spots is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. However, the Ministry of Tourism extends Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to them under the two planned scheme's namely "Swadesh Darshan for Integrated Development of Theme based tourist Circuits in the country" and "PRASAD for National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive", based on project proposals submitted by them subject to receipt of Detailed Project Report (DPR), liquidation of Utilization Certificates for the projects sanctioned earlier, availability of funds and adherence to relevant scheme guidelines.

Details of projects sanctioned to the State Government of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh during last two years and current financial year are given in Statement-I (See below).

Details of places identified for development of tourist places by State Governments of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh are given in Statement-II (See below).

Based on budget announcement for the year 2015-16 the State Government of Telangana has been advised to submit Detail Project Report for the project Development of Qutub Shahi Tombs-Paigadh Tombs-Hayat Bakshi Begam Tomb-Raymond's Tomb under Heritage Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.

Statement-I

Details of projects sanctioned to the State Government of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned
Telangana		
2014-15		
1.	Development of Durgam Cheruvu Area along with other Down Stream Lakes as Eco Tourism Destination in Hyderabad, Telangana (Product Infrastructure for Development of Destination and Circuits Scheme)	454.36
TOTAL		454.36
2015-16		
1.	Integrated Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar District, Telangana (Swadesh Darshan Scheme)	9162.10
TOTAL		9162.10

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned
2016-17		
1.	Integrated Development of Mulugu-Laknavaram-Medavaram-Tadvai-Damaravi-Mallur-Bogatha Waterfalls as Tribal Circuit in Telangana (Swadesh Darshan Scheme)	8440.49
TOTAL		8440.49

Andhra Pradesh

2014-15

1.	Restoration and Reconstruction of Tourism Infrastructure at Ananthagiri Valley Resort, Visakhapatnam District: Post Hud Hud Cyclone Programme Andhra Pradesh (Tribal Head) (Product Infrastructure for Development of Destination and Circuits Scheme)	369.50
2.	Restoration and Reconstruction of Tourism Infrastructure at Borra Caves as a major Eco and Adventure Tourism Centre of Visakhapatnam District: Post Hud Hud Cyclone Programme. (Tribal Head) (Product Infrastructure for Development of Destination and Circuits Scheme)	96.12
3.	Restoration and Reconstruction of Tourism Infrastructure at TYDA Jungle Bells, as a Major Eco and Adventure Tourism Centre, Visakhapatnam District: Post HudHud Cyclone Programme (Tribal Head) (Product Infrastructure for Development of Destination and Circuits Scheme)	387.63
4.	Restoration and Reconstruction of Tourism Infrastructure at Valley Resort, Araku, Andhra Pradesh as a major Eco and Adventure Tourism Centre of Visakhapatnam District: Post HudHud Cyclone Programme (Tribal Head) (Product Infrastructure for Development of Destination and Circuits Scheme)	198.39
5.	Restoration and Reconstruction of Tourism Infrastructure at Lambasingl, Visakhapatnam District: Post HudHud Cyclone Programme Andhra Pradesh (Tribal Head) (Product Infrastructure for Development of Destination and Circuits Scheme)	466.66

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned
6	Restoration and Reconstruction of Tourism Infrastructure at Hill Resort Mayuri, Araku, Visakhapatnam District Andhra Pradesh: Post HudHud Cyclone Programme (Tribal Head) (Product Infrastructure for Development of Destination and Circuits Scheme)	184.18
7.	Manufacturing of Transparent Coaches for Araku Valley Train in association with Ministry of Railways. (M/o Railways) (Central Agency)	800.00
TOTAL		2502.48

Statement-II

Details of places covered in the State of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Places Covered
Telangana		
1.	Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar in Telangana State	Somasila Reservoir, Singotam Reservoir, Akka Mahadevi Caves, Lada; o Vanam, Srisailam, Farhabad, Mallelatheertham, Uma Maheshwari Temple
2.	Integrated Development of Mulugu-Laknavaram-Medavaram-Tadvai-Damaravi-Mallur-Bogatha Waterfalls as Tribal Circuit in Telangana	Mulugu: Gate to Medaram, Laknavaram, Medaram (Sammakka Saralamma Jatara Words largest tribal festival), Tadvai, Damaravai Megalith Buriais, Malluru: Spring Waters, Bogatha Waterfalls
Andhra Pradesh		
1.	Development of Kakinada Hope Island Konaseema as World Class Coastal and Eco-Tourism Circuit under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	Kakinada, Hope Island, Coriniga Wild Life Sanctuary, Vadalorevu, Adurru, S Yanam, Chirra Yanam and Kotipalli of East Godavari District.
2.	Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore in Andhra Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	BV Palem, Irrakam Island, Venadu Island, Atakani Tippa of Pulicat Lake and Ubbalamadugu Water Falls, Nelpattu Bird Sanctuary, Nellore Tank, Kotha Koduru Beach, Mypadu

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Places Covered
		Beach, Ramatheertham Temple and Beach and Isakapally Beach of Nellore District.
3.	Development of Amaravathi Town in Guntur District of Andhra Pradesh as Tourist Destination under PRASAD Scheme	Amaralingeswara Swamy Temple, Mahachaitya Stupa, Dhyana Buddha Ghats Development, Urban Infrastructure at Amaravathi, Guntur District.

Setting up Sub-Regional Science Centre in Himachal Pradesh

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

(a) whether Government has approved Sub-Regional Science Centre (SRSC), at Palampur in Himachal Pradesh to provide training to teachers, students, housewives and others as well as out-of-school educational activities;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated, released and utilized on the project so far;

(c) the current status of the project and the time by when the SRSC is likely to be operational; and

(d) whether Government proposes to set up more SRSC in other districts of Himachal Pradesh, and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Under the Science City Scheme, Ministry of Culture has approved the setting up of a Sub-Regional Science Centre (SRSC) at Palampur in Himachal Pradesh by National Council of Science Museums (NCSM). The cost of the project is ₹ 600 lakhs.

The Funds released and utilized are as under:—

	2014-15	2015-16
Fund Released (₹ in Lakhs)	₹ 100.00	₹ 150.00
Funds Utilised till 30.11.2016 (₹ in lakhs)	—	₹ 45.51

(c) Letter of Intent (LOI) for construction of building has been issued. As per the revised norms of construction of science centre, the tentative time of completion of the project is 27 months from the date of start of construction work.

(d) There is no such proposal from the State Government of Himachal Pradesh.

Witness Protection System

*288. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that absence of a witness protection system is causing rise to unmerited acquittals in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in putting in place a strong witness protection system in order to ensure justice to victims; and

(c) the corrective steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Criminal Law is in the Concurrent List of the Constitution and there are provisions in Section 195A of the Indian Penal Code (I.P.C.) and Section 195A of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Cr.P.C.) to provide legal recourse to the witnesses. Amendments to Cr.P.C. is an ongoing and continuous process based on Law Commission reports, or otherwise, and by a consultative process.

Nodal agency for safety preparedness of oil companies

*289. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) and Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) lack nodal agency to ensure requisite safety preparedness of the companies;

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

(c) whether any steps have been proposed by Government to address the loss of life and property due to the failure of companies to meet the safety requirements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) At present the critical aspects of managing safety in Petroleum and Natural Gas Industry of the country, including that of IOCL and GAIL is looked after by a number of authorities, like Oil Industry Safety Directorate (OISD), Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS), Petroleum and Explosive Safety Organization (PESO), Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) etc. Departments of Health Safety and Environment of IOCL and GAIL are responsible for managing the safety aspects in the companies.

Oil Sector PSUs maintain safety level as per standards prescribed by statutory authorities. The safety measures include both proactive and secondary measures to combat any unsafe situation. OISD, a technical Directorate under the aegis of this Ministry conducts safety audits of oil and gas installations at regular intervals. The shortcomings noticed during audits, if any, are communicated to the concerned organizations by OISD for rectification of the same. Simultaneously, the measures for improvement of safety are recommended which are implemented by industry in a time bound manner. OISD monitors the implementation of these measures.

(c) Some of the major safety measures undertaken by the Oil and Natural Gas Industry are as under:-

- Incorporation of in-built safety aspects during the design phase itself. These include process safety, instrumentation and safety interlocks, safety while design of equipment etc.
- Review of Piping and Instrumentation Diagram (P&ID) for incorporating the Quantitative Risk Assessment (QRA)/Hazard and Operability (HAZOP) studies recommendations.
- Mounded Bullets storage for Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) and construction of Blast Resistant Control Rooms for enhanced safety of personnel and equipment.
- Development and implementation of well laid down systems and procedures like work permit system, operating manuals entailing start-up, shutdown down, emergency handling procedures, disaster management plan etc.
- Dedicated firefighting facilities in each installation, which are equipped with fire fighting gadgets, well trained crew to fight fire in case of any eventuality.
- Dedicated group of personnel headed by Senior Management Executive to look after the safety measure in the company.
- Regular Internal Safety Audits and periodic mock drills.

Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoP&NG) regularly monitors and reviews the various safety issues and directs the oil companies from time to time to take suitable measures to ensure safety requirements of these vital installations.

Cases of human trafficking in NER

*290. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many human trafficking cases have been registered in the country, especially from North-Eastern Region (NER) in the last one year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereon;

(c) how many cases have been registered during the last one year from NER; and

(d) how many cases have been solved by Government during the last one year from NER?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) As per information collected and compiled by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) from all States and UTs during the year 2015, 6877 cases of human trafficking were reported. Out of this, 1539 cases were reported from North-Eastern States.

Details of human trafficking cases Reported, Charge-sheeted, Convicted; and Persons Arrested, Charge-sheeted and Convicted in all States and UTs in the year 2015 are given in Statement-I (*See below*). Separate details in respect of North-Eastern States are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

‘Police’ and ‘Public Order’ are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. As such, registration, investigation and prevention of the crime of human trafficking is the responsibility of State Governments concerned.

Statement-I

Details of State/UT-wise Cases Reported, Cases Charge-sheeted, Cases Convicted and Persons Arrested, Persons Charge-sheeted and Persons Convicted under Total[#] Human Trafficking during 2015

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cases Reported	Cases Charge-sheeted	Cases Convicted	Persons Arrested	Persons Charge-sheeted	Persons Convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	274	218	86	687	557	173
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	1	0	5	3	0
3.	Assam	1494	365	7	1552	424	8
4.	Bihar	381	184	8	427	269	10
5.	Chhattisgarh	69	61	8	146	149	14
6.	Goa	29	19	0	105	50	0
7.	Gujarat	47	41	1	144	140	3
8.	Haryana	275	161	9	590	578	66
9.	Himachal Pradesh	9	4	2	63	44	5
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	2	0	4	4	0
11.	Jharkhand	172	63	6	89	74	8
12.	Karnataka	507	429	63	1262	1361	207

13. Kerala	151	148	54	305	322	87
14. Madhya Pradesh	95	93	13	413	395	30
15. Maharashtra	421	367	104	961	1178	281
16. Manipur	0	1	0	1	1	0
17. Meghalaya	20	0	0	3	0	0
18. Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19. Nagaland	6	7	4	20	22	15
20. Odisha	114	148	1	245	227	5
21. Punjab	86	67	18	382	486	71
22. Rajasthan	131	109	78	578	574	214
23. Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Tamil Nadu	577	429	255	1100	1110	641
25. Telangana	561	532	28	831	894	31
26. Tripura	16	3	0	34	3	0
27. Uttar Pradesh	50	45	19	216	180	122
28. Uttarakhand	27	23	24	97	83	91
29. West Bengal	1255	981	19	1275	1468	28
TOTAL STATES	6772	4501	807	11535	10596	2110

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	5	0	3	20	0
31.	Chandigarh	13	3	1	16	10	2
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	2	0	27	26	0
33.	Daman and Diu	1	6	0	7	28	0
34.	Delhi UT	87	55	16	128	120	27
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	1	1	0	4	1	0
TOTAL UTs		105	72	17	185	205	29
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		6877	4573	824	11720	10801	2139

Source: Crime in India

Disposal of cases and persons by court and police during the year may include previous year pending cases/persons.

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

Statement-II

Details of Cases Reported, Charge-sheeted, Convicted and Persons Arrested, Charge-sheeted and Convicted under Total[#] Human Trafficking in North-Eastern States during 2015

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cases Reported	Cases Charge-sheeted	Cases Convicted	Persons Arrested	Persons Charge-sheeted	Persons Convicted
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	1	0	5	3	0
2.	Assam	1494	365	7	1552	424	8
3.	Manipur	0	1	0	1	1	0
4.	Meghalaya	20	0	0	3	0	0
5.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Nagaland	6	7	4	20	22	15
7.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Tripura	16	3	0	34	3	0
TOTAL IN NE STATES		1539	377	11	1615	453	23

Source: Crime India

Disposal of cases and persons by court and police during the year may include previous year pending cases/persons.

[#]includes cases under section 370 and 370A IPC, Procurement of minor girls (section 366A IPC), Importation of girls from foreign country (section 366B IPC), Selling of minors for prostitution (section 372 IPC), Buying of minors for prostitution (section 373 IPC) and The Immoral Traffic (P) Act

Declining rural wages

*291. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a dip in rural wage growth in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise along with the reasons for the same;
- (c) whether the falling rural wages signal farm distress;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, and the reaction of Government thereto; and
- (e) the corrective steps taken/being taken by Government to prevent the decrease in rural wages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATATREYA): (a) No, Sir. As a part of Rural

Labour Enquiry (RLE), Labour Bureau has been compiling average daily wage rates for General Agricultural Labourers and Non-Agricultural Labourers on the basis of the information collected by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) from a fixed set of 600 sample villages spread over 20 States.

Annual average daily wage rates have increased in all the cases during 2016 as compared with wage rates during 2015. For General Agricultural Labourers, the growth rate in Annual average daily wage rates in the year 2016 over 2015 is 5.51% and 6.34% for men and women respectively whereas in the case of Non-Agricultural Labourers, the annual average daily wage rate registered an increase of 4.01% and 5.34% for men and women respectively.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

(e) Government has taken several initiatives which *inter alia* includes fixing and revising minimum wages of workers under the provisions of Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and periodic revision of wage rates for workers under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 2005.

The wages in both cases are protected against inflation by indexing with appropriate Consumer Price Index Numbers.

Assistance to landless cattle keepers under SDRF

*292. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the norms for providing assistance for feed concentrate, water and medicines to livestock under the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) are available to the small and marginal farmers only;

(b) if so, whether this assistance is not provided to the landless cattle keepers;

(c) whether there is any proposal to revise the norms in the SDRF so as to include the State landless cattle keepers also for providing feed concentrate, water and medicines; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) As per norms of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF), assistance is provided towards fodder/feed concentrate including water supply and medicines to cattle in cattle camps @ ₹ 70/- per day for large animals and ₹ 35/- per day for small animals, those housed in cattle/relief camps only. This assistance is not related to land-holding.

(c) and (d) No such proposal is under consideration at present. Assistance under the existing norm is already admissible to the cattle those housed in cattle camps without any discrimination.

Fake surrenders of innocent youth posing as naxals in Jharkhand

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that there have been fake surrenders by innocent youth posing as naxals in Jharkhand in 2011-12;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the steps taken by the Ministry in this regard; and
- (d) whether the National Human Rights Commission is involved in the probe, if so, whether it has recommended any compensation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) As per the report from Jharkhand Police, a FIR No.77/2014 dated 28.03.2014 was registered in Lower Bazaar Police Station, Ranchi District *vide* under sections 406/420/120B IPC. Five persons have been arrested as accused and a charge sheet No. 94/2014 dated 27.5.2014 along with supplementary charge sheets Nos.–188/2014 dated 29.9.2014 and 2003/2015 dated 17.8.2015 have been filed against them. The matter is *sub-judice*.

(d) National Human Rights Commission has recommended that lawful dues including land and other benefits applicable to 10 surrendered naxals be given.

Prevention of smuggling of idols, ancient sculptures, etc.

*294. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has formulated any comprehensive plan on pan-India basis to protect idols of gods in temples, ancient sculptures, artefacts and other traditional/heritage items;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any proposal is pending with Government to modernize the wing of police department, in various States/UTs which is entrusted with the task of preventing smuggling of idols of gods in temples, ancient sculptures, artefacts and other traditional/heritage items; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) is responsible for the protection of monuments and the sculptures and antiquities which come under its purview. ASI takes the services of CISE and private security agency for the protection of monuments, sculptures and antiquities.

(c) and (d) “Public Order” and “Police” are State subjects as per the provisions of the Constitution of India, responsibility of equipping the State police forces with appropriate equipment and gadgets lies with the State Governments. However, Government of India supplements the efforts of State Governments by providing Central assistance to the tune of 60% or 90%, depending upon the category to which a particular State belongs, under the Modernisation of Police Forces (MPF) Scheme to strengthen police infrastructure. Under this Scheme, State Governments formulate their State Action Plans (SAPs) every year as per their requirements and their strategic priorities. State Governments are provided assistance under MPF Scheme to strengthen police infrastructure by way of equipping the police stations with the required mobility, modern weaponry, communication equipment, forensic set-up etc. and other initiatives such as training.

Impact of cheap Chinese goods on domestic market

*295. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to Government's notice that certain Chinese products of substandard quality have flooded the Indian markets, causing both health hazards for children and massive loss to domestic products in Small and Medium Scale industries; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to check the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Goods are imported into the country subject to all the laws/rules regarding protection of environment, ensuring quality, standards and national security. The Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20) explicitly lays down that whatever domestic Laws/Rules/Orders/Regulations/Technical specifications/environmental/safety and health norms are applicable on domestically produced goods, the same shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to imports.

Further, India has an elaborate and robust legal framework and institutional set up to protect its environment, life and health of its people, plants and animals.

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) has notified the Hazardous Waste (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 for environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes. The BIS standards applicable to domestic goods are also applicable to imported goods. For imported food and edible items, Food Safety and Standards Act (FSSAI), 2006 and Rules there under are applicable. Ministry of Steel has notified the Steel and Steel product (Quality Control Order 2015) dated 15.12.2015 prescribing standards for import of steel and steel products. Further, import of milk and milk products (including chocolates and chocolate products and candies/confectionary/food preparations with milk or milk solids as an ingredient) from China is prohibited till 23.6.2017 or until further orders, whichever is earlier. Also, imports of Toys are subject to confirmation of prescribed standards. Besides, import of “Fireworks” is ‘restricted’ and for last three years no license/authorization have been issued by the Directorate General of Foreign Trade.

Within this framework, items/goods are being imported to address situations like shortage/non-availability of item, price/quality preferences of consumers etc. and it can either be used as raw material/components for further production or as substitutes for domestically produced goods. As such the precise effect of imported goods on small and medium enterprises in the country is varied. However, concerns of domestic producers, if any, regarding unfair imports are addressed through measures like anti-dumping and countervailing measures.

Applications for citizenship from India-born foreign citizens

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

- (a) whether Government has any proposal to expedite the action on the applications for citizenship from India-born foreign citizens, who are in advanced age;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) how many of such applications are with the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) Applications for citizenship, as and when received from State Governments, are dealt with under the provisions of the Citizenship Act, 1955 and the rules made thereunder. No separate data for applications from India-born foreign citizens, who are in advanced age is maintained.

Achievements of tribal sub-plan

†*297. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATITYA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of achievements made during 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 under Tribal Sub-Plan, prepared in the place of special component plan, for the development of Scheduled Tribes;

(b) the salient features of current Tribal Sub-Plan in comparison to the previous SCP; and

(c) the laws framed or measures currently put in place under Central budget and respective State budgets for ensuring the development of Scheduled Tribes in proportion to their population?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) Details of State-wise achievements in terms of expenditure incurred on Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) as a percentage of State Plan outlay for 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) Special Component Plan (SCP) pertains to Scheduled Castes (SCs). Hence there is no direct relationship between SCP and TSP. State TSP guidelines stipulate allocation of funds out of State Plan Outlays, not less than population proportion of STs in State as per Census (presently 2011 Census).

(c) There is no law enacted by the Central Government regarding TSP. States of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka have enacted laws for Tribal Sub-Plan.

Statement

Details of State-wise achievements in terms of expenditure incurred on TSP as a percentage of State Plan Outlay for 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	ST population % in the state	2013-14				2014-15				2015-16			
			Total Plan Outlay	TSP Aln.	TSP Exp	Exp. as % of State Plan Outlay	Total Plan Outlay	TSP Aln.	TSP Exp	Exp. as % of State Plan Outlay	Total Plan Outlay	TSP Aln.	TSP Exp	Exp. as % of State Plan Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7.00	52,955	3,667	2,056	3.88	26,670	1,442	NR	-	34,408	1,904	1,711	4.97
2.	Assam	12.45	12,500	82	73	0.58	18,000	90	68	0.38	25,406	98	34	0.13
3.	Bihar	1.28	34,000	485	116	0.34	55,099	509	509	0.92	57,138	679	544	0.95
4.	Chhattisgarh	30.62	25,250	7,952	6,947	27.5	26,615	9,519	9,417	35.4	29,753	10,513	10,066	33.8
5.	Goa	10.23	4,715	518	241	5.11	4,232	455	249	5.88	6,191	469	278	4.49
6.	Gujarat	14.75	58,500	7,102	6,387	10.9	69,195	9,039	7,901	11.4	79,295	9,691	8,379	10.6
7.	Himachal Pradesh	5.71	4,100	369	361	8.8	4,400	395	432	9.82	4,800	432	424	8.83
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	11.91	7,300	1,114	NR	-	NR	NR	NR	-	NR	NR	NR	-
9.	Jharkhand	26.21	16,800	8,475	5,103	30.4	26,250	11,680	NR	-	29,004	11,334	NR	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
10.	Karnataka	6.95	48,685	2,480	2,481	5.1	65,600	4,357	NR	-	72,597	4,583	NR	-
11.	Kerala	1.45	17,000	390	390	2.29	20,000	600	NR	-	20,000	605	NR	-
12.	Madhya Pradesh	21.09	35,500	6,800	6,267	17.7	53,513	12,058	NR	-	40,344	8,658	NR	-
13.	Maharashtra	9.35	49,000	4,360	3,979	8.12	51,223	4,815	4,090	7.98	54,999	5,170	4,563	8.3
14.	Manipur	35.12	3,650	1,376	1,281	35.1	8,671	3,060	NR	-	-	3,366	NR	-
15.	Odisha	22.85	24,035	5,620	5,100	21.2	37,529	7,885	5,870	15.6	44,230	8,468	5,190	11.7
16.	Rajasthan	13.48	42,499	5,494	4,803	11.3	66,065	9,178	7,671	11.6	1,11,784	15,613	13,821	12.4
17.	Sikkim	33.80	2,060	810	810	39.3	2957	810	648	21.9	5,176	NR	NR	-
18.	Tamil Nadu	1.10	37,000	489	440	1.19	42,185	573	446	1.06	55,100	658	330	0.6
19.	Telangana	9.34	0	0	0	0	48,638	4,560	1,727	3.55	52,375	5,036	3,222	6.15
20.	Tripura	31.76	3,859	995	950	24.6	6,157	1,901	1,532	24.9	6,043	3,345	1,329	22
21.	Uttar Pradesh	0.57	69,200	42	19	0.03	1,13,500	104	47	0.04	1,20,000	256	204	0.17
22.	Uttarakhand	2.89	8,500	255	177	2.08	9,750	318	259	2.66	15,795	430	227	1.44
23.	West Bengal	5.80	26,674	2,148	1,584	5.94	42,694	3,139	3,022	7.08	49,507	3,725	NR	-
TOTAL			5,83,782	61,023	49,565	8.49	7,98,943	86,487	43,888	5.49	9,13,945	95,033	50,332	5.51

*Aln.—Allocation Exp.—Expenditure, NR—Not Reported.

Renewal of FCRA licence of NGOs

*298. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of NGOs have lost their Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA) licence as they could not fulfil the norms during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of NGOs which applied for FCRA licence renewal and how many such licences have been renewed during the last three years; and

(d) the State-wise number of NGOs registered under FCRA and the amount of foreign funds received by them during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Registration under FCRA was cancelled in respect of more than 10,000 NGOs during the last 3 years (2013-14 to 2015-16) due to violation of provisions of FCRA and Rules made thereunder.

(c) As on 30.06.2016, more than 16,000 associations applied for renewal of registration and of which more than 15,000 have been renewed.

(d) The State-wise data is not readily available. However, approximately ₹ 32,000 crore of foreign contribution was received by NGOs during the last 3 years (2013-14 to 2015-16).

Encouraging agro Startups under 'Startup India' Scheme

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of applications for agro-based Startups is very small *vis-a-vis* total applications under 'Startup India' Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof since January, 2016 and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to encourage more agro-based applications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As on 6th December, 2016, 1337 applications for recognition as Startup have been received under Startup India. Out of 495 Startups which have been recognised, 28 Startups are agro-based.

The details of agro-based Startups recognised under Startup India are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The Startup India initiative aims to strengthen the Startup eco-system for all sectors including agro-based Startups in the country. Since the launch of the Startup India Program, a number of initiatives have been taken to promote Startups. Details are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of agro-based Startups recognized under Startup India

Sl. No.	Name
1.	Isp Agro Robotics Pvt. Ltd.
2.	SM Plant Production Technologies Pvt. Ltd.
3.	Second Sun Systems
4.	New Leaf Dynamic Technologies Pvt. Ltd.
5.	Aum Project Engineers Pvt. Ltd.
6.	Gowardhan Krushi Ayurved Pvt. Ltd.
7.	Sunhaarv Energy
8.	Stellapps Technologies Pvt. Ltd.
9.	M/s Fresh Cart Agro Pvt. Ltd.
10.	Rivertrail Synergy Pvt. Ltd.
11.	Nubesol Technologies Private Limited
12.	EM Three Agriservices Private Limited
13.	Jayalaxmi Agrotech Private Limited
14.	Online Kisan Mandi Private Limited
15.	Anandini Himalaya Tea Private Limited
16.	Udiyate Technologies
17.	Efficienergi Consulting Pvt. Ltd.
18.	Prosoc Innovators Pvt. Ltd.
19.	Srikara Energy Solutions Private Limited
20.	Sickle Innovations Private Limited
21.	Ormeal Foods Private Limited
22.	Keed Agro Pvt. Ltd.

Sl. No.	Name
23.	Prakratik Living Private Limited
24.	Parshuram Bio Agrotech Private Limited
25.	Ananya Seeds Private Limited
26.	Aspartika Biotech Private Limited
27.	Green Urja and Organic Krishi Development Holding Private Limited
28.	Mallipathra Nutraceutical Private Limited

Statement-II

Details of Startup India Programme

- Startup India is a flagship initiative of the Government of India, intended to build a strong eco-system for nurturing innovation and Startups in the country that will drive sustainable economic growth and generate large scale employment opportunities.
- The efforts of the Government are aimed at empowering Startups to grow through innovation and design. It is intended to provide the much needed impetus for the Startups to launch and scale greater heights.
- In order to meet the objectives of the initiative, the Honourable Prime Minister on 16th January 2016 launched the 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. Credit Guarantee Fund for Startups

- Since debt funding for Startups is perceived as high risk activity, a Credit Guarantee Fund for Startups is being setup with a budgetary corpus of

₹ 500 crore per year, over the next four years, to provide credit guarantee cover to banks and lending institutions providing loans to Startups.

- Once rolled out, the scheme, in the lines of credit guarantee scheme for MSME, is likely to provide a huge impetus for enabling flow of much needed credit to the Startups which may run into several thousands of crores.

3. 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.

4. 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 in the Finance Act, 2016 which provides for exemption of capital gain (not exceeding INR 50 lakhs in a financial year) 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.

5. 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.

6. 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 and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
- The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess (Amendment) Act, 2003
- The Air (Prevention and 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 and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996
- The Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and 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

7. Setting up Incubators

- Under Atal Innovation 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.
- 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.

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

14 Startup Centers 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.

9. 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.

Industrial output

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

(a) the details of industrial output in the country in the last three years and the current year, month-wise and sector-wise;

- (b) the growth of consumer demand during the above period;
- (c) the Ministry's reaction thereto and efforts being made to revive the industrial output in the coming year; and
- (d) the impact of demonetisation of 500 and 1000 rupee notes in November this year on the industrial output?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The details of industrial output in the country measured in terms of Index of Industrial Production (IIP) at the base of year 2004-05 and its growth for the last three years and the current year, month-wise and sector-wise are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The growth of consumer demand is reflected in the growth of IIP of Consumer Goods. The details of IIP at the base of year 2004-05 and its growth rate for Consumer Goods for the last three years and the current year, month-wise are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

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

(d) No study has been carried out to evaluate the impact of demonetisation on the industrial output.

Statement-I

Details of Industrial output in terms of Index of Industrial Production (IIP) in the country in the last three years and current year, month-wise and sector-wise

Year/Month	Indices (2004-05=100)				Growth Rate (in %)			
	Mining	Manufacturing	Electricity	Overall	Mining	Manufacturing	Electricity	Overall
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2013-14	124.7	181.9	164.7	172.0	-0.6	-0.8	6.1	-0.1
2014-15	126.5	186.1	178.6	176.9	1.5	2.3	8.4	2.8
2015-16	129.3	189.8	188.7	181.1	2.2	2.0	5.7	2.4
2016-17 (April-October)	122.5	186.1	199.8	178.5	-0.2	-1.0	4.6	-0.3
2013-14								
April	120.5	176.1	159.1	166.5	-3.4	1.8	4.2	1.5
May	122.3	173.3	172.4	166.0	-5.9	-3.2	6.2	-2.5
June	116.5	175.0	157.0	164.9	-4.6	-1.7	0.0	-1.8
July	116.1	182.7	164.5	171.4	-3.0	3.0	5.2	2.6
August	113.6	175.4	163.1	165.4	-0.9	-0.2	7.2	0.4
September	115.2	177.1	169.0	167.5	3.6	1.4	12.9	2.7
October	118.8	180.1	162.6	169.6	-2.9	-1.3	1.3	-1.2
November	123.7	171.8	158.5	163.6	1.6	-2.6	6.3	-1.3

December	135.9	189.0	169.4	179.5	2.6	-1.1	7.5	0.1
January	139.2	194.1	171.1	184.0	2.7	0.3	6.5	1.1
February	127.5	183.3	156.7	172.7	2.3	-3.9	11.5	-2.0
March	147.2	204.7	173.0	193.3	0.5	-1.3	5.4	-0.5
2014-15								
April	122.6	181.4	178.1	172.7	1.7	3.0	11.9	3.7
May	125.3	183.5	183.9	175.3	2.5	5.9	6.7	5.6
June	122.1	180.1	181.6	172.0	4.8	2.9	15.7	4.3
July	116.2	182.2	183.8	173.0	0.1	-0.3	11.7	0.9
August	115.0	173.4	184.1	166.2	1.2	-1.1	12.9	0.5
September	115.3	181.9	175.6	171.8	0.1	2.7	3.9	2.6
October	124.2	170.0	184.9	165.1	4.5	-5.6	13.7	-2.7
November	128.6	179.9	174.3	172.1	4.0	4.7	10.0	5.2
December	133.6	196.8	177.6	185.9	-1.7	4.1	4.8	3.6
January	136.7	200.7	176.7	189.2	-1.8	3.4	3.3	2.8
February	129.6	192.7	166.0	181.0	1.6	5.1	5.9	4.8
March	149.0	210.3	176.4	198.1	1.2	2.7	2.0	2.5
2015-16								
April	121.9	188.5	177.2	177.9	-0.6	3.9	-0.5	3.0
May	127.9	187.3	195.0	179.7	2.1	2.1	6.0	2.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
June	121.6	189.5	183.7	179.3	-0.4	5.2	1.2	4.2
July	117.7	190.9	190.3	180.5	1.3	4.8	3.5	4.3
August	120.2	184.8	194.4	176.6	4.5	6.6	5.6	6.3
September	119.3	186.9	195.7	178.2	3.5	2.7	11.4	3.7
October	130.8	188.1	201.6	181.4	5.3	10.6	9.0	9.9
November	130.8	171.7	175.6	166.3	1.7	-4.6	0.7	-3.4
December	137.3	193.1	183.2	184.2	2.8	-1.9	3.2	-0.9
January	138.8	194.8	188.3	186.2	1.5	-2.9	6.6	-1.6
February	136.1	193.9	181.9	184.5	5.0	0.6	9.6	1.9
March	149.5	208.1	197.2	198.7	0.3	-1.0	11.8	0.3
2016-17								
April	122.7	181.7	203.0	175.5	0.7	-3.6	14.6	-1.3
May	130.1	188.7	204.2	182.0	1.7	0.7	4.7	1.3
June	128.0	191.4	198.9	183.2	5.3	1.0	8.3	2.2
July	118.7	184.2	193.3	175.9	0.8	-3.5	1.6	-2.5
August*	113.2	184.5	194.6	175.4	-5.8	-0.2	0.1	-0.7
September*	115.5	188.5	200.4	179.4	-3.2	0.9	2.4	0.7
October*	129.4	183.6	203.9	178.0	-1.1	-2.4	1.1	-1.9

Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO), *: Figures are provisional

Statement-II

Details of Index of Industrial Production (IIP) and Growth Rate of Consumer Goods for the last three years and current year, month-wise

Year/ Month	Indices (2004-05=100)			Growth Rate (in %)		
	Consumer goods (Total)	Consumer Durables	Consumer Non- durables	Consumer goods (Total)	Consumer Durables	Consumer Non- durables
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2013-14	185.3	264.2	154.0	-2.8	-12.2	4.8
2014-15	178.9	231.0	158.3	-3.4	-12.6	2.8
2015-16	184.3	257.2	155.4	3.0	11.3	-1.8
2016-17 (April- October)	179.1	272.4	142.1	1.2	6.4	-2.5
2013-14						
April	190.6	276.8	156.4	1.7	-9.6	11.3
May	174.7	253.5	143.5	-6.6	-18.3	3.8
June	183.1	276.1	146.2	-1.5	-10.1	6.2
July	182.1	277.6	144.2	-0.7	-9.6	7.4
August	171.7	257.4	137.8	-0.9	-8.3	5.4
September	179.6	271.6	143.1	1.0	-10.6	12.0
October	182.1	295.8	137.0	-5.0	-12.0	1.9
November	167.8	235.8	140.8	-8.9	-21.7	2.2
December	191.3	229.1	176.3	-4.6	-16.4	2.8
January	206.2	261.6	184.2	-0.5	-8.3	4.5
February	190.2	261.2	162.1	-5.2	-9.8	-2.0
March	203.9	274.4	175.9	-2.2	-11.8	5.0
2014-15						
April	181.5	255.4	152.2	-4.8	-7.7	-2.7
May	182.7	262.7	151.0	4.6	3.6	5.2
June	166.9	211.9	149.0	-8.8	-23.3	1.9
July	171.3	220.9	151.7	-5.9	-20.4	5.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
August	161.1	218.8	138.3	-6.2	-15.0	0.4
September	172.4	241.5	145.0	-4.0	-11.1	1.3
October	149.0	191.8	132.0	-18.2	-35.2	-3.6
November	165.1	201.6	150.6	-1.6	-14.5	7.0
December	192.4	208.0	186.2	0.6	-9.2	5.6
January	202.3	246.6	184.8	-1.9	-5.7	0.3
February	199.6	251.2	179.2	4.9	-3.8	10.5
March	202.7	261.9	179.3	-0.6	-4.6	1.9
2015-16						
April	186.5	258.7	157.9	2.8	1.3	3.7
May	178.7	252.4	149.5	-2.2	-3.9	-1.0
June	179.0	246.1	152.4	7.2	16.1	2.3
July	173.2	244.2	145.1	1.1	10.5	-4.4
August	170.8	256.0	137.0	6.0	17.0	-0.9
September	174.5	262.0	139.8	1.2	8.5	-3.6
October	176.3	272.2	138.3	18.3	41.9	4.8
November	166.8	226.1	143.3	1.0	12.2	-4.8
December	198.6	242.5	181.2	3.2	16.6	-2.7
January	202.1	260.5	178.9	-0.1	5.6	-3.2
February	200.8	277.2	170.5	0.6	10.4	-4.9
March	204.0	288.3	170.6	0.6	10.1	-4.9
2016-17						
April	182.8	289.2	140.6	-2.0	11.8	-11.0
May	180.8	267.2	146.5	1.2	5.9	-2.0
June	184.1	259.5	154.2	2.8	5.4	1.2
July	175.6	258.4	142.8	1.4	5.8	-1.6
August*	172.0	261.6	136.5	0.7	2.2	-0.4
September*	185.0	298.5	140.0	6.0	13.9	0.1
October*	173.4	272.7	134.1	-1.6	0.2	-3.0

Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO,*: Figures are provisional)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Impact of rise in cement prices on housing industry**

3041. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the consumption trend of cement and the steady rise in cement prices have already affected the housing industry in last three years; and

(b) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken to tackle this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The Department does not monitor the consumption and price of cement in the country since the removal of price controls in the year 1989.

Need for import of cement

3042. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is need to import huge quantity of cement from abroad for the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, from 2013 to 2016;

(c) what steps are proposed by Government to improve the domestic production of cement or to reduce the price per bag;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the targets fixed for production for the next three years; and

(e) the steps taken to achieve the targets fixed in the coming years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) As per Foreign Trade Policy, cement is freely importable commodity and can be imported in the country without a licence. The details of import of cement from 2013 to 2016 are as under:-

Year	Qty (Ton)	Val (US\$)
2013-14	778323	60182639
2014-15	1100006	81044288
2015-16	1358861	93535440
2016-17	1132647	67824745
#(April to September)		

#Figures for 2016-17 (April to September) is Provisional

(c) Cement Industry has the required installed capacity to meet the domestic demand; at present capacity utilization is about 70% of the installed capacity in the country. Further, the Department does not control prices of cement after removal of price and distribution controls in 1989.

(d) No production target has been fixed by the Government.

(e) Does not arise.

Increase in fee for H-1B visa

3043. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian service companies are facing many difficulties including increase in visa processing fee and high rejection rates in obtaining H-1B Visa;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government took any appropriate steps to remove the difficulties in getting H-1B Visa; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. On December 18, 2015, the United States (US) President signed into law the 2016 Omnibus Spending Bill (Public Law 114-113) which doubled the supplemental visa fees for L-1 and H-1B visas for a period of 10 years for companies employing 50 or more employees in the United States, 50% of which are on L-1 and H-1B visas (50:50 rule). With this legislation in place, 50:50 companies would now need to pay an enhanced fee of \$4,500 for each L-1 visa and \$4000 for each H-1B visa, as compared to \$2,250 and \$2000 previously. Also, as informed by the NASSCOM, visa rejection, especially for L-1B application from India are high.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Government of India continues to engage the US Administration for better access of its professionals in the US. H-1B and L-1 visa issues, including increase in visa processing fees, high rejection rates and other difficulties faced by the Indian services companies, have been raised with the US Government at various levels including the Strategic and Commercial Dialogue in August 2016 and the Trade Policy Forum in October, 2016. India has also taken up the matter on US visa fee hike in the Dispute Settlement Body of the World Trade Organisation (WTO).

Export of meat

3044. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the quantity of sheep meat exported from the country each year during the last three years;

(b) the details of the livestock of sheep exported from the country each year during the last three years;

(c) whether the sheep meat export industry in the country is facing any kind of difficulty, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed by Government to solve such difficulties as well as to promote the livestock sheep export and sheep meat export industry in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The details of the quantity of sheep meat exported from the country each year during the last three years is given below:

Commodity Description	ITCHS Code	Qty in MT/Value in USD					
		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
		Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
Carcasses and Half Carcasses of Sheep, Fresh or Chilled	02042100	14815.57	85081394	17064.82	102837641	17127.63	105128675
Other Cuts with Bone in of Sheep, Fresh/Chilled	02042200	67.45	420260	40.52	250574	38.86	242921
Boneless Meat of Sheep, Fresh or Chilled	02042300	41.22	129614	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Carcasses and Half-Carcasses of Sheep, Frozen	02044100	289.10	1249472	104.00	576665	950.87	4979646
Other Cuts of Sheep with Bone in, Frozen	02044200	3658.00	19583726	4592.58	25837079	3305.12	16355995
Boneless Meat of Sheep, Frozen	02044300	31.49	78007	14.51	58822	NIL	NIL
GRAND TOTAL		18902.83	106542473	21817.06	129561179	21422.49	126707237

Source: DGCI&S

(b) The details of the livestock of sheep exported from the country each year during the last three years is given below:

Commodity Description	ITCHS Code	QTY in numbers/Value in USD					
		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
		Qty (No.)	Value (USD)	Qty (No.)	Value (USD)	Qty (No.)	Value (USD)
Sheep for Breeding Purpose	01041090	144	9345	40	5029	298499	25024282
Sheep other than Breeding Purpose	01041010	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL		144	9345	40	5029	298499	25024282

Source: DGCI&S

(c) and (d) No, Sir, as per feedback from Industry, the sheep meat exporters are not facing any difficulties in export of sheep meat. The Agricultural Processed and Export Development Authority (APEDA), an autonomous organization under the Department of Commerce, provides financial assistance/subsidy to the exporters under the Agriculture Promotion Plan Scheme under components like Infrastructure Development, Market Development, Quality Development etc. to promote export of APEDA's scheduled products including sheep meat. Further, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has put in place schemes namely Market Development Assistance (MDA), Market Assistance Initiative (MAI) etc. to boost export of agri products which includes sheep meat.

Funds spent by companies under CSR

†3045. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of funds spent by various companies under the head of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) during the financial years 2014-15 and 2015-16 and the total number of such companies;

(b) whether the Central Government has got audited the amount spent by those companies under CSR, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the quantum of funds out of the above spent on locals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The five (05) Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) viz. MMTC Ltd., State Trading Corporation of

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

India Ltd., PEC Ltd., ECGC and Indian Trade Promotion Organisation (including its two subsidiaries *i.e.* Karnataka Trade Promotion Organization and Tamil Nadu Trade Promotion Organization) under the administrative control of this Ministry have spent ₹ 699.70 lakhs and ₹ 1971.34 lakhs under the head of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) during the financial years 2014-15 and 2015-16 respectively.

(b) As per requirement of the Companies Act, 2013, the audit of accounts of the CPSUs are carried out by the Statutory Auditor appointed by the Comptroller and Auditor General, which also include the audit of CSR activities/account.

(c) Out of the total spending on CSR, ₹ 238.38 lakhs and ₹ 461.80 lakhs have been spent by the above CPSUs in their local areas during 2014-15 and 2015-16 respectively.

Release and development of salt pan lands around Mumbai

3046. DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in and around Mumbai city there are large tracts of salt pan lands owned by Government;

(b) whether any proposal has been received from the State Government of Maharashtra or the Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai regarding release and development of these lands; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Government owns 12670 acres in and around Mumbai City out of which 12503 acres of land is salt pan land and 167 acres is non-salt producing land. Of the total land in Mumbai, approximately 10690 acres land is under litigation.

(b) 12 proposals have been received from the State Government of Maharashtra/ Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai for transfer of salt pan land.

(c) Details of the proposals received from the State Government of Maharashtra or the Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai for transfer of salt pan land are given in Statement.

Statement

Details of proposals received from the Government of Maharashtra or the Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai for transfer of salt pan land

Sl. No.	Land required to the agency/body	Purpose for which required	Area/location
1	2	3	4
State Government Department/Agencies/Local bodies			
Maharashtra			
1.	Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai (MCGM) Government of Maharashtra	For proposed 90' DP road from Kelkar college up to Mulund—Goregaon Link Road	3050 Sq. Mtrs Land CTS No. 1299, 1300, 1301, 1313, 1314 and 1318 of village Mulund under Jamasp SW and CTS No. 1315 of Mulund, CTS No. 795/7 and 795/10 of Nahur villages from Jamasp and Battiwala SW
2.	Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation (NMMC)	Public purpose Multipurpose	933.104 Sq. Mtr in Sy. No. 232 (Pt) Village Karave, Navi Mumbai
3.	MCGM Government of Maharashtra	Storm water pumping station	24995 Sq. Mtr CS No. 144 (Pt)
4.	City and Industrial Development Corporation of Maharashtra Limited (CIDCO), Government of Maharashtra	For construction of a double electrified line from Belapur to Seawood to Uran in Navi Mumbai on Central Rly and old Sy No. 3 from village Belpada used bridges, Platform etc. from Khargar Station Belapur	Sy. No. 475, 477 and 478 from village Shahbaj, Taluka Thane
5.	Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development	ROB, Creek bridge and	1.45 hectare approx. Sy. No. 116, 117, 118, 122 of

1	2	3	4
	Authority (MMRDA)/ Vasai Virar City Municipal Corporation Government of Maharashtra	approaches	village Umele and Sy. No. 258 of village Juchandra, District Thane, Maharashtra
6.	Mira Bhayandar Municipal Corporation Government of Maharashtra	Reservations as per DP of Mira Bhayandar	12.58 hectare Sy. No. 753, 754, 755 and 725 of village Bhayandar District Thane
7.	PWD, Government of Maharashtra	Bridge and approach road, Sopara creek	0.5430 hectare Sy. No. 122 of village Umele, District Thane
8.	PWD, Government of Maharashtra	Bridge and approach road, Rajawali Diwanman creek	0.417 hectare Sy. No. 78 of village Barampur and Sy. No. 101 of village Umeleman District Thane
9.	MMRDA, Government of Maharashtra	Creek bridge between Bhayandar and Vasai	7.193 hectare Sy. No. 336 and 337 of village Bhayandar and Sy. No. 65 and 67 of village Panju, District Thane
10.	Vasai Virar City Municipal Corporation Government of Maharashtra	DP roads for Vasai Virar City as per DP.	29.148 acres Sy. No. 119-B, 123 of Umela, 151, 152, 148, 149 of Manikpur, 78 of Barampur, 101 of Umelaman, 258, 338 of Juchandra
11.	Superintendent of Police, Ratnagiri	Grant of Salt Dept. land for construction of temporary Coastal check post of size 30' X15'.	S.No. 222 (New S.No. 12) of village Dongri of Kumbharda salt Works
12.	Superintendent of Police, Ratnagiri	Transfer of of Salt Dept land admeasuring 00- 40-00 hectare for construction of Police Station	Sy. No. 370, Hissa No.1 at Dist. Ratnagiri

Target set for new Startups

3047. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the report by Nasscom-Zinnov, India has emerged as the third largest Startup base;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the cities and States where the Startups have registered a robust growth along with the number of new Startups that have emerged during 2016 so far; and

(d) the target set for new Startups by 2020 and the steps taken to achieve the said target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. India has the third largest Startup base as per the report by Nasscom-Zinnov. Executive summary of report is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) As on 30.11.2016, the total number of recognized Startups under Startup India is 495. The location-wise/State-wise details are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) No specific targets have been set for new Startups by 2020 under Startup India programme.

*Statement-I**Executive summary of Report by NASSCOM-Zinnov***Executive Summery****Unstoppable Indian Entrepreneurs**

In the midst of several debates and contentions over the bursting of start-up bubble, the Indian entrepreneurial spirit is ever rising. With the landscape evolving in a way like never before. Most people will say the environment is stochastic-the question is which industry is not? With ups and downs in funding, re-valuations and de-valuations, and emergence of new sectors, India is at a very crucial juncture, chalking out its own growth trajectory. **As thought leaders highlight,**

India is paving its own growth path- learning from its successes and failures. The global best practices and success KPIs are necessary, but important it is to adjust

as per Indian landscape. We have unique and ever-changing market dynamics. Less than 10% of India lives in tier 1 cities. In fact, India has such huge discrepancies in income levels, it is fair to state that India is not 1 single market - but many markets (customer segments) put together. On the brighter side, we have one of the largest manpower, the government is growing strong on digital initiatives; our biometric system is the world's largest, and so on, which is prompting the Indian Tech Start-ups to foray in its own unique ways!

It will be fair to state that the ecosystem is maturing, and that the year of 2016, and the next 2-3 year henceforth, will be the years of rationalization, sustainability, and the unique evolution of the sector. How the industry is shaping-up, and where it is leading to - are some of the questions that we have been able to address in our 4-month NASSCOM-Zinnov rigorous study. The findings are exciting like never before.

Landscape Key Highlights (2016)

- Total start-up base to cross 4,750+, up by 10-12% YoY
- 3 main geographical clusters: the leaders (NCR, Bengaluru, and Mumbai), the emergents (Chennai, Pune, and Hyderabad), the aspirants (Kolkata, Kochi, Jaipur, Chandigarh, Indore etc.)
- Leaders harbour-70% of start-ups; emergents-20%; and aspirants-8%

The Start-up Landscape

Standing at third globally, the Indian start-up base is expected to witness a YoY growth of 10-12%. But India is slightly behind on other indices such as the corporate tax rate (post 3 years), time taken to set up a new business, and the number of incubators/accelerators. However, important would be to note that the government is going aggressive in its start-up agenda (>13 states/UTs already have established start-up policies), and the ecosystem is witnessing a 40% YoY growth in the number of incubators/accelerators. This implies that in the next couple of years, the focus would be to provide start-ups with adequate resources and know-how, to establish profitable, scalable and sustainable businesses.

Bases on the maturity of the ecosystem, India has 3 main geographical clusters: the leaders (Delhi-NCR, Bengaluru, and Mumbai), the emergents (Chennai, Pune and Hyderabad), and the aspirants (Kolkata, Kochi, Jaipur, Chandigarh, Indore etc.) Clearly, the leaders harbor-70% of the total start-ups. Bengaluru leads both in the number of start-ups (1300+) and overall funding (-35% of total funding). The emergents (with 20% of start-ups) have a fair distribution of funding among themselves, yet are flourishing

in their own unique ways. The aspiring cities, though small, are noteworthy, because a) B2B start-up numbers in these cities surpass the B2C numbers (indicating more business product start-ups); and b) they are able to thrive despite the not-so-supportive environment (sluggish internet, lack of incubators etc.). The tier 2 and tier 3 start-ups are relentless, trying to innovate in their own limited capacity.

Funding Key Highlights (2016)

- Total Funding-USE 3.8-4.0 Bn, down by 20-30% YoY
- Number of funded start-ups-650, up by 8% YoY - change in VC's fund allocation strategy - more number of investments, diverse portfolio, lower ticket sizes
- B2B generates 1/4th of the total funding - its growth outpacing that of B2C
- Key VCs/Corporates raised more than USD 2 Bn funds for future disbursement
- Positive way forward for seed and early stage start-ups, occupying 85% of companies funded
- Successful exits - More than 70% of the acquirers are start-ups (including unicorns) themselves
- Mortality Rate: 18-22%, spread across 5 years (only for established tech product start-ups incorporated 2011 to 2015)

Funding Trends

Overall funding has been a little sluggish. But that is just an iota of the entire story. Important is the change in the strategy of fund allocation for better ROI and risk diversification. Focus on B2B companies, more number of small ticket-size investments, mixed portfolio of companies - are the current key characteristics. So, while the total funding is expected to witness a 20-30% decline this year, the number of start-ups deals are expected to rise by 6-85. Angel investments are on the rise, with a 20% increase in the number of active investors this year.

B2B funding growth outpaces B2C's, generating 1/4th of the total funding. This segment has witnessed growth both in the funding amount, as well as the number of companies receiving funds - indicative that the ecosystem is expected to churn out several business-ready Hi-Tech products (Enterprise, Cloud, IoT, ML/AI, Robotics) in the next 2-3 years. Acquisition is also rampant this year, mostly directed towards increasing market share and building technological capabilities.

Growth Sectors

While eCommerce and Aggregators have become mature; Fintech, Edutech and Healthtech are emerging verticals. Ecommerce leads, with 180+ new additions this year. But the focus of Indian thought leaders is Fintech-enabling India to transact easily, and become financially agile - a sector that can't be ignored when incumbents like Goldman Sachs looks for investments. Edutech is one of the fastest growing verticals, with 3X YoY growth in funding. Focus is shifting towards providing quality education, with greater reach to tier 2, 3 cities.

The healthtech start-ups, on the other hand, are relentless, with 100+ start-ups founded just in 2016 (more than edutech and fintech). Cost-effective solutions, preventive health, and home healthcare to drive the growth of this vertical, but is in need for solid government support and systematic data capture, for a successful foray.

Enabling Ecosystem

The number of incubators and accelerators have also witnessed a 40% YoY growth in 2016, with 35 new additions under the 'Start-up India Stand-up India' initiative. Tier 2/tier 3 cities are gaining traction, with 66% new incubators established. The incubators and accelerators are currently technology-driven, and do not seem to limit their focus to specific industries. While opportunities are many, some of the key hurdles faced are mismatch in expectations, limited time period for incubation, and the tedious/unstructured process of evaluating applications-something that the ecosystem is trying to mitigate. It will also be fair to say that the Central Government is proactive, with aggressive growth plans. Providing a funding corpus of USD 1.5 Bn, tax exemptions, and enabling environment, the government is providing significant fillip to the start-up ecosystem.

Last but not the least, talent environment is dynamic at the moment. The total talent base has risen by 18% YoY. We see emergence of student startups, experienced professional starting up B2B businesses, marginal rise in women entrepreneurs, and overall changes in hiring trends.

Outlook

Overall, we are maturing and this year is the year of rationalization - defined by change in focus, realignment of funds, realignment of strategy, and development of clear road-maps, to establish a successful and sustainable start-up ecosystem. Future will be about pragmatic investments, profitability of businesses, rise of India models, and rise of tier 2/tier 3 start-ups embarking the journey to solve India-specific problems.

The report goes into the length and breadth of every aspect mentioned above, highlighting key take-aways, and best practices.

Statement-II

Location-wise/State-wise details of Startups recognized under Startup India

Location	No. of Startups
Andhra Pradesh	
Vishakhapatnam	1
Madanpalle	1
Anantapuramu	1
Vijayawada	1
TOTAL	4
Assam	
Guwahati	7
Guwahati Kamrup	1
Tezpur	1
Bongaigaon	1
Silchar	1
TOTAL	11
Bihar	
Begusarai	1
TOTAL	1
Chandigarh	
Chandigarh	8
TOTAL	8
Chhattisgarh	
Ambikapur	1
Raipur	5
Durg	1
Rajnandgaon	1

Location	No. of Startups
Bilaspur	1
Bhilai	1
TOTAL	10
New Delhi	
New Delhi	75
TOTAL	75
Goa	
North Goa	1
Vasco Da Gama	1
TOTAL	2
Gujarat	
Ahmedabad	16
Naliya Kachchh	1
Surat	4
Palanpur	1
Dabhasa	1
Vadodara	5
Rajkot	2
TOTAL	30
Haryana	
Faridabad	7
Gurgaon	15
Panchkula	1
Karnal	1
Rewari	1
Yamuna Nagar	1
TOTAL	26

Location	No. of Startups
Jammu and Kashmir	
Jammu	2
TOTAL	2
Jharkhand	
Ranchi	1
City Dhanbad	1
TOTAL	2
Karnataka	
Bandenallasandra Village	1
Bangalore	59
Belgaum	1
Bellary District	1
Devaragudda	1
Mangalore	1
Manipal	1
Mysuru	1
TOTAL	66
Kerala	
Alappuzha	1
Kochi	7
Ernakulum	5
Kollam	2
Kozhikode	2
Mananthavady	1
Palakkad	1
Pathanapuram	1
Thiruvananthapuram	1
Trivandrum	4
TOTAL	25

Location	No. of Startups
Madhya Pradesh	
Bhopal	4
Indore	3
TOTAL	7
Maharashtra	
Aurangabad	1
Bhusawal	1
Ichalkaranji	1
Kadegaon	1
Latur	1
Mumbai	25
Nagpur	3
Navi Mumbai	5
Parbhani	1
Pune	47
Raigad	1
Thane	2
TOTAL	89
Nagaland	
Dimapur	1
TOTAL	1
Odisha	
Bhubhaneswar	2
Rourkela	1
Pata	1
TOTAL	4
Punjab	
Ludhiana	2

Location	No. of Startups
Patiala	1
Mohali	1
Rajpura	1
Bathinda	1
Jalandhar	1
TOTAL	7
Rajasthan	
Jaipur	9
Behror	1
Jodhpur	4
Udaipur	1
TOTAL	15
Tamil Nadu	
Chennai	38
Coimbatore	5
Dharmapuri	1
Krishnagiri	1
Madhurakantam Kanchipuram Dist.	1
Nagercoil	1
Salem	1
Siruseri	1
Taramani	1
Madipakkam	1
Thanjavur	2
TOTAL	53
Telangana	
Hyderabad	18
Secunderabad	2
TOTAL	20

Location	No. of Startups
Uttar Pradesh	
Firozabad	1
Ghaziabad	6
Gorakhpur	1
Greater Noida	1
Kanpur	7
Lucknow	2
Noida	7
Saharanpur	1
Varanasi	1
TOTAL	27
Uttarakhand	
Dehradun	3
Roorkee	1
TOTAL	4
West Bengal	
Kolkata	5
Uluberia	1
TOTAL	6

Third Instalment of IIUS, Chanderi Project

†3048. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state the amount of third instalment of Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS), Chanderi Project and by when it will be released, the details of the action taken so far regarding this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, the amount of third instalment of ₹ 5,79,87,116/- was released on 07.06.2016 to Chanderi Development Society for Handlooms Weaver, Chanderi, Madhya Pradesh under Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS).

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Demand of salt

3049. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the present demand of salt in the country;
- (b) what is the domestic production of salt; and
- (c) whether there is any shortage in demand and supply of salt?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The present demand for edible salt in the country is 63 Lakh metric ton per year and demand for non-edible salt for Industrial use is about 115 - 120 lakh metric ton per year.

(b) Production of common salt in the country during 2015-16 was 276 lakh metric ton and the production of Iodized/Refined iodized salt during 2015-16 was 64.76 lakh metric ton.

- (c) There is no shortage of salt in the country.

Balance of trade with China

3050. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to recent data, Indian exports to China have registered negative growth for August 2016, the measures being taken at the domestic and international level to balance the Indo Chinese trade, the details thereof;

(b) the details of Indian exports to China, product-wise, year-wise for last three years;

(c) the details of imports from China, product-wise, year-wise for last three years;

(d) the specific sectors identified, if any, for increased Indian exports to China, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of measures taken/suggested to increase global competitiveness of Indian export industry in terms of cost and quality?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) India's exports to China

in the month of August 2016 were US\$ 526.69 million as compared to US\$ 600.93 in the month of July 2016 and US\$ 731.63 million during August 2015.

Efforts are being made to increase overall exports by diversifying the trade basket with emphasis on manufactured goods, services, resolution of market access issues and other non-tariff barriers. This is done through bilateral meetings and institutional dialogues. Indian exporters are encouraged to participate in major trade fairs in China and other countries to show-case Indian products.

(b) to (d) Details of Major Commodity Group-wise India's export to and import from China for the last three years are given in Statement-I and Statement-II (*See below*) respectively.

Pharmaceuticals, IT and ITeS, gems and jewellery, cotton yarn and fabrics, home textiles, handmade carpets, agri products including selected fruits and vegetables, tobacco, oilseeds, buffalo meat, marine products, auto spares, ores and metals are some sectors where India has a potential to increase exports to China.

(e) The Government of India has also taken various measures to extend support to exporters to boost exports from India which are indicated below:

- (i) The New Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20) was announced on 1st April, 2015 with a focus on supporting both manufacturing and services exports and improving the 'Ease of Doing Business'. The FTP introduced two new schemes, namely, 'Merchandise Exports from India Scheme' (MEIS) for incentivising export of specified goods to specified markets and 'Service Exports from India Scheme' (SEIS) for promoting export of notified services from India, by consolidating earlier schemes.
- (ii) In the light of the major challenges being faced by Indian exporters in the backdrop of the global economic slowdown, the envisaged revenue outgo under MEIS was increased from ₹ 18000 crore to ₹ 21000 crore in October, 2015 with accompanying enhancement in benefits on certain products and inclusion of certain additional items. For the fiscal year 2016-17, ₹ 23,500 crore have been allocated for MEIS incentives.
- (iii) The FTP 2015-2020 also provides support for manufacture and export of commodities. Under Duty Exemption Scheme, duty free import of inputs can be made for manufacturing and exports. Under the Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme, capital goods can be imported at zero per cent duty linked to export performance to be achieved within six years from the date

of imports. A manufacturer setting up an Export Oriented Unit (EOU) for exports also has access to duty free imports of raw material and capital goods.

- (iv) 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. The trade community can file applications online for various trade related schemes.

Statement-I*Details of Major commodity group-wise*

India's export to China		(Values in US \$)						
Commodity	Unit	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		% Growth in 2015-16 over 2014-15
		Qty	Val	Qty	Val	Qty	Val	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
AC, Refrigeration Machnry etc.			25640565		34573483		32265372	-6.68
Accumulators and Batteries			2885768		2056265		311495	-84.85
Agro Chemicals	KGS	6288304	53028567	6035195	47440624	8267081	60831512	28.23
Aircraft, Spacecraft and Parts			411194833		157746113		16528761	-89.52
Alcoholic Beverages	LTR	184399	431525	419627	520972	238390	368597	-29.25
Aluminium, Products of Aluminm	TON	42309	88158966	8546	24122145	1136	6204104	-74.28
ATM, Injctng Mlding Mchnry etc.			59081429		59671543		56191779	-5.83
Auto Components/Parts			89970480		89973642		67122041	-25.40
Auto Tyres and Tubes	NOS	3236	607859	9475	1707853	3883	593306	-65.26
Ayush And Herbal Products	KGS	3300730	5171944	3739360	6491780	3677564	6949543	7.05

Bicycle and Parts			463005		785077		281125	-64.19
Books, Publications and Printing			413798		538237		442228	-17.84
Buffalo Meat	TON			56	240204	0	22	-99.99
Bulk Drugs, Drug Intermediates	KGS	6272610	98765257	5728810	111373768	5506792	114589842	2.89
Bulk Minerals and Ores			218556683		244963404		347601996	41.90
Carpet (excl. Silk) Handmade	SQM	403558	7073121	409107	9637988	616653	12174029	26.31
Cashew	TON	3	4763	60	470724	48	393759	-16.35
Cashew Nut Shell Liquid	KGS	2820000	1359838	2721430	1518483	22600	22908	-98.49
Castor Oil	KGS	215298525	280421678	157362268	215976363	238261710	276645733	28.09
Ceramics and Allied Products			4866702		7637871		2305417	-69.82
Cereal Preparations	TON	483	391528	49	76436	101	203770	166.59
Cmnt, Clinkr and Asbstos	TON	188	97376	70	67702	30634	1751211	2486.65
Cmnt								
Coal, Coke and Briquittes etc.	TON			10	3884	33003	4953893	127446.16
Cocoa Products	KGS	2554579	28187826	1623376	12662502	1559520	11645079	-8.03
Coffee	KGS	187862	887416	209429	1295384	261759	1258638	-2.84
Coir and Coir Manufactures			60047968		78432246		76112170	-2.96

Written Answers to

[14 December, 2016]

Unstarred Questions 147

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Computer Hardware, Peripherals			28868639		18848950		22536914	19.57
Consumer Electronics			19040854		13247961		10982665	-17.10
Copper and Prdcts Made of Copr	TON	229916	1842115318	283827	1890911000	219680	1144347499	-39.48
Cosmetics and Toiletries			34592405		26196045		21677745	-17.25
Cotton Fabrics, Madeups Etc.			29932031		39640982		37881411	-4.44
Cotton Raw Incl. Waste	TON	1036762	1912951091	448722	743279265	142275	196190197	-73.60
Cotton Yarn	TON	602670	1905548766	564763	1516650816	588583	1474514808	-2.78
Cranes, Lifts and Winches			4741670		6031838		2955617	-51.00
Dairy Products	KGS	1981	5418	196425	1575509	263383	1482336	-5.91
Drug Formulations, Biologicals	KGS	291752	11992041	415225	19060012	259858	15831136	-16.94
Dye Intermediates	KGS	17710743	52527254	19368460	62458485	19500359	56473339	-9.58
Dyes	KGS	10878253	77002218	9777092	76579571	10688375	70055080	-8.52
Electric Machinery and Equipment			86409511		84608679		96628741	14.21
Electrodes	KGS	313582	2506577	239846	1827372	101117	1184875	-35.16
Electronics Components			83933016		91556620		83573804	-8.72
Electronics Instruments			113347716		130584740		151544178	16.05
Essential Oils	KGS	45716	1212341	81824	936968	120580	2089046	122.96

148 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Fertilizers Crude	TON	208	64505			76	228980	
Fertilizers Manufactured	TON	201	267221	7	32436	157	234331	622.44
Finished Leather	KGS	11637916	122604437	10469789	152523955	6359270	109448287	-28.24
Floor Cvrng of Jute	SQM	86488	390535	130431	945346	190736	1161731	22.89
Floricltr Products	KGS	515431	1567959	379417	1393302	334524	1653680	18.69
Footwear of Leather			14320238		22162054		30185586	36.20
Footwear of Rubber/Canvas etc.			191757		258567		66448	-74.30
Fresh Fruits	TON	631	2071559	865	1627997	603	1269153	-22.04
Fresh Vegetables	TON	82	162201			2630	1178841	
Fruits/Vegetable Seeds	KGS	440400	1637070	203172	3119077	10546	499131	-84.00
Glass and Glassware			75938748		66504130		58691280	-11.75
Gold and Oth Precs Metl Jwlery			1245539		3705662		395889	-89.32
Granit, Natrl Stone and Prodct	KGS	4589355738	559790684	4267870088	507094297	3404055208	408589999	-19.43
Graphite, Explsivs and Accesor	KGS	8343	71613	22480	62719	5005	63033	0.50
Groundnut	TON	2687	2610674	33677	34630430	15791	16295992	-52.94
Guergam Meal	TON	56969	160083722	38575	83562903	33179	45588527	-45.44

Written Answers to

[14 December, 2016]

Unstarred Questions 149

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Handcrfs (Excl. Handmade crpts)			10131600		37545985		8731517	-76.74
Handloom Products			661146		958639		1076257	12.27
Hnd Tool, Ctting Tool of Metals			9781354		11588053		7319664	-36.83
Human Hair, Products Thereo	KGS	2648522	245302385	2455441	198292068	2391513	159738770	-19.44
Ic Engines and Parts			74288998		93444239		94411776	1.04
Indl. Machnry For Dairy Etc			145173017		143065882		106081668	-25.85
Inorganic Chemicals	KGS	5940377	14813314	6871802	19508298	13142058	21715740	11.32
Iron and Steel	TON	308095	321963772	120407	118318263	147609	145604284	23.06
Iron Ore	TON	13472720	1205660854	4287520	196807808	5061373	155280876	-21.10
Jute Hessian			198311		151386		199732	31.94
Jute Yarn	TON	2	4028	1	1887	26	34781	1743.19
Lead and Products Made of Led	TON	203	425798	0	3013	159	296835	9751.81
Leather Footwear Component	KGS	2529	45753	10040	373123	36677	802577	115.10
Leather Garments	KGS	82003	4573887	30157	2460279	114188	9032209	267.12
Leather Goods			10640351		16301916		12751180	-21.78
Machine Tools			23726193		27922125		26129528	-6.42
Manmade Staple Fibre	KGS	19005203	27091621	30320346	47354132	19722922	31486385	-33.51

150 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Manmade Yarn, Fabrics, Madeups			36144192		47066592		34876062	-25.90
Marine Products	KGS	72829997	192958501	56876579	131717197	49023610	149712418	13.66
Medical and Scientific Instrum			20177725		20782274		18707868	-9.98
Mica	KGS	79366817	30352481	88195342	33708894	84710481	32985653	-2.15
Milled Products	KGS	9156016	3345777	26643530	9322037	6405236	2007694	-78.46
Misc Processed Items			868086		446078		527105	18.16
Mollases	TON	300	48779	58	77371	50	30112	-61.08
Motor Vehicle/Cars	NOS	89	22913653	33	8399270	36	3867585	-53.95
Moulded and Extruded Goods			11256887		10863379		13273171	22.18
Natrl Silk Yarn, Fabrics, Madeup			1054193		1583513		1635514	3.28
Natural Rubber	TON	760	2207157					
Nickel, Product Made of Nickel	TON	503	7223427	20	351900	2682	35484460	9983.68
Nucler Reactr, Indl Boilr, prt			6422425		9166747		6128715	-33.14
Office Equipments			69375		74439		84811	13.93
Oil Meals	TON	6731	4115654	29099	16816314	17986	9586250	-42.99
Optical Items (incl. Lens etc.)			52775727		7536194		32039261	325.14
Organic Chemicals	KGS	307570712	490860794	515650427	626746391	420728387	472636460	-24.59

Written Answers to

[14 December, 2016]

Unstarred Questions 151

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Oth Non Ferous Metal and Prodc	KGS	46896	962261	78699	1887888	180281	3209069	69.98
Oth Txlt Yrn, Fbric Mdup Artcl			5208184		5379403		3798465	-29.39
Other Cereals	TON	56028	15753428	13178	3616650	541	155206	-95.71
Other Commodities			89807299		152732148		84934592	-44.39
Other Construction Machinery			17045949		15149450		13023094	-14.04
Other Crude Minerals	KGS	1288263765	128225121	524838184	45649877	156990926	8353435	-81.70
Other Jute Manufactures			110587		71595		96455	34.72
Other Misc. Engineering Items			57871471		57714203		60802808	5.35
Other Miscellaenious Chemicals	KGS	15602515	50350601	9751471	38678000	3599923	13846233	-64.20
Other Oil Seeds	TON	262	413582	223	263951	1	4340	-98.36
Other Plastic Items			9883893		8198676		8753812	6.77
Other Precious and Base Metals			4729					
Other Wood and Wood Products			48902		36260		63311974	174505.55
Other Rubber Prodc Excpt Footwear			26101358		29444535		28850849	-2.02
Packaging Materials	TON	1397	4234948	1131	4707126	922	3554360	-24.49

152 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Paint, Varnish and Allied Product	KGS	61953691	21561563	43026896	16414168	78831996	14788613	-9.90
Paper, Paper Board and Product			4243979		4028811		3556844	-11.71
Pearl, Precs, Semiprecs Stones			123463979		143923261		107640169	-25.21
Petroleum Products	TON	1471720	1019869309	1715165	1247002795	1737795	636106391	-48.99
Plastic Sht, Film, Plts etc.	KGS	6464747	22771353	6956303	23860426	8806633	28673840	20.17
Plastic Raw Materials	TON	345195	513580905	210880	315952661	226386	261129997	-17.35
Plywood and Allied Products			4834008		7193834		7033779	-2.22
Poultry Products			305					
Prime Mica and Mica Products	KGS	44498	1234722	33341	1261682	55888	895913	-28.99
Processed Fruits and Juices	KGS	9184610	11611351	10281017	12211901	8009623	9304405	-23.81
Processed Meat	TON	0	300					
Processed Minerals	KGS	765813230	156760100	1244826567	282184039	1181753735	201022952	-28.76
Processed Vegetables	KGS	887851	2194518	1060186	4057835	478532	1118157	-72.44
Products of Iron and Steel			80957267		78064821		62889376	-19.44
Project Goods	KGS	100605	1295797	114802	2433955	2169	11439	-99.53
Pulp and Waste Paper	KGS	10	38082			21469	16352	
Pulses	TON	59	57355	101	111714	57	65229	-41.61
Pumps of All Types			23592986		25914906		16460718	-36.48

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Railway Trnsprt Equipments, Prts			1345529		3378203		1725434	-48.92
Raw Hides and Skins			218718		11653			-100.00
Residul Chemicl and Alled Prod			150632129		161109654		146399691	-9.13
Rice-Basmoti	TON	29	36247			0	14	
Rice (Other Than Basmoti)	TON	1744	615847	498	351427	3798	2247394	539.51
Rmg Cotton Incl Accessories			42574135		52609341		53897616	2.45
Rmg Manmade Fibres			7324988		10911054		12785939	17.18
Rmg of Other Textile Matrl			2660680		4198329		7564458	80.18
Rmg Silk			540125		366649		417728	13.93
Rmg Wool			1174639		1529034		3272991	114.06
Saddlery and Harness	KGS	20781	291615	45432	607839	31001	355277	-41.55
Sesame Seeds	KGS	3832000	6383755	36457100	62423960	8406800	8963712	-85.64
Shellac	KGS	160760	6449401	112750	2274248	436150	3589091	57.81
Ship, Boat and Floating Struct			713794		74492			-100.00
Silk Carpet	SQM	5	356	63	10643			-100.00
Silk Waste	KGS	1022738	10846349	1353184	14704407	1236297	11148637	-24.18
Silver	KGS					4	946	

154 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Spices	KGS	47689392	384421070	25574609	245273101	22276555	171467817	-30.09
Sports Goods			963656		615321		764716	24.28
Stationry/office, School Supply			5685385		3315083		2503065	-24.49
Sugar	TON	11043	4992715	52	92018	5137	2067626	2146.98
Sulphur, Unroasted Iron Pyrite	TON	464851	52080243	359821	53721170	503308	61470779	14.43
Surgicals			2606166		2194415		8209068	274.09
Tea	KGS	4796105	16441571	3526736	11629156	5223283	15316372	31.71
Telecom Instruments			97158460		62983493		57704782	-8.38
Tin and Products Made of Tin	TON	20	663186	0	7497	0	997	-86.70
Tobacco Manufactured			931971		672176		1426661	112.25
Tobacco Unmanufactured	KGS	473730	1267118	152812	571919	627295	2430380	324.95
Two and Three Wheelers	NOS	291	522278	1625	3605682	822	1821043	-49.50
Vegetable Oils	TON	3317	4996102	401231	27994477	6586	9368115	-66.54
Wheat	TON	6790	2080821	4669	1374988	3644	946360	-31.17
Wollen Yarn, Fabrics, Madeupsetc			3787987		5088615		4628828	-9.04
Wool, Raw	KGS					12698	50374	
Zinc and Products Made of Zinc	TON	44673	98339273	61245	144876306	9353	20057191	-86.16
GRAND TOTAL			14867567939		11957080988		9013537495	-24.62

Source: DGCIS

Statement-II*Details of Major commodity group-wise*

India's import from China

(Values in US \$)

Commodity	Unit	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
		Qty	Val	Qty	Val	Qty	Val
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
AC, Refrigeration Machnry etc.			986141203		1099544604		1045785326
Accumulators and Batteries			441975234		321389627		510492583
Agro Chemicals	KGS	37373139	317732307	45679223	412224344	33000125	332652153
Aircraft, Spacecraft and Parts			16507719		23592145		5635011
Alcoholic Beverages	LTR	104280	1137577	104514	138707	133491	160304
Aluminium, Products of Aluminm	TON	169564	569960980	254342	746283724	247617	717593603
ATM, Injctng Mlding Mchnry etc.			262450382		207999115		215051835
Auto Components/Parts			720013135		940903349		898777678
Auto Tyres and Tubes	NOS	3583834	105187428	4733105	160634532	6248454	249969020
Ayush And Herbal Products	KGS	311745	380892	190817	397499	1203993	957690

Bicycle and Parts			218802302		173579122		139803107
Books, Publications and Printing			26456386		20941491		43455276
Bulk Drugs, Drug Intermediates	KGS	151672181	2000394171	153292090	2088307121	158286479	2120147713
Bulk Minerals and Ores			10968010		26618097		3478253
Carpet (excl. Silk) Handmade	SQM	1364570	14273476	1838059	20095705	2089960	20912050
Cashew	TON			1	610		
Cashew Nut Shell Liquid	KGS	299070	304732	997396	1205746	102924	125605
Castor Oil	KGS	52200	151232	45630	158576	15200	44819
Ceramics and Allied Products			481423860		612781118		576541766
Cereal Preparations	TON	4035	6926712	7160	11542119	6402	9294690
Cmnt, Clinkr and Asbstos Cmnt	TON	10553	7294342	11655	7371154	10747	7353134
Coal, Coke and Briquittes etc.	TON	2236125	581039896	2046021	423631445	2636215	364395636
Cocoa Products	KGS	531518	917584	1732681	2968067	1804871	3094607
Coffee	KGS	465	66356	1881654	3499432	113401	448156
Coir and Coir Manufactures			8610515		3813676		1993101
Computer Hardware Peripherals			4214257943		4336627637		4413692158

Written Answers to

[14 December, 2016]

Unstarred Questions 157

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Consumer Electronics			1728473069		2026177471		2204165257
Copper and Prdcts Made of Copr	TON	31463	216583972	33382	225062543	30720	185576397
Cosmetics and Toiletries			78809135		79771238		89492134
Cotton Fabrics, Madeups etc.			248081231		259504466		249051097
Cotton Raw Incl. Waste	TON	11	16591	19	11835	1	6717
Cotton Yarn	TON	4897	41071572	4118	32367750	4568	36699473
Cranes, Lifts and Winches			352813146		425038943		410295689
Dairy Products	KGS	155001	326438	366351	861719	287088	580669
Drug Formulations, Biologicals	KGS	456378	110590487	662450	129666047	687770	144777627
Dye Intermediates	KGS	39949145	204120064	50744519	219304497	62998179	157871721
Dyes	KGS	25451322	177422622	21023989	176321500	24157185	169341357
Electric Machinery and Equipment			1726403523		1835010784		2170225963
Electrodes	KGS	5733420	17740390	7371852	20066591	6427003	16200253
Electronics Components			1915252743		1984266732		3514476995
Electronics Instruments			1672954417		1797617908		1926258993
Essential Oils	KGS	1068492	13864567	1002541	12885680	920029	18239453
Fertilezers Crude	TON	6178	5385158	3568	6022451	4280	6172030
Fertilezers Manufactured	TON	5155519	1920378074	9057475	3148711562	8909000	3261920810

158 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Finished Leather	KGS	2109529	23127715	2284021	32545698	2243918	33256129
Floor Cvrng of Jute	SQM	71950	238571	14706	47670	12150	38279
Floricltr Products	KGS	275183	1347313	539645	1631920	589060	1679557
Footwear of Leather			126930790		129430820		136862097
Footwear of Rubber/Canvas etc.			109986515		136619838		147139226
Fresh Fruits	TON	99172	100476552	71318	74417261	63544	56168745
Fresh Vegetables	TON	1642	839445	20	40221	640	422857
Fruits/Vegetable Seeds	KGS	72376	5387564	142024	4724033	77226	8277982
Glass and Glassware			306078084		358041556		406914855
Gold	KGS	1198	51300083	940	35695454	614	24177313
Gold and Oth Precs Metl Jwlery			4235611		5515349		5039541
Granit, Natrl Stone and Prodct	KGS	68466344	59347329	70915439	71434615	61429121	63256465
Graphite, Explsivs and Accesor	KGS	134618873	113269871	110290214	87135276	21423241	18143457
Guergam Meal	TON	54	368853			20	206545
Handcrfs (excl. Handmade Crpts)			278717655		315135053		412540612
Handloom Products			5846430		1124543		1270559
Hnd Tool, Ctting Tool of Metals			175724619		233303008		213757660
Human Hair, Products Thereo	KGS	89827	7907615	101698	7262993	117394	6148942
Ic Engines and Parts			151149916		170600941		176180124

Written Answers to

[14 December, 2016]

Unstarred Questions 159

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Indl. Machnry for Dairy etc.			2270361858		2664651764		2866595634
Inorganic Chemicals	KGS	635608734	573050356	706767899	610500590	750437087	502393093
Iron and Steel	TON	1120653	976292186	3756643	2713351982	4525032	2359256923
Iron Ore	TON			10016	1152726	2	877
Jute Yarn	TON	2	17584	0	171	1	4940
Lead and Products Made of Led	TON	1058	3621625	193	2356700	229	1908168
Leather Footwear Component	KGS	1270633	10584095	1200608	13994690	1504152	14326223
Leather Garments	KGS	16971	265138	37455	365641	169182	742183
Leather Goods			30060003		35599580		38287793
Machine Tools			332277534		412027601		431697270
Manmade Staple Fibre	KGS	37258377	60498451	68781739	99715169	80366865	96710702
Manmade Yarn, Fabrics, Madeups			868352362		974917236		853933754
Marine Products	KGS	467660	885713	329753	620678	403663	1292015
Medical and Scientific Instrum			300871951		334433278		342622498
Mica	KGS	209864	123862	401830	179099	293547	150842
Milled Products	KGS	1512823	1242400	1222746	1125315	1238000	1027467
Misc Processed Items			14003014		15868767		17862437
Mollases	TON	20	17086			0	25
Motor Vehicle/Cars	NOS	34519	26086673	1311	9767805	570	5450505

160 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Moulded and Extruded Goods			354913852		429977748		484405373
Natrl Silk Yarn, Fabrics, Madeup			59832335		43407200		39446740
Natural Rubber	TON	4	9493	90	174656	102	130529
Newsprint	TON	39493	25414466	41585	26190440	297	147764
Nickel, Product Made of Nickel	TON	1722	29234386	9750	188100215	2882	38883211
Nucler Reactr, Indl Boilr, Prt			129852848		110720448		150819656
Office Equipments			56945129		78646736		83664320
Oil Meals	TON	136	39679	203	56596	82	20175
Optical Items (incl. Lens Etc)			113795031		134693590		135204402
Organic Chemicals	KGS	637106015	1987682110	1109477906	2482983138	1282621407	2416736078
Oth Non Ferous Metal and Prodc	KGS	96613313	365595979	123022275	428605223	124507207	399305302
Oth Txtl Yrn, Fbric Mdup Artcl			393600278		457679459		487193380
Other Commodities			631286361		760168808		853693408
Other Construction Machinery			391957319		341124183		352714229
Other Crude Minerals	KGS	85756755	31309154	86878382	29940144	92514431	28573838
Other Jute Manufactures			2721544		2029269		783059
Other Misc. Engineering Items			541362668		677315583		751063978
Other Miscellaenious Chemicals	KGS	72351439	375304635	99421657	481284202	72475754	393439768
Other Oil Seeds	TON			7	9291	35	47348
Other Plastic Items			433128507		466477681		477806193

Written Answers to

[14 December, 2016]

Unstarred Questions 161

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Other Precious and Base Metals			85443		696454		1277
Other Wood and Wood Products			149885		293756		2757664
Othr Rubber Prodc Excpt Footw			126555715		121117724		115802780
Packaging Materials	TON	9958	56796083	10365	62918868	12264	63902578
Paint, Varnish and Allid Prodc	KGS	76154524	208241233	92598506	235916706	103679581	227366763
Paper, Paper Board and Product			333069559		380472512		362110800
Pearl, Precs, Semiprecs Stones			48819946		31187635		45114741
Petroleum Products	TON	692892	237455847	944524	315821985	879523	243080201
Petroleum: Crude	TON					145508	63259270
Plastic Sht, Film, Plts etc.	KGS	89550786	230399196	111034851	256537903	132723633	294292458
Plastic Raw Materials	TON	391702	657991732	608782	932816350	536768	823525484
Plywood and Allied Aroducts			263036759		299544479		272544464
Poultry Products					2139		
Prime Mica and Mica Products	KGS	5211199	74246379	4321967	67933116	5000562	85752591
Processed Fruits and Juices	KGS	5702762	8470697	7044799	9739702	8092913	10882566
Processed Minerals	KGS	225589835	123839375	236833858	134407206	225416193	117971211
Processed Vegetables	KGS	8421885	9829464	3806501	5285740	6620633	6837639
Products of Iron and Steel			1216171387		1388177480		1181851340
Project Goods	KGS	271180430	2124085250	161537091	1449330710	106094311	994110220

162 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Pulp and Waste Paper	KGS	4218725	12563534	5939860	16424292	5441230	14977931
Pulses	TON	49519	72561654	71107	72343632	68524	61439677
Pumps of All Types			152620971		137239817		147656584
Railway Trnsprt Equipmnts, Prts			69896046		50210031		75417719
Raw Hides and Skins			1752342		3077720		1495224
Residul Chemicl and Allied Prod			1226387020		1522251156		1458944108
Rice(Other Than Basmati)	TON					0	952
Rmg Cotton Incl Accessories			47804774		57772714		70245035
Rmg Manmade Fibres			43997761		61341264		71577170
Rmg of Othr Textle Matrl			49218865		61903573		63951448
Rmg Silk			1740355		1760498		1814225
Rmg Wool			2949438		2758820		2873531
Saddlery and Harness	KGS	6168	79194	16277	171629	10585	101831
Sesame Seeds	KGS	432	755				
Shellac	KGS	198070	2501348	325390	2266423	20	761
Ship, Boat and Floating Struct			941767338		1122267642		1264899928
Silk Carpet	SQM	72	11728	73	50685	4	613
Silk Waste	KGS	135952	4671255	112788	4238147	156767	5456132
Silk, Raw	KGS	3188838	146058022	3315216	152394241	3107568	135941221
Silver	KGS	1204632	826923109	1819934	1141021634	775896	384510205

Written Answers to

[14 December, 2016]

Unstarred Questions 163

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Spices	KGS	9293031	56623878	9744906	54556921	9927574	47967110
Sports Goods			106990593		127066837		130842259
Stationry/office, School Supply			36910343		45062964		48287976
Sugar	TON	80	342055	29	266036	345	568507
Sulpher, Unroasted Iron Pyrite	TON	116	54276	261	108371	317	127076
Surgicals			55731375		62194455		71642705
Tea	KGS	772862	2421964	705284	2187063	548283	1884454
Telecom Instruments			7064713492		9240865418		10093359020
Tin and Products Made of Tin	TON	85	1441934	68	1185072	63	812256
Tobacco Manufactured			2201482		1842271		1209995
Tobacco Unmanufactured	KGS					3200	23712
Two and Three Wheelers	NOS	7936	3468691	2770	2314539	10253	7416243
Vegetable Oils	TON	40	271437	23	253075	30	401308
Wollen Yarn,Fabrics,Madeupsetc			27806573		29302382		30243126
Wool, Raw	KGS	5307066	6703026	7723801	9657249	10684123	8267866
Zinc and Products Made of Zinc	TON	1743	9198479	4248	14771676	1361	8274475
GRAND TOTAL			51036168826		60413166842		61706827384

Source: DGCIS

164 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

India's position in global manufacturing competitive index, 2016

3051. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per the recently released 2016 Global Manufacturing Competitive Index, India is going to be among the top five manufacturing hubs of the world;

(b) if so, the details of the Index; and

(c) the efforts being made to capitalize on this positive aspect to make India a manufacturing and services' hub of the world?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per the 2016 "Global Manufacturing Competitive Index (GMCI) Report", prepared by the Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited (DTTL) Global Consumer and Industrial Products Industry Group and the US Council on Competitiveness, India's rank is projected to improve from 11th in 2016 to 5th position by the year 2020. As per this Report, the index score, which is 67.2 in 2016 is projected to increase to 77.5 by the year 2020.

(c) Government has been taking steps to boost industrial development, capital formation 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.

Safeguards for Indian drugs from trade related disputes

3052. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that several developed countries have joined Trans Pacific Partnership (TPP) led by the US which *inter alia* promotes intellectual property norms not consistent with Doha Declaration on TRIPS related to affordable drugs;

(b) whether Government is also aware that provisions of the TPP promote the interests of the US businesses across the globe and thus creating an alternative platform of settlement of trade related disputes outside the WTO framework; and

(c) if so, what steps are/have been taken by Government to safeguard Indian drugs from trade related disputes relating to IPR?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The Trans Pacific Partnership (TPP) Agreement is a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) between 12 countries of the Asia Pacific region namely Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore, United States and Vietnam. While the negotiations under the Agreement have concluded, the Agreement has not yet been ratified for implementation by the participating countries. The negotiated provisions on intellectual property under the TPP have elements which are more ambitious than the WTO's Agreement on Trade related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) agreement.

(b) The Trans Pacific Partnership (TPP), like any other Free Trade Agreement (FTA), would have a provision on dispute settlement which is different from the WTO's Understanding on Rules and Procedures Governing the Settlement of Disputes or the DSU and would only be applicable for disputes arising under the TPP.

(c) The Government has taken a number of measures/steps to safeguard Indian pharmaceuticals (drugs) from trade related disputes relating to IPRs. In this regard, the Government of India:

- has always strongly advocated at all relevant international platforms that India has a TRIPS compliant, robust, equitable and dynamic IPR regime;
- has conveyed to appropriate stakeholders that India's IP system is centred on the foundation of the flexibilities offered by TRIPS Agreement and Doha Declaration which has allowed policy space to countries to evolve a regime that best suits the sustainable development of its goals especially when it comes to the health of the poor of the country;
- has always maintained that patent linkage and data exclusivity are TRIPS-plus provisions and hence India does not need to implement these provisions which would delay the entry of innovative medicines for the general public in the country;
- has always maintained that use of compulsory licenses and prevention of evergreening of incremental innovations, especially in pharmaceuticals (drugs) (especially with respect to section 3(d) of Patents Act, 1970) are all TRIPS compliant measures available to all member countries, so that medicines are accessible to all at affordable prices;

- proclaimed as the mission statement of the National IPR Policy, released in May 2016 that the Policy would stimulate a dynamic, vibrant and balanced intellectual property rights system in India to *inter alia*, focus on enhancing access to healthcare among other sectors of vital social, economic and technological importance;
- consciously persevered to oppose clauses in bilateral and multilateral trade negotiations that weaken India's stand to provide accessible and affordable medicines to general public.

India's stand regarding TRIPS plus provisions and the flexibilities available has been endorsed in the recently released United Nations Secretary-General's High-Level Panel on Access to Medicines Report.

Target for cement production

†3053. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has set any target for production of cement in the country;
- (b) if so, the State-wise details of the targets set including for Madhya Pradesh and the targets achieved by different companies; and
- (c) whether Government proposes to setup a body to decide the prices of cement, if so, the details there of and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Doesn't arise.

(c) The Government does not propose to set up a body to decide the prices of cement as control over price and distribution of cement has been removed since 1989. The industry was de-licenced in 1991 under the policy of economic liberalization and cement has also been removed from the list of essential commodities.

Export clause for upgradation of tea quality

3054. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the 20 per cent export clause in a scheme during Twelfth Five Year Plan for upgrading tea quality is proving to be a dampener for the tea industry as the clause is restrictive;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether the 20 per cent export obligation would make it difficult for tea companies to avail the scheme;

(c) whether a similar scheme during the Eleventh Five Year Plan was very successful as it did not have the export clause; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Representations have been received regarding the conditionality of 20% export obligation in Quality Upgradation and Product Diversification (QUPD) component under the 12th plan scheme of the Tea Board. However, the objective of the Scheme is to enhance the quality of made tea by way of giving incentives for modernization of tea manufacturing units, warehouses, units dealing with value addition of tea, Organic tea production and production of Orthodox/Green tea with the ultimate goal of enhancement of export of Indian tea. Accordingly, the clause of 20 per cent export obligation has been kept in the operational modalities.

(c) and (d) Since there was no conditionality regarding export obligation, more number of estates could be covered during 11th Plan. However, since the ultimate aim of the scheme is for promotion of export of Indian tea, the export obligation clause has been introduced in 12th Plan. Moreover, the Scheme is being implemented with effect from 10.12.2014 rather than from the beginning of 12th Plan. A cumulative financial assistance of ₹ 6.56 crore has been given to 93 estates so far.

Dumping of rubber

†3055 SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that rubber is being dumped by China, Korea, Russia, South Africa, Iran and Singapore in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for the protection of interests of Indian industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Based on the duly substantiated petitions filed by the Domestic Industry, Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD) has initiated the following anti-dumping

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

investigations on the imports of rubber into India for imposition of anti-dumping duty, in accordance with the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 and Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment and Collection of Anti-dumping Duty on Dumped Articles and for Determination of Injury) Rules, 1995 as amended:-

- (i) Polybutadiene Rubber originating in or exported from Korea, Russia, South Africa, Iran and Singapore initiated on 16.09.2016.
- (ii) Styrene Butadiene Rubber of 1500 series and 1700 series, originating in or exported from European Union, Korea RP and Thailand initiated on 14.1.2016.
- (iii) DGAD has also initiated a Sunset Review on imports of Certain Rubber Chemicals, namely, TDQ and PX-13 originating in or exported from the European Union and MOR and MBTS originating in or exported from the Peoples Republic of China, on 8.7.2016.

Meeting of 11th India-UK JETCO

3056. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the deliberations of 11th India-UK Joint Economic Trade Committee (JETCO) meeting were successful;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether review on the existing Joint Working Groups was positive; and
- (d) what are the decisions of the JETCO meeting?

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

(b) The eleventh meeting of the India-UK Joint Economic and Trade Committee (JETCO) took place in New Delhi on Monday, 7th November, 2016. The Indian delegation was led by Mrs. Nirmala Sitharaman, Hon'ble Minister for Commerce and Industry and the UK side was led by the Rt. Hon. Liam Fox, Secretary of State for International Trade. The Ministers discussed bilateral trade issues of mutual concern and interest.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Both sides agreed to create a new Joint Working Group on Trade to focus on measures that could further enhance bilateral trade relations.

Recognition of products under GI classification

3057. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many products have been recognized under the Geographical Indication (GI) classification since 2003;

(b) whether under the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, GIs are covered as an element of Intellectual Property Rights and whether these are also covered under the WTO's TRIPS; and

(c) whether the unique Bhut Jolokia green chillies are covered under GI and how many other products from North Eastern States have been included in the GI list so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) 260 products have been registered as Geographical Indications (GIs) since 2003.

(b) Geographical Indications are covered as an element of Intellectual Property Rights under the TRIPS Agreement. The Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not mention Geographical Indications; however, Appellations of Origin, which are a particular kind of Geographical Indications, are covered under the Paris Convention.

(c) There is no Geographical Indication registered in the name of Bhut Jolokia green chillies. Details of products from North Eastern States registered as Geographical Indications are given in Statement.

Statement*Details of products from North Eastern States registered as Geographical Indications*

Sl. No.	Geographical Indications	Type of Goods (As per Sec 2 (f) of GI Act 1999)	State
1	2	3	4
1.	Muga Silk of Assam	Handicraft	Assam
2.	Naga Mircha	Agricultural	Nagaland
3.	Assam (Orthodox)	Agricultural	Assam
4.	Shaphee Lanphee	Textile	Manipur

1	2	3	4
5.	Wangkhei Phee	Textile	Manipur
6.	Moirang Phee	Textile	Manipur
7.	Naga Tree Tomato	Agricultural	Nagaland
8.	Arunachal Orange	Agricultural	Arunachal Pradesh
9.	Sikkim Large Cardamom	Agricultural	Sikkim
10.	Mizo Chilli	Agricultural	Mizoram
11.	Assam Karbi Anglong Ginger	Agricultural	Assam
12.	Tripura Queen Pineapple	Agricultural	Tripura
13.	Tezpur Litchi	Agricultural	Assam
14.	Khasi Mandarin	Agricultural	Meghalaya
15.	Kachai Lemon	Agricultural	Manipur
16.	Memong Narang	Agricultural	Meghalaya

Reduction in workforce by companies

3058. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has noted that various industrial companies are substantially reducing work force during current year as well as following receding chances of exports;

(b) whether developments in the wake of demonetisation are strengthening this trend; and

(c) the remedial measures Government has undertaken/intends to adopt to arrest this trend?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Information regarding the reducing workforce in private industrial companies is not Centrally maintained. However, Quarterly Quick Employment surveys conducted by Labour Bureau under the Ministry of Labour and Employment, to assess the effect of economic slowdown on employment in India in the selected labour-intensive and export-oriented sectors, has revealed a net addition of 38.81 lakh jobs starting from the first survey (October, 2008 to December, 2008) till the 28th Survey (September, 2015 to December, 2015).

(c) The Government has taken various measures to diversify and boost exports from India, which includes:

- (i) Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) has been introduced by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry with an objective to incentivize export of merchandise which are produced/manufactured in India. Rewards under MEIS are payable as a percentage of realized FOB value of exports of notified product/tariff lines, by way of the MEIS duty credit scrip, which can be used for payment of a number of duties including the basic customs duty. As of now 7914 tariff lines at 8 digit ITC (HS) Codes have been covered under MEIS Scheme to diversify goods and market and to extend the coverage across the globe;
- (ii) 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 for 416 specified tariff lines and exports made by manufacturing Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) across all ITC(HS) Codes. The rate of interest equalization is 3% per annum;
- (iii) Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-2020 provide support for manufacture and export of commodities. Under Duty Exemption Scheme, duty free import of inputs can be made for manufacturing and exports. Under the Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme, capital goods can be imported at zero per cent duty linked to export performance to be achieved within six years from the date of imports. A manufacturer setting up an Export Oriented Unit (EOU) for exports also has access to duty free imports of raw material and capital goods;
- (iv) A special package called Special Advance Authorisation Scheme has been brought out *w.e.f.* 01.09.2016 for Textiles sector which has three main components namely; (a) refund of State levies, (b) duty free import of fabrics and (c) All-Industry rate of drawback for other inputs sourced indigenously under Advance Authorisation;
- (v) Various Export Promotion Councils and Commodity Boards are also making efforts in promotion of export of their commodities including diversification.

Apart from the above, various measures have been taken by the Government to generate employment in the country:

- (i) Under the Make in India programme designed to facilitate investment, foster innovation, enhance skill development, protect intellectual property and build best in class manufacturing infrastructure, focus is given to 25 priority sectors including labour intensive sectors;

- (ii) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) runs various employment link skilling programmes under Skill India Mission for unemployed youth. Further Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is being run with an objective to enable a large number of Indian youth to take up industry-relevant skill training that will help them in securing a better livelihood;
- (iii) 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;
- (iv) Government has also 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.

Post auction settlement module for tea put on hold

3059. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to keep on hold the post auction settlement module for some time;

(b) whether the magnitude of problem was such that the tea industry had problems in making bonus payments, while companies could not close their second quarter results due to payment reconciliation issues through the four sales since mid September, 2016;

(c) whether Government has authorized banks for the settlement of payments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The auction module of Pan India e-auction was rolled out successfully by Tea Board in June, 2016 and the post auction settlement module was implemented from 14th September, 2016 across all auction centres of the country. Operational system related problems were experienced in the settlement process with banker and the process was modified on 4th October, 2016. However, even after rectification, the system faced certain technical issues and the post auction settlement process was put on hold with effect from 18th October, 2016.

Due to little delay in disbursal of funds in certain cases, a few stakeholders raised concerns in clearing bonus payments on time to the garden workers.

However, no such major incident of delay in bonus payments was reported from the industry.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Tea Board authorized Bank of India for the settlement of payments after following due procedure *vide* order dated 14.12.2015. However, after holding of post auction settlement process in October 2016, process of selection of new settlement banker has been initiated.

Setting up of industrial growth centres in tea gardens of Assam

3060. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Assam there is lack of Industrial Growth Centres in tea garden areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has any plan for setting up of Industrial Growth Centres in Assam; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Government implemented Growth Centre Scheme (GCS) from 03rd June, 1988 which was discontinued with effect from 01st April 2009. Three projects related to industrial growth centre were approved under GCS in the State of Assam. The details are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Growth Centre	Date of Approval	Approved Project Cost	Total Central Grant released
1.	Chaygaon Growth Centre (Kamrup)	09.12.2003	16.15	15.00
2.	Chariduar Growth Centre (Sonitpur)	08.04.1997	25.43	12.16
3.	Matia Growth Centre (Goalpara)	31.10.1997	22.00	15.00

Out of the 03 (three) Industrial Growth Centres in Assam, Industrial Growth Centre, Balipara in Sonitpur district is near tea garden area.

(c) and (d) Government of Assam has plans for setting up of Industrial Growth Centres across the State. Government of Assam has requested their Revenue Authorities (Deputy Commissioners) to allot suitable plots of land for setting up of new Industrial/Commercial Estate.

Poor condition of internal roads of tea gardens in Assam

3061. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many tea gardens in Assam do not have proper internal road connectivity and drinking water facilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether Government implements any such schemes or any order has been passed to the tea garden management to make well connected roads and provide proper drinking water in the tea gardens; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) As most of the tea gardens in Assam are located in remote areas, the infrastructural facilities and connectivity to such areas is at times less than adequate. However, the Plantation Labour Act, (PLA) 1951 mandates the tea estates to provide basic welfare services and amenities *e.g.* housing, health facilities and primary education, water supply, sanitation etc. to the tea workers. The provisions of the PLA are enforced by the State Government concerned. Moreover under the Assam Plantations Labour Rules, 1956, the employer is liable to maintain in good conditions the approach roads and paths to the area where houses are located.

Tea Board implements programmes for Human Resource Development (HRD) under the XII Plan Scheme namely, Tea Development and Promotion Scheme. The HRD component is aimed at filling in critical gaps in the welfare of tea garden workers, particularly in health and education sector.

Fall in merchandise goods and services exports

3062. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for merchandise exports coming down from US 314 billion dollars in 2013-14 to US 262 billion dollars in 2015-16;

(b) whether even service exports have registered a negative growth of 2.5 per cent in 2015-16 as compared to 2014-15;

(c) whether the country is slowly losing grip over supremacy on service exports;

(d) whether any assessment has been made to find out reasons behind the same; and

(e) if so, the findings of such assessment and steps taken/proposed to be taken to arrest declining trends in services and merchandise goods exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The reasons for merchandise exports coming down from US\$ 314 billion in 2013-14 to US\$ 262 billion in 2015-16 are as follows:

- (i) Slowdown in developed and emerging economies.
- (ii) Sharp fall in Crude and petroleum product prices.
- (iii) Steep fall in commodity prices which contributed to a drop in the total value of India's exports.
- (iv) Substantial appreciation of the US dollar against all other currencies.
- (v) Decline in world-wide imports led to the sharp fall in India's exports.

(b) and (c) Services exports have registered a negative growth of 2.4% in 2015-16 as compared to 2014-15. However, services exports of India registered a positive growth of 2.2% during 2016-17 (Apr-Sept) as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year.

(d) and (e) The Government of India has taken a number of steps based on the assessments made from time to time to arrest the trends in merchandise and services exports, which are 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. Further, fiscal incentives under the scheme has proved beneficial in the sense that the rate of decrease of export value of items under MEIS has been lower than the rate of decrease of export value of items not under MEIS: -8.29% for MEIS products and -24.03% for non-MEIS products in terms of US\$ in 2015-16.
- (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.

- (iii) Interest Equalization Scheme on pre and post shipment credit launched to provide cheaper credit to exporters.
- (iv) 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.
- (v) Further, in order to promote trade in services, Government of India follows a multi-pronged strategy of negotiating meaningful market access through multilateral, plurilateral and bilateral trade agreements, trade promotion through participation in international fairs/exhibitions, focussed strategies for specific markets and sectors.
- (vi) 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 and 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.

Impact of demonetisation on working capital and goods

3063. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

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

- (a) whether consequent upon demonetisation, Indian exporters have expressed apprehension over its impact on working capital and production of goods;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government had called meeting of Export Promotion Councils and other sector representatives to discuss the impact of demonetisation, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) to what extent, the exports would be affected in the current year, and remedial measures taken by Government to boost export, with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) A meeting was convened by Department of Commerce on 21st November, 2016 with Export Promotion Councils (EPCs) to assess the impact of demonetisation on the country's exports/exporters. A similar meeting was also convened by Ministry of Micro, Small and

Medium Enterprises (MSME) to assess the impact of demonetization on 24th November, 2016. Suggestions were made by various EPC's to increase the withdrawal limits.

All EPC's have been advised to go cashless in respect of their payments. The Government and the Reserve Bank of India are closely monitoring cash availability and appropriate decisions are being taken from time to time.

(d) Demonetisation was announced on 8th November, 2016 and it is too early to infer impact of demonetisation on exports through tangible data.

New schemes to promote exports

3064. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

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

(a) whether Government had introduced new schemes to promote export performance during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any monitoring mechanism in place to evaluate the performance of these schemes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the expenditure incurred on export promotion schemes during the said period and the objectives achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Under the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-2020, the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) has been introduced by amalgamating multiple schemes of the earlier FTP 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 can be used to pay Central duties/taxes including customs duties. For services sector, Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS) provides rewards to service providers of notified services from India based on net foreign exchange earned.

With a view to make our exports globally competitive by cutting down cost of production, two schemes are available; Export Promotion of Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme for duty free import of capital goods with export obligation and Advance

Authorisation/Duty Free Imports Authorisation (DFIA) Scheme for duty free import of raw materials, components, spares and consumables with export obligation.

(c) The Government regularly take stock of the changing dynamics at the global and regional level; and based on the inputs from the stakeholders including industry and trade bodies/associations and think tanks, FTP is revised/improved. Accordingly multiple schemes of incentivisation to merchandise export in the earlier FTP (2009-15) were amalgamated to only one Scheme namely MEIS in the current FTP (2015-20).

(d) The details of the claims sanctioned under the MEIS and SEIS Schemes since 01.04.2015 are as below:

Name of Schemes	Value of Duty Scrips issued during 2015-16	Value of Duty Scrips issued during 2016-17
MEIS	₹ 4103 crore	₹ 8891.13 crore (till 30.09.2016)
SEIS	No Scrips have been issued as exporters can file claims only after the end of the fiscal year 2015-16, that is the earliest year of filing application will be in the year 2016-17.	₹ 169.49 crore (till 10.10.2016)

Implementation of 'Make in India' programme

3065. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

SHRI T. G. VENKATESH:

SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

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

(a) whether Government has implemented 'Make in India' programme all over the country, if so, the details thereof, State-wise, particularly in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana;

(b) whether it is a fact that 'Make in India' programme has not taken its stride on electronics sector, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the efforts being made by Government to bring a great momentum in electronics sector also through 'Make in India' programme?

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. It is being implemented all over the country. However, State-wise details are not available.

(b) No, Sir. Electronics Sector is one of the thrust sectors under Make in India. Total FDI inflows in Electronics sector grew from USD 96.94 million in FY 2014-15 to USD 208.39 million in FY 2015-16.

(c) The Government is driving forward reforms in IT and electronics manufacturing sector through numerous initiatives like 'Make in India' and 'Digital India' and by creating favorable policies to enable an investor friendly environment. These, *inter alia*, include rationalization of the tariff structure to promote indigenous manufacturing of electronic sector, duty advantage for local manufacturers of specified products, allowing FDI upto 100% in the electronic hardware manufacturing sector under the automatic route, extension of Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS) developed to boost manufacturing and attract investments in the electronic sector to 2020 with addition of new product categories and Electronics Development Fund (EDF) etc.

Allocation of funds for cultural projects in Kerala

3066. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated by Government and utilised for various cultural assistance and cultural projects in Kerala for the last two years;

(b) the details of ongoing cultural works and projects in Kerala;

(c) the project which are likely to be completed on time and those running behind original schedule; and

(d) the details, thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) The details of cultural assistance given to Kerala in last two years (2014-2015 and 2015-2016) by Ministry of Culture and its organizations which are completed/yet to be completed/on going are given in Statement.

Statement*Details of cultural assistance given to Kerala in the last two years by the Ministry of Culture and its Organizations*

Sl. No.	Name of the ongoing cultural works/projects in Kerala and its details	Funds allocated and utilities				Status	
		2014-2015		2015-2016		Completed on time/likely to be completed	Running behind original schedule
		Fund allocation (Amount in ₹)	Fund utilised (Amount in ₹)	Fund allocation (Amount in ₹)	Fund utilised (Amount in ₹)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts Publication of book titled: Arabic-Malyalam Linguistic Cultural Traditions of Mappilas of	—	—	42,720	—	Likely to be completed by 1.3.2017	—
2.	Publication of book titled: Sacred Temple of the Sabarimala Ayyappa	—	—	95,760	—	—	As per Agreement with the Publisher book was to be published by 30.4.2016 but running behind original schedule

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Film/DVD titled: Remains of a Dream-Jewish Saga of Kerala	5,46,800	5,46,800	—	—	Completed in 2015	—
4.	Re-publication of book titled: The Arts of Kerala Kshetram	12,000	12,000	—	—	Completed in 2015	—
5.	Documentation, Translation and Translation of Oral Narratives of Kerala on Paddy	—	—	4,03,520	4,03,520	Completed in 2016	—
6.	Research Study Project: Ecological and Ethno-cultural Examination of the Rice and Fall in Rice Bio Diversity in Southern India with special reference to the Western Ghats	4,42,200	4,42,200	—	—	Completed in 2015	—
7.	Archaeological Survey of India Repairs to the Koothambalam roof structures of Sree Koodalmanickam Temple at Irinjalakuda, Kerala	12,70,000	12,69,011	1,15,00,000	1,14,98,844	Completed	—

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8.	Raja Ram Mohun Roy Foundation Library Assistance towards building up adequate stock of books	19,799	Implementation of projects are done by State Government Agencies	17,53,002	Implementation of projects are done by State Government Agencies	Implementing Agency of the Project is State PWD so, completion of project depends on the respective PWD Office	—
9.	Assistance towards storage of books.	3,00,000		1,00,000		Completed	—
10.	Assistance towards Seminars, Workshop etc. and Awareness Prog..	2,00,000		1,00,000		Completed	—
11.	Assistance to library below district level for increasing accommodation	71,26,000		87,47,500		Completed	—
12.	Assistance to Public Libraries to acquire TV-cum-VCP set/computer for educational/library purpose	—		4,12,590		Completed	—
13.	Assistance to State Central and District Libraries through Central Selection	17,17,767		15,38,577		Completed	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Assistance to Voluntary Organisations	5,81,944	Implementation of projects are done by State Government Agencies	6,36,534	Implementation of projects are done by State Government Agencies	Completed	—
15.	Assistance to Children's Libraries and Children's Section of General Public Library	1,49,206		3,75,000		Completed	—
16.	Assistance to Public Libraries towards Centenary Celebration	—		3,83,170		Completed	—
17.	Assistance towards establishment of Children's Corner	—		3,00,000		Completed	—
18.	Tagore Cultural Projects Construction of new Tagore Cultural Complex, Dist-Idukki, Kerala project proposal submitted by DC Kizhakkemur Foundation (an NGO Project Authority)	—	—	4,45,00,000	—	Completion period 3 years	—
19.	Renovation of Tagore Theatre, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala project proposal	—	—	5,80,30,000	—	Completion period 3 years	—

	submitted by of Department of Culture, Government of Kerala (Project Authority)							
20.	Zonal Cultural Centre Nileswar, Nritholsav	1,37,600	—	—	—	Completed	—	
21.	Janabheri National Theatre Festival	1,02,190	—	—	—	Completed	—	
22.	National Seminar on contribution of folk art forms in the development of classical music/dance	70,000	—	—	—	Completed	—	
23.	Yatra-Onam Festival	35,000	—	—	—	Completed	—	
24.	Yatra-Onam Festival and Pageantry	1,50,000	—	—	—	Completed	—	
25.	Yatra-Onam Festival	1,50,000	—	—	—	Completed	—	
26.	Yatra-Onam Festival	1,50,000	—	—	—	Completed	—	
27.	Yatra-Onam Festival	1,50,000	—	—	—	Completed	—	
28.	Yatra-Onam Pageantry	2,00,000	—	—	—	Completed	—	
29.	Vidyarambham Kalolsavam 2014	50,000	—	—	—	Completed	—	
30.	South Indian Mappila Kalolsavam 2014	1,99,788	—	—	—	Completed	—	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31.	National Theatre Festival 2014	90,000	—	—	—	Completed	—
32.	Workshop on theatre and performance at 10th Ajayan Memorial Theatre Festival 2014	67,000	—	—	—	Completed	—
33.	Rasavikalpam Workshop and Dance Festival	4,00,000	—	—	—	Completed	—
34.	Tribal Festival	5,75,000	—	—	—	Completed	—
35.	Kerala Bamboo Festival	2,73,000	—	—	—	Completed	—
36.	Maha Kavi Bharathiyar Birth Anniversary 2014	50,000	—	—	—	Completed	—
37.	Music and Dance Festival	2,25,000	—	—	—	Completed	—
38.	Sargolsav	3,75,000	—	—	—	Completed	—
39.	Youth Act for Peace and Culture Festival 2014	1,90,000	—	—	—	Completed	—
40.	Beach Festival 2014	2,25,000	—	—	—	Completed	—
41.	Chavittunatakam—Documentation	8,80,000	—	—	—	Completed	—
42.	South Indian Poets Meet	50,000	—	—	—	Completed	—

43.	National Seminar on rare and vanishing traditions of vedic recitation with special reference to South India	2,00,000	—	—	—	Completed	—
44.	Swathi Thirunal Dance Festival 2015 from 2.4.2015 to 5.4.2015 at Irinjalakuda	—	—	52,820	—	Completed	—
45.	Karnataka Festival 2015 on 4.4.2015 and 5.5.2015 at Hosangadi, Kasargod	—	—	4,00,000	—	Completed	—
46.	Kanana Sangamom 2015 from 19.4.2015 to 21.4.2015 at Thiruvananthapuram	—	—	15,000	—	Completed	—
47.	Onam Celebrations from 22.8.2015 to 27.8.2015	—	—	11,61,635	—	Completed	—
48.	Onam celebrations at Kollam and Trivandrum and Onam Pagentry at Trivandrum from 28.8.2015 to 31.8.2015	—	—	3,62,642	—	Completed	—
49.	Gowri National Cultural Festival 2016 at Rappadi Open Air Auditorium, Palakkad	—	—	3,32,525	—	Completed	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
50.	South Indian Poets' Meet at Tirur	—	—	16,500	—	Completed	—
51.	Beach Festival at Palakkad, Kodungallur, Kollam, Allappuzha and Thiruvananthapuram	—	—	6,09,925	—	Completed	—
52.	Suvarnam 2015 at Kottayam	—	—	8,02,026	—	Completed	—
53.	Sargalaya at Kozhikode	—	—	4,54,748	—	Completed	—
54.	Cultural Programme at IMG, TVM	—	—	91,458	—	Completed	—
55.	Documentation of Kutiyattam at Kalamandalam, Cheruthuruthy, Thrissur	—	—	10,00,000	—	Completed	—
56.	Mural Painters Workshop at Institute of Mural Painting, Guruvayur	—	—	5,00,000	—	Completed	—
57.	Cultural Function Grant Scheme Grant to 16 NGOs	46,50,000	—	—	—	Completed	—

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58.	Grant to 23 NGOs	—	—	80,00,000	—	Completed	—
59.	Sangeet Natak Akademi/ UNESCO Kutiyattam project	80,00,000	79,68,000	1,00,00,000	97,22,000	Completed	—
60.	Grant-in-aid to Cultural Institutions	4,10,000	4,00,000	7,85,000	7,85,000	Completed	—
61.	National Council Science Museum Regional Science Centre at Calicut (52)	3,91,00,000	—	—	—	Completed	—
62.	Regional Science Centre at Kottayam			14,50,00,000		Completed	—
63.	Museum-I Section Guru Gopinath Natanagramam Society, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala	90,00,000	90,00,000	1,20,00,000	1,20,00,000	—	Running behind schedule
64.	National School Drama Bharat Rang Mahotsav in Thiruvananthapuram			38,63,000	--	Completed	—
65.	Salary Grant and Production Grant	14,24,00,000	14,24,00,000	2,38,35,000	2,38,35,000	Completed	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
66.	Sahitya Akademi Literary Forum in association with Dept. of History, Carmel College, Mala, Kerala on 15 January 2015 at Mala, Kerala	14,000/-	In full	—	—	Completed	—
67.	National Seminar on Impact of Technology on Language and Culture held on 5 and 6 February 2015 at Tirur in association with Thunchan Memorial Trust	2,39,973/-	In full	—	—	Completed	—
68.	Seminar on Birth Centenary of Uroob in collaboration with Sree Sankaracharya University of Sanskrit on 3 and 4 February 2015 at Tirur	92,600/-	In full	—	—	Completed	—
69.	Symposium on Trends in Tamil and Malayalam Literature in collaboration	—	—	52,046	In full	Completed	—

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	with Thiruvananthapuram Tamil Sangam, Trivandrum on 7 September 2015 at Thiruvananthapuram	—	—	46,579	In full	Completed	—
70.	Symposium on Reading and Reflecting Malayalam Poetry in collaboration with Sangaditha Women's Magazine, Calicut on 12 September 2015 at Calicut	—	—	15,000	In full	Completed	—
71.	Literary Forum with <i>Malayalam Literature and Cinema</i> in association with Thunchan Ezhuthachan Malayalam University, Tirur on 17 September 2015 at Malapurram	—	—	59,446	In full	Completed	—
72.	Seminar on the Birth Centenary of N.V. Krishna Warrier in association with Kerala Sahitya Samiti, Calicut on 22 January 2016	—	—				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
73.	National Seminar on Creativity and Freedom in association with Thunchan Memorial Trust on 14 and 15 February 2016, Tirur	—	—	1,50,903	In full	Completed	—
74.	Literary Forum: Mukhamukham (Face to Face) with Malayalam writers in association with YMCA on 31 March 2016 at Trivandrum	—	—	13,700	In full	Completed	—
75.	Seminar on N.V. Krishna Warriar and Indian Poetry 1940-1990 in association with N.V. Krishna Warriar Smaraka Trust, Calicut on 13 May 2016 at Trivandrum	—	—	1,48,124	In full	Completed	—
76.	Literary Forum: Mukhamukham (Face to Face) with Malayalam writers in association with YMCA on 28 May 2016 at Trivandrum	—	—	12,850	In full	Completed	—

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77.	Literary Forum: Short Story Evening in association with Dept. of Malayalam, C.H.M.K.M. on 28 June 2016 at Kerala	—	—	15,000	In full	Completed	—
78.	Literary Forum: Palakkad's Own Identity in the Literary Landscape of Kerala in association with Mundur Krishnan Kutty Smaraka Trust, Palakkad on 14 August 2016 at Palakkad	—	—	13,500	In full	Completed	—
79.	Symposium on Dalit Writings in Malayalam to celebrate 125th Birth Anniversary of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in association with Dept. of Malayalam, University of Calicut on 17 August 2016 at Calicut	—	—	83,160	In full	Completed	—
80.	Seminar on Birth Centenary of N. Krishna Pillai in collaboration with	—	—	89,500	In full	Completed	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Prof. N. Krishna Pillai Foundation, Trivandrum on 22 September 2016 at Trivandrum						
81.	Symposium on Thunchath Ezhuthachan in collaboration with Thunchath Ezhuthachan Malayalam University, Tirur on 26 September 2016 at Tirur	—	—	47,049	In full	Completed	—
82.	Symposium on Malayalam Literary Journalism in collaboration with Bhashaposhini, Malayala Manorama on 26 October 2016 at Malappuram, Kerala	—	—	46,001	In full	Completed	—
83.	Kathasandhi with P.K. Parakkadavu in collaboration with Bhashaposhini Malayala Manorama on 26 October 2016 at Trichur, Kerala	—	—	8,396	In full	Completed	—

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84.	Literary Forum: Mukhamukham (Face to Face) with Malayalam writers in association with YMCA, Trivandrum on 29 October 2016 at Trivandrum	—	—	15,000	In full	Completed	—
85.	Symposium on Poetic Vision of Mahakavi Vallathol in collaboration with Vallathol Smaraka Samithi, Mangalam on 9 November 2016 at Tirur	—	—	70,000	In full	Completed	—
86.	Kavisandhi with Sri P.P. Ramachandran in collaboration with Vallthol Trust on 9 November 2016 at Tirur	—	—	15,000	In full	Completed	—
87.	Symposium on Classical Works in Mappila Literature and Mehar, A Socialist Poet in collaboration with Kerala Mappila Kala Academi, Kondotti on 12 November 2016	—	—	50,000	In full	Completed	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
88.	Artists Pension Scheme					Under this scheme financial assistance upto ₹ 4000/- per month per individual is provided to persons Distinguished in Letters, Arts and Such other Walks of life who may be in indigent circumstances.As on today there are 341 beneficiaries belonging to Kerala	

Historical Monuments/temples in Odisha

3067. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Archaeological Survey of India protected historical monuments/temples and other sites in the country particularly in Odisha;
- (b) the total budgetary allocations made and funds utilised thereon during the last three years and the current year, so far, year-wise;
- (c) the revenue earned through sale of tickets;
- (d) whether Government has declared all monuments and sites as Polythene Free Zones; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) There are 3686 monuments/sites including 79 in Odisha declared protected as of National importance by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in the country.

(b) The expenditure incurred on conservation, preservation and maintenance of Centrally protected monuments/sites during the last three years and current year upto November, 2016 is as under:

(₹ in lakhs)

Year	Allocation	Expenditure
2013-14	17114.00	16963.86
2014-15	23575.00	23551.95
2015-16	24915.00	23861.24
2016-17	22465.00	19612.00
(Exp. upto November, 2016)		

(c) The revenue earned from sale of tickets at ticketed monuments during the last three years is as under:

(₹ in crores)

2013-14	₹ 96.85
2014-15	₹ 93.38
2015-16	₹ 93.95

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Archaeological Survey of India has declared all ASI protected Monuments and Archaeological Sites as 'Polythene Free Zone'. All the field offices of

ASI have been directed for necessary compliance. In this regard Secretary (Culture) has also issued a D.O. letter to all the Chief Secretaries of States for their active cooperation for making Centrally protected monuments as polythene free zone.

Allocation of funds to artistes' welfare schemes

3068. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the funds allocated for National Artistes Welfare Fund (NAWF) and Artistes Pension Scheme and Welfare Fund (APSWF) for last three years;
- (b) the details of funds utilized under these schemes;
- (c) whether Government has an estimation on the number of expected beneficiaries under these schemes; and
- (d) the State/Union Territory-wise beneficiaries of these schemes during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) National Artistes Welfare Fund (NAWF) and Artistes Pension Scheme and Welfare Fund (APSWF) are ingredients of a single Scheme titled "Artistes Pension Scheme and Welfare Fund". The details of total amount of funds allocated for the Scheme in the last 3 years are as under:-

(₹ in crore)

Year	Budget allocated
2013-14	19.35
2014-15	19.00
2015-16	18.45

(b) The details of funds released under the above scheme in the last 3 years are as under:-

(₹ in crore)

Year	Financial assistance granted
2013-14	15.31
2014-15	17.64
2015-16	17.78

(c) The number of beneficiaries under "Artistes Pension Scheme and Welfare Fund" is 3882. As regards National Artists Welfare Fund (NAWF) there are no

beneficiaries as the provisions of financial assistance under Welfare Fund of Artistes Pension Scheme is under review. Pending review no case of financial assistance under Welfare Fund is being considered at present.

(d) Details of State/Union Territory-wise number of beneficiaries of artistes pension are given in Statement (*See below*). As per the facts mentioned in the reply to part(c) above the number of beneficiaries under National Artists Welfare Fund (NAWF) is Nil.

Statement

*Details of State/Union Territory-wise beneficiaries of Artistes Pension
during the last three years*

Sl. No.	States	No. of Beneficiaries
1.	Andhra Pradesh	270
2.	Assam	52
3.	Bihar	46
4.	Delhi	50
5.	Goa	11
6.	Gujarat	6
7.	Haryana	33
8.	Himachal Pradesh	7
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	3
10.	Jharkhand	10
11.	Karnataka	744
12.	Kerala	341
13.	Madhya Pradesh	55
14.	Maharashtra	947
15.	Manipur	153
16.	Meghalaya	1
17.	Mizoram	5
18.	Nagaland	3
19.	Odisha	300
20.	Puducherry	6

Sl. No.	States	No. of Beneficiaries
21.	Punjab	7
22.	Rajasthan	21
23.	Tamil Nadu	251
24.	Telangana	187
25.	Tripura	1
26.	Uttar Pradesh	261
27.	Uttarakhand	15
28.	West Bengal	96
TOTAL		3882

Blueprint for maintenance of forts in Maharashtra

3069. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a blueprint exists for maintenance of forts in Maharashtra;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of financial allocations made for the renovation and upkeep of these forts during the last three years; and
- (d) the details of contribution of the State Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Conservation work of protected forts in Maharashtra is attended regularly by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) as per the availability of resources and they are in a fairly good State of preservation. The details of expenditure incurred for conservation of protected forts in Maharashtra during the last three years are as under.

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	Year	Expenditure incurred
1.	2013-14	2,08,07,606/-
2.	2014-15	4,07,71,612/-
3.	2015-16	5,75,03,293/-

(d) The details of contribution of the State Government for conservation of protected forts in Maharashtra are given in Statement.

Statement

Contribution of State Government of Maharashtra for conservation of protected forts in Maharashtra

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	Name of the work	Funds contributed
1.	Shivneri Fort, Junnar, Distt. Pune	₹ 9,42,75,000/-
2.	Raigad Fort, Distt. Raigad	₹ 1,50,00,000/-
3.	Bassien Fort, Distt. Palghar	₹ 1,14,00,000/-
4.	Rajmachi Fort, Junnar, Distt. Pune	₹ 1,65,75,000/-
5.	Lohagad Fort, Junnar, Distt. Pune	₹ 1,78,50,000/-
6.	Sindhudurg Fort, Distt. Sindhudurg	₹ 3,32,79,000/-
7.	Vijaydurg Fort, Distt. Sidhudurg	₹ 3,73,47,000/-
8.	Daulatabad Fort, Distt. Daulatabad	₹ 1,06,25,000/-

World heritage site status for Andaman Cellular Jail

3070. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to apply for World Heritage Site status for Andaman Cellular Jail;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Cellular Jail in Port Blair is already included in the Tentative List of World Heritage which is prerequisite condition for inscription of a site on the World Heritage List of UNESCO. Tentative List is given in Statement (See below).

(c) Question does not arise.

Statement

Details of Indian sites in the tentative list of UNESCO

India at present has 44 sites in the Tentative List of UNESCO.

-
1. Ancient Buddhist Site, Sarnath, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh (03.07.1998)
 2. Apatani Cultural Landscape (15.04.2014)
-

-
3. Archaeological remains of a Harappa Port-Town, Lothal (15.04.2014)
 4. Bahai House of Worship at New Delhi (15.04.2014)
 5. Bhitarkanika Conservation Area (26.05.2009)
 6. Cellular Jail, Andaman Islands (15.04.2014)
 7. Chettinad, Village Clusters of the Tamil Merchants (15.04.2014)
 8. Chilika Lake (15.04.2014)
 9. Cold Desert Cultural Landscape of India (15.04.2015)
 10. Delhi-A Heritage City (22.05.2012)
 11. Desert National Park (26.05.2009)
 12. Dholavira: A Harappan City (15.04.2014)
 13. Ekamra Kshetra—The Temple City, Bhubaneswar (15.04.2014)
 14. Evolution of Temple Architecture—Aihole-Badami-Pattadakal (09.02.2015)
 15. Group of Monuments at Mandu, Madhya Pradesh (03.07.1998)
 16. Historic City of Ahmadabad (31.03.2011)
 17. Iconic Saree Weaving Clusters of India (15.04.2014)
 18. Jaipur City, Rajasthan India (15.04.2015)
 19. Keibul Lamjao Conservation Area (11.03.2016)
 20. Mattanchery Palace, Ernakulam, Kerala (03.07.1998)
 21. Moidams—the Mound-Burial System of the Ahom Dynasty (15.04.2014)
 22. Monuments and Forts of the Deccan Sultanate (15.04.2014)
 23. Monuments of Srirangapatna Island Town (15.04.2014)
 24. Mountain Railways of India (Extension) (15.04.2014)
 25. Mughal Gardens in Kashmir (13.12.2010)
 26. Namdapha National Park (15.03.2006)
 27. Narcondam Island (15.04.2014)
 28. Neora Valley National Park (26.05.2009)
 29. Padmanabhapuram Palace (15.04.2014)
 30. River Island of Majuli in midstream of Brahmaputra River in Assam (02.03.2004)
 31. Sacred Ensembles of the Hoysala (15.04.2014)
 32. Santiniketan (20.01.2010)
 33. Silk Road Sites in India (20.01.2010)
-

-
34. Sites along the Uttarapath, Badshahi Sadak, Sadak-e-Azam, Grand Trunk Road (15.04.2015)
 35. Sites of Saytagrah, India's Non-violent Freedom Movement (15.04.2014)
 36. Sri Harimandir Sahib, Amritsar, Punjab (05.01.2004)
 37. Sri Ranganathaswamy Temple, Srirangam (15.04.2014)
 38. Temples at Bishnupur, West Bengal (03.07.1998)
 39. The Glorious Kakatiya Temples and Gateways (15.04.2014)
 40. The Neolithic Settlement of Burzahom (15.04.2014)
 41. The Qutb Shahi Monuments of Hyderabad Golconda Fort, Qutb Shahi Tombs, Charminar (10.09.2010)
 42. The Victorian and Art Deco Ensemble of Mumbai (22.05.2012)
 43. Thembang Fortified Village (15.04.2014)
 44. Wild Ass Sanctuary, Little Rann of Kutch (15.03.2006)
-

Portrait of revolutionaries in Andaman Cellular Jail

3071. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Andaman Cellular Jail does not portray all the pictures of the revolutionaries who were jailed there in connection with the Chittagong Youth Rebellion;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Buddhist sculptures at Venampalli, Andhra Pradesh

3072. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Archaeological Survey of India is aware of the unearthing of two first century Buddhist sculptures at Venampalli in Prakasam district of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details and importance of such findings regarding Andhra Pradesh's Buddhist links;

(c) whether it is a fact that Guntur and Prakasam districts had a big Buddhist presence during the 1st and 2nd century;

(d) the manner in which Government would make an intensive survey of these two districts to unearth ancient Buddhist ruins, sculptures, monuments, etc. in time-bound manner; and

(e) the details of such steps proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Two Buddhist Sculptures have been unearthed at Venamapalli village, near the Chandavaram Buddhist Site in Prakasam district, Andhra Pradesh. These sculptures are under the custody of the Department of Archaeology and Museums, Government of Andhra Pradesh and kept in the Panchayati building of Chandavaram village for their safe custody.

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir. Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has conducted survey and explorations in the region and revealed that there are many Buddhist sites in Guntur and Prakasam Districts.

ASI is conducting intensive survey under Village to Village Survey and Problem Oriented Schemes in the Guntur and Prakasam districts to unearth ancient Buddhist ruins, sculptures, monuments, etc., in time-bound manner.

**Theft of ancient Nandi idol from Kotappa Konda temple
in Andhra Pradesh**

3073. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received reports on the theft of a very ancient 'Nandi' idol from the Kotappa Konda temple in Guntur district, Andhra Pradesh on 26 November, 2016;

(b) if not, what steps will be taken to alert the concerned authorities to ensure that the Nandi idol is not transported out of the country;

(c) whether the Archaeological Survey of India has taken any steps to make suitable enquiries on the protection of such precious ancient idols located in remote areas of Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) the steps proposed to send an ASI team to Guntur district in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No, Sir. Archaeological Survey of India has not received report of

theft of ancient Nandi from the Kotappa Konda Temple in Guntur district, Andhra Pradesh. The above temple is neither under the protection of Archaeological Survey of India nor the State Archaeology Department of Andhra Pradesh. As per the information received from Superintending Archaeologist, Archaeological Survey of India, Hyderabad Circle, Hyderabad the temple in reference is under the control of Endowments Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) If any information of theft of Nandi from Kotappa Konda Temple in Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh is received, appropriate action will be taken under the provisions of the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972.

(c) Archaeological Survey of India is responsible for maintenance of monuments/museums under its jurisdictions located across the country.

(d) If information is received, the team of the Archaeological Survey of India will be sent to the place of theft.

The AMASR Act, 1958

3074. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that many of the provisions under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (AMASR) Act, 1958 and Rules, 1958 have become outdated and hence need amendments;

(b) whether some initiative, other than AMASR Amendment Act, 2010, had been taken by ASI in the past; and

(c) the reason(s) for shelving the initiative?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No, Sir. Provisions of Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (AMASR) Act, 1958 and Rules, 1959 are not out dated and implemented effectively on ground.

(b) Before 2010 notable amendments were made as under: (i) Insertion of section 2A in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958, by Act No.52 of 1972 with regard to State of Jammu and Kashmir with effect from 5.4.1976, (ii) word “compulsory purchase” have been substituted by the words “compulsory acquisition” under sections 23(2), 23(4), 26(2) and 26(3) of the Act 1958 with effect from 05.04.1976 (iii) the words “compulsory purchase of any such antiquities at their market value” have been substituted by the words “compulsory acquisition of any such antiquities” under section 23(3) and 26(1) of the Act 1958

with effect from 05.04.1976, (iv) the words “to be purchased” have been substituted by the words “to be acquired” under section 26(1) of the Act 1958 with effect from 05.04.1976, (v) Section 28(2) of the Act, 1958 related to compulsory acquisition has been amended suitably after enactment of the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act 1972, *vide* Act No.52 of 1972 with effect from 5.4.1976, (vi) Section 38(4) of the Act 1958 has been amended by Act No.4 of 2005 regarding placing every rules made under Act, 1958 before each House of Parliament with effect from 11.01.2005.

(c) Does not arise.

Development of Ghrishneshwar temple of Ellora, Maharashtra

3075. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the condition of Ghrishneshwar temple, visited by a large number of pilgrims daily, is deplorable even while it is a protected monument and located next to Ellora Caves;

(b) what major conservation and development works have been undertaken by ASI at the temple in the last five years and expenditure incurred thereon; and

(c) the reasons for ASI not removing encroachments from its premises and take up development on priority?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The conservation work of protected monuments is a continuous process and the essential conservation work of Ghrishneshwar Temple is attended regularly as per the availability of resources. The major conservation and development works attended in last five years include providing tourist amenities, grill fencing, routine maintenance etc. The expenditure incurred in the last five years on its conservation and maintenance is ₹ 19,30,511.

(c) The matter for removal of encroachments from the temple premises is regularly pursued with the local authorities.

Documentation of antiquities

3076. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether documentation of antiquities by the National Mission on Monuments and Antiquities (NMMA) has been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether data of these documentations are available online; and

(d) how many antiquities are yet to be documented and by what time these documentations will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) The National Mission on Monuments and Antiquities (NMMA) was approved in 2007 with the mandate to create national database on the Built Heritage and Sites and Antiquities.

So far NMMA has documented 15.00 lakh antiquities approx. from different sources. Data of approx. 3.15 lakh Antiquities have been uploaded, which can be browsed on NMMA website *nmma.nic.in*

(d) It is an ongoing process.

Agreement with foreign entity

3077. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has entered into any agreement with a foreign entity, Government or private; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the objects and reasons of such agreement and financial implications, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. This Ministry signs agreement in the form of Cultural Agreements (CA)/Cultural Exchange Programmes (CEP)/Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) etc. with the aim of disseminating Indian culture and strengthening bilateral cultural relations between India and various countries of the world. Expenditure incurred in connection with CA/CEP/MoU signed with each country is settled on reciprocal basis with mutual understanding. The list of CA/CEP/MoU etc. signed with various countries during the year 2014, 2015 and 2016 (till date) are given in Statement.

Statement

*Details of CA/CEP/MoU etc. signed with various countries
during 2014, 2015 and 2016 (till date)*

A. Cultural exchange programme and MoU signed in the year 2014

Sl. No.	Name of the countries
1.	Australia
2.	China

Sl. No.	Name of the countries
3.	Russia 20th Protocol
4.	Republic of Korea
5.	United Kingdom
6.	Vietnam
7.	Munch Museum and MoC
8.	Indian Cultural Institutions and TATE, London
9.	MoC and Louvre, Museum
10.	Gandhi Ashram Trust, Noakhali, Bangladesh
11.	Bangladesh Institute of International and Strategic Studies (BISS)
12.	The University of Dhaka, Bangladesh
13.	National Archives of Afghanistan
14.	President of the Council of Ministers of the Portuguese Republic
15.	Lativa

B. CEP and MoU signed in the year 2015

Sl. No.	Name of the countries
1.	Sri Lanka
2.	Mauritius
3.	Mongolia
4.	Algeria
5.	Bangladesh
6.	Uzbekistan
7.	Kyrgyzstan
8.	Tajikistan
9.	Russia 21st Protocol
10.	Bulgaria
11.	Indonesia
12.	Malaysia
13.	Singapore

Sl. No.	Name of the countries
14.	Philippines
15.	Jordan
16.	Israel
17.	Communication of French Republic
18.	British Museum, the British Library, Victorial Alber Museum
19.	Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit, Kabul, Afghanistan
20.	Vietnam
21.	France
22.	Korea
23.	China
24.	IPEK University, Ankara, Turkey

C. CEP and MoU signed in the year 2016

Sl. No.	Name of the countries
1.	France CEP
2.	Austria MOU
3.	United Arab Emirate
4.	Lithuania
5.	Russia Protocol
6.	Iran
7.	Morocco
8.	South Africa
9.	Thailand
10.	United Arab Emirates
11.	Mali
12.	Japan MOC
13.	Republic of India and Pietermaritzberg Gandhi Memorial Committee (PGMC), South Africa
14.	President of the Council of Ministers of the Portuguese Republic
15.	National Archives of Iran

Sl. No.	Name of the countries
16.	Philippines
17.	Tadzikistan
18.	Republic of India and the National Library of South Africa (NLSA)

Monitoring the use of funds released to various organisations

†3078. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any mechanism in place to monitor the use of funds released to various cultural organizations under the Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has received any complaint regarding misuse of these allocated funds; and

(d) if so, details of action taken by Government in this regard and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Ministry monitors the activities of cultural organizations through Annual Action Plan, Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between the Ministry of Culture and the concerned organizations and their utilization certificates. Inspection Report and Internal audit of these organizations are also conducted from time to time. The cultural organizations under the Ministry are also annually audited by CAG. As and when, the Ministry notices, receives any complaint and finds misuse of these allocated funds, appropriate action is taken wherever necessary by the Ministry.

New monuments for maintenance and restoration under ASI

3079. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether ASI has conducted fresh survey and added any new monuments to its list for maintenance and restoration;

(b) if so, the details thereof and number of monuments restored during the last three years and how many such monuments are in Uttar Pradesh;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) whether old graves of British soldiers are also being taken care of by ASI;
- (d) if so, the details of their locations city-wise and whether they are being visited by their relatives; and
- (e) how many monuments have been taken out of the list due to their disappearance along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Archaeological Survey of India takes up survey for documenting/ reporting ancient monuments/sites through exploration and village to village survey. However, during the year 2016, no monument has been added in the list of protected monuments of national importance for maintenance and restoration.

(b) After survey, 22 numbers of monuments have been identified to include under list of centrally protected monuments. The list of monuments is given in Statement (See below). Conservation work of the protected monuments is a continuous process. The essential work of them is attended regularly as per the availability of resources including in Uttar Pradesh.

(c) and (d) Information is being collected.

(e) No monument/site has been taken out of the list in the recent past.

Statement

List of monuments identified for protection as of national importance in the country

Sl. No.	Name of Monument	State
1.	Badarpur Fort, District Karimganj	Assam
2.	Rock Painting at Chintakunta Muddanur Mandal, District Y. S. R. Kadapa	Andhra Pradesh
3.	Ancient Site, Khirsara, District Kacchh	Gujarat
4.	Budhist Monastery at Lahaling District Lalaul and Spiti	Himachal Pradesh
5.	Zimskhang Gongma along with village remains	Jammu and Kashmir
6.	Ancient Caves Saspol/Gon-Nila-Phuk Meditation Caves Saspol, Leh-Laadakh	Jammu and Kashmir
7.	Rock Art site Murg, Leh-Laadakh	Jammu and Kashmir
8.	Trilochana Temple	Jammu and Kashmir

Sl. No.	Name of Monument	State
9.	Trisher Stupa along with adjusting remains and prehistoric site around Holy Lake (Slob Phan Rso), Leh-Laadakh	Jammu and Kashmir
10.	Navratana Garh Fort	Jharkhand
11.	Janardana Temple, District Thrissur	Kerala
12.	Vishnu Temple (Visnugudi) Nadavyal Sultanbatery Taluk, Wayanad, District Thrissur	Kerala
13.	Dhurabarao (Putalibarao)	Maharashtra
14.	Monument at Ranipur Jharial	Odisha
15.	Zawar, Zinc Protection Centre	Rajasthan
16.	The four Mughal Gardens	Uttar Pradesh
17.	Haveli of Agah Khan	Uttar Pradesh
18.	Haveli of Khan-i-Duran	Uttar Pradesh
19.	Hathi Khana	Uttar Pradesh
20.	Someshwar Mahadeva Temple Char, District Chitrakut	Uttar Pradesh
21.	Ancient Brick Temple (Tundare Baba), Deokalia (Unchagaon) in District Sitapur	Uttar Pradesh
22.	Sanauli	Uttar Pradesh

Encroachment of heritage sites including Gol Gumbaz in Karnataka

3080. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of encroachment of several protected monuments of national importance;

(b) if so, the details of encroachment of monuments, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the reasons for encroachment and action taken to clear all encroachments and preserve the heritage sites including Gol Gumbaz in Karnataka State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) 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 (*See below*).

(c) The reason for encroachment appears due to lack of awareness. 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.

Conservation work of the protected monuments/sites including Gol Gumbaz in Karnataka State is a continuous process. The essential work of them is attended regularly as per the availability of resources.

Statement

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
3.	Bangalore	133	1
4.	Bhopal	292	2
5.	Bhubaneswar	79	6
6.	Chandigarh	124	17
7.	Chennai	410	133

1	2	3	4
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

Concessions to cement industry

3081. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Energy Conference on Energy Efficiency Technologies in cement and manufacturing sector had taken place recently, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the attention of Government is drawn to the matter of providing a special package of concessions to the cement factories to encourage them to adopt

energy conservation measures and whether it has been endorsed by the participant companies;

(c) if so, the response of Government to such demands; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to safeguard the cement industry in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) has informed that recently Energy Conferences on Energy Efficiency Technologies in cement and manufacturing sector have been organized as per details given below:

Sl. No.	Name of program and organizer	Schedule of conference	Place of conference
1.	National Workshop cum Technology Exhibition for Promoting Industrial Energy Efficiency by Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE)	7-8 November, 2016	New Delhi
2.	“Energy efficiency measures in Cement industry: Path Ahead” by Cement Manufacturing Association (CMA)	29 November, 2016	New Delhi
3.	12th edition of Green Cementech by Confederation of Indian Industries (CII)	12-13 May, 2016	Hyderabad

(b) and (c) Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) has informed that Government is aware about the issue of energy efficiency in cement sector. Accordingly, Bureau of Energy Efficiency (Under Ministry of Power) has introduced a programme namely, Perform-Achieve-Trade (PAT) to encourage and improve energy efficiency measures in 11 energy intensive sectors in India. Cement Sector is one of them. 1st cycle under PAT program has been completed in 2014-15. 2nd PAT cycle is in progress and is scheduled from 1st April, 2016 to 31st March, 2019.

(d) Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) has informed that to safeguard cement industry in the country, Government of India promulgates regulatory requirements for manufacture of goods with optimization of energy consumption in the manufacturing process. Energy Conservation Act, 2001 is one of the major steps taken by the Government of India.

Mandatory procurement from MSMEs by PSUs

3082. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether PSUs are following the norms of mandatory procurement from MSMEs; and

(b) if so, the year-wise and PSU-wise status report on such procurement done during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Government of India has notified Public Procurement Policy for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) order, 2012 in respect of Procurement of Goods produced and Services rendered by Micro and Small Enterprises, by its Ministries, Departments and Public Sector Undertakings *w.e.f.* 1st April, 2012 and the 20% procurement from MSEs by procuring agencies has become mandatory *w.e.f.* 1st April, 2015. The CPSE-wise details of status of procurement for the last 3 years are given in Statement.

Statement*A. Details of Procurement by CPSEs during 2013-14*

Sl. No	Name of CPSE	Total annual procurement (₹ in crore)	Total procurement from MSEs (including MSEs owned by SC/ST) (₹ in crore)	Total procurement from MSEs owned by SC/ST Only (₹ in crore)	% age of procurement from MSE out of total procurement of CPSE	% age of procurement from only MSEs owned by SC/ST entrepreneurs out of total procurement of CPSE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	National Seeds Corpn. Ltd	23.79	10.88	—	45.73	Nil
2.	National Fertilizers Ltd.	102.17	9.73	—	9.52	Nil
3.	Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	12.99	0.06	—	0.46	Nil
4.	Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd.	35.18	7.78	Nil	22.11	Nil
5.	Neyveli Lignite Corpn. Ltd.	250.59	57.65	—	23.01	Nil
6.	Export Credit Guarantee Corpn. of India Ltd.	0.07	0.02	0.01	28.57	14.29
7.	Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Ltd.	695.50	125.91	—	18.10	Nil
8.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	1243.42	176.65	0.04	14.21	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	National Aluminium Company Ltd. (Nalco)	1526.30	294.41	0.00	19.29	0.00
10.	PFC Consulting Ltd.	0.25	0.11	—	44.00	Nil
11.	Power Finance Corporation Ltd.	3.12	0.73	—	23.40	Nil
12.	Central Electronics Ltd.	80.00	20.00	—	25.00	Nil
13.	MOIL Ltd.	90.32	21.80	—	24.14	Nil
14.	Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	1099.00	261.80	NA	23.82	Nil
15.	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	85.55	19.33	NA	22.59	Nil
16.	Hindustan Salts Ltd.	1.82	0.08	Nil	4.40	Nil
17.	EDCIL (India) Ltd.	2.90	0.58	—	20.00	Nil
18.	Sambhar Salts Ltd.	2.45	0.14	Nil	5.71	Nil
19.	Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	100.30	22.54	Nil	22.47	Nil
20.	FCI Aravali Gypsum and Minerals (India) Ltd.	10.59	0.21	Nil	1.98	Nil
21.	Andrew Yule and Company Ltd.	140.40	64.30	—	45.80	Nil
22.	GAIL (India) Ltd.	2079.49	179.66	9.98	8.64	0.48

23.	Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd.	273.36	5.25	Nil	1.92	Nil
24.	Western Coalfields Ltd.	1080.39	83.66	0.01	7.74	0.00
25.	National Small Industries Corpn. Ltd.	22.85	17.27	0.12	75.58	0.53
26.	NMDC Ltd.	321.63	23.78	—	7.39	Nil
27.	National Textile Corpn. Ltd.	149.65	36.23	NA	24.21	Nil
28.	Telecommunications Consultants (India) Ltd.	0.62	0.44	NA	70.97	Nil
29.	Engineers India Ltd.	860.75	39.94	Nil	4.64	Nil
30.	Braithwaite and Co. Ltd.	181.44	17.48	Nil	9.63	Nil
31.	North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited	50.49	0.06	0.00	0.12	0.00
32.	Goa Shipyard Ltd.	308.20	4.50	N.A	1.46	Nil
33.	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	7889.00	1899.37	0.02	24.08	0.00
34.	Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited	17.09	3.64	—	21.30	Nil
35.	Bhartiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited	101.44	18.21	—	17.95	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
36.	Fertilizers and Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	195.73	5.12	Nil	2.62	Nil
37.	Central Cottage Industries Corpn. of India Ltd.	28.98	13.07	—	45.10	Nil
38.	Mazagon Dock Ltd.	445.44	48.51	0.00	10.89	0.00
39.	Numaligarh Refinery Ltd.	7541.32	22.42	—	0.30	Nil
40.	Balmer Lawrie and Co. Ltd.	2175.32	19.98	NA	0.92	Nil
41.	Hpcl Biofuels Ltd.	35.31	9.80	Nil	27.75	Nil
42.	SJVN Ltd.	56.12	4.99	Nil	8.89	Nil
43.	Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd.	40.08	13.78	Nil	34.38	Nil
44.	Brahmaputra Crackers and Polymer Ltd.	22.45	3.93	NA	17.51	Nil
45.	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	27.53	15.00	—	54.49	Nil
46.	NTPC Ltd.	1451.14	112.98	Nil	7.79	Nil
47.	HLL Lifecare Ltd.	351.34	33.41	0.17	9.51	0.05
48.	Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	29.95	5.18	Nil	17.30	Nil

49.	Rajasthan Electronics and Instruments Ltd.	139.56	42.23	0.00	30.26	0.00
50.	Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	5908.76	888.83	36.00	15.04	0.61
51.	Irrigation and Water Resources Finance Corporation Ltd.	0.79	0.03	Nil	3.80	Nil
52.	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.	318.43	62.20	NA	19.53	Nil
53.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	5933.89	1924.36	21.46	32.43	0.36
54.	Uranium Corporation of India Ltd.	175.13	11.39	—	6.50	Nil
55.	Nuclear Power Corpn. of India Ltd.	649.06	62.42	NA	9.62	Nil
56.	Indian Medicines and Pharmaceutical Corpn. Ltd.	21.76	3.79	Nil	17.42	Nil
57.	Handicrafts and Handloom Exports Corp. of India Ltd.	28.45	10.01	Nil	35.18	Nil
58.	Air India Ltd.	157.38	33.31	—	21.17	Nil
59.	Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	300.48	11.08	6.53	3.69	2.17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
60.	NHDC Ltd.	12.09	0.40	Nil	3.31	Nil
61.	Railtel Corporation India Ltd.	140.93	15.89	—	11.28	Nil
62.	BEML Ltd.	1476.86	98.58	0.81	6.67	0.05
63.	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	2368.00	112.00	—	4.73	Nil
64.	Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd.	38.24	1.75	Nil	4.58	Nil
65.	Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	124.00	8.00	Nil	6.45	Nil
66.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	2422.46	260.61	—	10.76	Nil
67.	Electronics Corpn. of India Ltd.	753.00	120.57	—	16.01	Nil
68.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	18341.20	3463.70	—	18.88	Nil
69.	India Trade Promotion Organisation	0.43	0.10	Nil	23.26	Nil
70.	Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.	147.21	48.57	4.67	32.99	3.17
71.	Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd.	268.22	26.73	Nil	9.97	Nil
72.	Madhya Pradesh Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	0.69	0.01	0.01	1.88	0.87
73.	Northern Coalfields Ltd.	989.33	26.78	Nil	2.71	Nil

74.	Artificial Limbs Mfg. Corpn. of India	70.20	49.14	Nil	70.00	Nil
75.	Bridge and Roof Co.(India) Ltd.	559.26	52.47	—	9.38	—
76.	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	107.74	5.02	—	4.66	—
77.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	3862.69	789.64	Nil	20.44	Nil
78.	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.	9.51	1.03	Nil	10.83	Nil
79.	Coal India Ltd.	4104.33	374.29	NA	9.12	NA
80.	Hindustan Steelworks Const. Ltd.	0.60	0.12	—	20.00	—
81.	NHPC Ltd.	284.26	11.72	Nil	4.12	Nil
82.	BBJ Construction Company Ltd.	12.02	4.07	—	33.86	—
83.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	218.20	28.62	—	13.12	—
84.	Oil India Ltd.	461.37	54.18	—	11.74	—
85.	IDPL (Tamilnadu) Ltd.	10.71	2.04	—	19.05	NA
86.	KIOCL Ltd.	12.64	2.17	—	17.17	—
87.	Mecon Ltd.	117.50	21.50	—	18.30	—
88.	Orissa Mineral Development Company Ltd.	2.02	0.43	0.01	21.29	0.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
89.	Bisra Stone Lime Company Ltd.	2.27	0.29	Nil	12.78	Nil
90.	PEC Ltd.	0.02	0.01	0.00	25.00	5.00
91.	Creda HPCL Biofuel Ltd.	1.39	0.26	Nil	18.71	Nil
92.	HMT Bearings Ltd.	11.82	7.01	0.00	59.31	0.00
93.	HMT Ltd.	66.06	8.23	0.00	12.46	0.00
94.	HMT Machine Tools Ltd.	63.60	13.67	0.00	21.49	0.00
95.	HMT Watches Ltd.	2.09	1.88	0.00	89.95	0.00
96.	THDC Ltd.	30.29	3.29	0.61	10.86	2.02
97.	Container Corporation of India Ltd.	486.96	12.97	0.00	2.66	0.00
98.	Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd.	0.49	0.24	—	48.06	NA
99.	Rites Ltd.	7.42	0.32	—	4.31	—
100.	Jute Corpn. of India Ltd.	0.16	0.16	—	100.00	—
101.	BHEL Electrical Machines Ltd.	16.67	3.48	Nil	20.88	Nil
102.	Cotton Corpn. of India Ltd.	35.17	9.91	0.00	28.18	0.00
103.	Gail Gas Ltd.	7.17	1.69	Nil	23.57	0.00
104.	Airport Authority of India	10.75	0.34	—	3.13	—
TOTAL		82535.55	12425.89	80.45	15.06	0.10

B. Details of procurement by CPSEs during 2014-15

Sl. No	Name of CPSE	Total annual procurement (₹ in crore)	Total procurement from MSEs (including MSEs owned by SC/ST) (₹ in crore)	Total procurement from MSEs owned by SC/ST Only (₹ in crore)	Percentage of procurement from MSE out of total procurement of CPSE	Percentage of procurement from only MSEs owned by SC/ST entrepreneurs out of total procurement of CPSE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	2329.00	186.00	0.00	7.99	0.00
2.	Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd.	269.81	38.26	0.00	14.18	0.00
3.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	10051.59	280.39	0.10	2.79	0.00
4.	Power Finance Corporation	4.99	0.78	0.00	15.63	0.00
5.	National Seeds Corpn. Ltd.	12.48	9.07	0.00	72.68	0.00
6.	Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	31.00	5.40	0.00	17.42	0.00
7.	HLL Lifecare Ltd.	416.89	38.05	0.00	9.13	0.00
8.	Mazagon Dock Ltd.	342.55	23.24	0.76	6.78	0.22
9.	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	345.00	128.00	0.00	37.10	0.00
10.	Engineers India Ltd.	352.50	65.93	0.00	18.70	0.00
11.	Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	6551.37	1524.80	43.70	23.27	0.67

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	THDC Ltd.	17.42	2.56	0.00	14.70	0.00
13.	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.	120.69	100.39	0.00	83.18	0.00
14.	Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	5808.19	1138.07	0.46	19.59	0.01
15.	Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	1614.00	245.10	0.00	15.19	0.00
16.	Mecon Ltd.	94.23	30.13	0.00	31.97	0.00
17.	BBJ Construction Company Ltd.	20.86	6.48	0.00	31.06	0.00
18.	Mineral Exploration Corpn. Ltd.	24.15	5.38	0.29	22.28	1.20
19.	Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd.	41.87	8.73	0.17	20.85	0.41
20.	RailTel Corporation India Ltd.	22.37	3.27	0.00	14.62	0.00
21.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	6175.70	2560.71	0.00	41.46	0.00
22.	Export Credit Guarantee Corpn. of India Ltd.	0.18	0.02	0.00	10.56	1.11
23.	Neyveli Lignite Corpn. Ltd.	202.34	46.93	0.02	23.19	0.01
24.	Bridge and Roof Co. (India) Ltd.	961.51	221.25	0.00	23.01	0.00

25.	Hindustan Salts Ltd.	1.74	0.63	0.00	36.21	0.00
26.	Sambhar Salts Ltd.	2.75	0.69	0.00	25.09	0.00
27.	Central Cottage Industries Corpn. of India Ltd.	37.51	19.99	0.00	53.29	0.00
28.	Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	11.86	0.08	0.00	0.67	0.00
29.	Madhya Pradesh Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	0.72	0.02	0.01	2.78	0.97
30.	Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd.	46.52	2.05	0.00	4.41	0.00
31.	Fertilizers and Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	54.65	3.76	0.00	6.88	0.00
32.	Balmer Lawrie and Co. Ltd.	2326.55	20.94	0.00	0.90	0.00
33.	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	30767.41	562.17	4.23	1.83	0.01
34.	EdCIL (India) Ltd.	1.99	0.69	0.00	34.67	0.00
35.	Andrew Yule And Company Ltd.	154.84	86.03	0.14	55.56	0.09
36.	NMDC Ltd.	359.31	34.10	0.00	9.49	0.00
37.	Nuclear Power Corpn. of India Ltd.	971.13	215.05	0.00	22.14	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
38.	Oil India Ltd.	389.38	45.26	0.00	11.62	0.00
39.	National Small Industries Corpn. Ltd.	14.48	4.26	0.06	29.42	0.41
40.	NHPC Ltd.	379.68	26.09	0.35	6.87	0.09
41.	Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	70.50	22.37	0.00	31.73	0.00
42.	National Aluminium Company Ltd.	1285.23	350.01	0.00	27.23	0.00
43.	Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	187.39	22.51	0.00	12.01	0.00
44.	National Textile Corpn. Ltd.	56.67	12.67	0.56	22.36	0.99
45.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	16200.00	2785.00	0.00	17.19	0.00
46.	Artificial Limbs Mfg. Corpn. of India	64.00	46.00	0.00	71.88	0.00
47.	Western Coalfields Ltd.	486.65	115.59	0.03	23.75	0.01
48.	NTPC Ltd.	3433.31	317.12	0.00	9.24	0.00
49.	North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd.	60.29	4.37	0.00	7.25	0.00
50.	National Scheduled Castes Finance and Devp. Corpn.	0.20	0.02	0.00	10.00	0.00
51.	Gail (India) Ltd.	1380.03	260.22	0.41	18.86	0.03

52.	Uranium Corporation of India Ltd.	2.72	0.35	0.00	12.85	0.00
53.	BEML Ltd.	1333.80	169.34	0.15	12.70	0.01
54.	Fresh and Healthy Enterprises Ltd.	3.31	0.53	0.00	16.01	0.00
55.	FCI Aravali Gypsum and Minerals (India) Ltd.	18.53	0.27	0.00	1.46	0.00
56.	National Fertilizers Ltd.	53.49	8.77	0.00	16.40	0.00
57.	SJVN Ltd.	50.02	6.39	0.00	12.77	0.00
58.	Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	347.80	29.05	5.60	8.35	1.61
59.	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.	116.90	8.70	0.00	7.44	0.00
60.	Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd.	403.16	9.01	0.00	2.23	0.00
61.	Container Corporation of India Ltd.	206.19	10.52	0.00	5.10	0.00
62.	National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Devp. Corpn.	0.20	0.03	0.00	13.35	0.00
63.	Sail Refractory Company Ltd.	78.55	5.40	0.00	6.87	0.00
64.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	1546.64	329.31	0.00	21.29	0.00
65.	Brahmaputra Crackers and Polymer Ltd.	62.07	7.42	0.00	11.95	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
66.	Goa Shipyard Ltd.	80.96	18.57	0.00	22.94	0.00
67.	Cotton Corpn. of India Ltd.	988.68	199.61	0.00	20.19	0.00
68.	Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Ltd.	498.51	154.72	0.00	31.04	0.00
69.	Braithwaite and Co. Ltd.	113.93	22.28	0.00	19.56	0.00
70.	Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd.	0.41	0.15	0.00	37.04	0.00
71.	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	494.90	8.79	0.00	1.78	0.00
72.	Food Corpn. of India	1.52	0.61	0.00	40.13	0.00
73.	North Eastern Handicrafts and Handloom Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	1.36	0.29	0.25	21.32	18.38
74.	Gail Gas Ltd.	143.48	22.33	0.00	15.56	0.00
75.	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	911.76	146.28	0.00	16.04	0.00
76.	Indian Medicines and Pharmaceutical Corpn. Ltd.	18.13	1.80	0.00	9.93	0.00
77.	Handicrafts and Handloom Exports Corp. of India Ltd.	30.35	9.88	0.00	32.55	0.00

78.	KIOCL Ltd.	10.38	1.66	0.00	15.99	0.00
79.	Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd.	94.03	24.75	0.00	26.32	0.00
80.	HSCC (India) Ltd.	37.72	1.11	0.00	2.94	0.00
81.	Jute Corpn. of India Ltd.	0.13	0.13	0.00	100.00	0.00
82.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	286.61	32.38	0.00	11.30	0.00
83.	Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd.	21178.64	79.60	0.00	0.38	0.00
84.	PEC Ltd.	0.02	0.00	0.00	24.52	4.90
85.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	69.88	14.73	0.00	21.08	0.00
86.	MOIL Ltd.	108.84	51.22	0.04	47.06	0.04
87.	Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.	364.62	51.11	0.00	14.02	0.00
88.	Telecommunications Consultants (India) Ltd.	1.28	0.25	0.00	19.53	0.00
89.	Power System Operation Corporation Ltd.	35.33	0.74	0.12	2.09	0.34
90.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	1232.38	64.98	0.00	5.27	0.00
91.	Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited	315.15	61.44	1.92	19.50	0.61

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
92.	National Handloom Development Corporation Ltd. (NHDC), Lucknow	2270.22	1321.00	0.00	58.19	0.00
93.	Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.	240.54	48.72	0.00	20.25	0.00
94.	Hindustan Steelworks Costn. Ltd.	0.41	0.29	0.00	70.73	0.00
95.	Rural Electrification Corpn. Ltd.	1.41	0.82	0.00	58.16	0.00
96.	NHDC Ltd.	46.55	10.66	0.00	22.90	0.00
97.	Steel Authority of India Limited	3372.98	737.60	0.00	21.87	0.00
98.	MSTC Ltd.	0.82	0.18	0.00	21.95	0.00
99.	Housing and Urban Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	1.16	0.14	0.00	12.07	0.00
100.	Hindustan Prefab Ltd.	0.18	0.03	0.00	16.67	0.00
101.	India Infrastructure Finance Co. Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
102.	Sail Jagadishpur Power Plant Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

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Unstarred Questions

103.	Mumbai Railway Vikas Corporation Ltd.	5.17	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
104.	National Research Development Corpn.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
105.	Certification Engineers International Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
106.	Indian Railway Stations Devpt. Corporation Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
107.	National Film Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
108.	State Trading Corpn. of India Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
109.	PFC Capital Advisory Service Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
110.	Wapcos Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
111.	Irrigation and Water Resources Finance Corporation Ltd.	0.88	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
112.	ONGC Videsh Ltd.	8.25	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
113.	National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Devpt. Corpn.	0.10	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
114.	Prize Petroleum Company Ltd.	0.02	NA	Nil	Nil	Nil
115.	TCIL Bina Toll Road Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
116.	Mahanadi Basin Power Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
117.	Indian Oil-Creda Biofuels Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
118.	Andaman and Nicobar ISL Forest and Plant Dev. Corp. Ltd.	0.30	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
119.	Indian Vaccine Corp. Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
120.	Ircon Infrastructure and Services Ltd.	NA	NA	Nil	NA	NA
121.	Pondicherry Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	0.60	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
122.	Donyi Polo Ashok Hotel Ltd.	0.84	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
123.	Karnataka Trade Promotion Organisation	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

124.	Central Railside Warehousing Co. Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
125.	NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
126.	Assam Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	0.95	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
127.	National Handicapped Finance and Devpt. Corpn.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
128.	Dredging Corpn. of India Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
129.	PFC Green Energy Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
130.	REC Transmission Projects Co. Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
131.	National Informatics Centre Services in corporated	0.38	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
132.	Indian Railway Finance Corporation Ltd.	17.24	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
133.	Airports Authority of India	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL		131766.86	15300.57	59.37	11.61	0.05

C. Details of procurement by CPSEs during 2015-16

Sl. No.	CPSEs	Total annual procurement (₹ in crore)	Total procurement from MSEs (including MSEs owned by SC/ST) (₹ in crore)	Total procurement from MSEs owned by SC/ST Only (₹ in crore)	Percentage of procurement from MSE out of total procurement of CPSE	Percentage of procurement from only MSEs owned by SC/ST entrepreneurs out of total procurement of CPSE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	233.48	75.75	0.00	32.44	0.00
2.	Rajasthan Electronics and Instruments Ltd.	140.00	30.80	0.00	22.00	0.00
3.	Container Corporation of India Ltd.	142.71	31.10	0.37	21.79	0.26
4.	National Backward Classes Finance and Devp. Co.	0.07	0.01	0.00	20.00	4.00
5.	Telecommunications Consultants (India) Ltd.	475.43	140.27	0.00	29.50	0.00
6.	Central Electronics Ltd.	93.19	48.50	0.00	52.04	0.00
7.	Goa Shipyard Ltd.	293.10	64.55	0.00	22.02	0.00
8.	Handicrafts and Handloom Exports Corp. of India Ltd.	23.26	6.11	0.00	26.27	0.00
9.	Hindustan Prefab Ltd.	0.50	0.22	0.00	44.80	0.00

10.	KIOCL Ltd.	3.79	0.92	0.00	24.24	0.00
11.	Rites Ltd.	126.83	0.62	0.00	0.49	0.00
12.	Neyveli Lignite Corpn. Ltd.	299.02	79.74	0.14	26.67	0.05
13.	Food Corpn. of India	34.99	11.02	0.00	31.49	0.00
14.	MMTC Ltd.	3.63	1.22	0.00	33.61	0.00
15.	National Handicapped Finance and Devpt. Corpn.	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	North Eastern Handicrafts and Handloom Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	1.50	0.30	0.20	20.00	13.33
17.	Andaman and Nicobar ISL Forest and Plant Dev. Corp. Ltd.	0.25	Nil	0.00	Nil	0.00
18.	Braithwaite and Co. Ltd.	175.43	57.66	0.00	32.87	0.00
19.	NMDC Ltd.	264.56	25.50	0.00	9.64	0.00
20.	Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd.	495.56	10.24	0.00	2.07	0.00
21.	Central Railside Warehousing Co. Ltd.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Antrix Corporation Ltd.	2.74	1.23	0.00	44.89	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	241.00	106.00	0.00	43.98	0.00
24.	Projects and Equipment Corporation Limited	0.03	0.01	0.00	24.90	4.98
25.	Bridge and Roof Co. (India) Ltd.	696.16	91.27	0.00	13.11	0.00
26.	Mazagon Dock Ltd.	250.00	37.50	10.00	15.00	4.00
27.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	7594.00	221.03	2.90	2.91	0.04
28.	Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Ltd.	550.00	110.00	0.00	20.00	0.00
29.	Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	2098.00	419.00	0.00	19.97	0.00
30.	BEML Ltd	1450.00	190.00	0.30	13.10	0.02
31.	Moil Ltd.	119.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Devpt. Corpn	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Engineers India Ltd.	154.19	47.14	0.00	30.57	0.00
34.	National Informatics Centre Services Incorporated	1.27	0.48	0.00	37.89	0.00

35.	Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	17.74	1.82	0.00	10.26	0.00
36.	Gail (India) Ltd.	2016.01	435.34	0.39	21.59	0.02
37.	Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd.	284.53	25.78	0.00	9.06	0.00
38.	Andrew Yule and Company Ltd.	141.97	70.91	0.16	49.95	0.11
39.	Ircon Infrastructure and Services Ltd.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
40.	Jute Corpn. of India Ltd.	0.10	0.10	0.00	100.00	0.00
41.	Western Coalfields Ltd.	362.91	105.48	0.01	29.07	0.00
42.	NTPC Ltd.	4465.49	559.51	0.00	12.53	0.00
43.	Gail Gas Ltd.	217.58	85.42	0.00	39.26	0.00
44.	National Seeds Corpn. Ltd	28.00	19.89	0.00	71.04	0.00
45.	Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	169.89	17.99	0.00	10.59	0.00
46.	FCI Aravali Gypsum and Minerals (India) Ltd.	4.86	0.19	0.00	3.91	0.00
47.	NHPC Ltd.	458.80	39.92	0.00	8.70	0.00
48.	Indian Railway Stations Devpt. Corporation Ltd.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
49.	Power Finance Corporation	15.63	2.61	0.00	16.70	0.00
50.	Central Inland Water Transport Corpn. Ltd.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
51.	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.	104.80	15.98	0.00	15.25	0.00
52.	THDC Ltd.	21.74	3.09	0.00	14.21	0.00
53.	Export Credit Guarantee Corpn. of India Ltd.	0.20	0.008	0.009	4.00	0.45
54.	Balmer Lawrie Investments Ltd.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
55.	National Textile Corpn. Ltd.	56.2635	16.0752	1.8374	28.57	3.27
56.	EDCIL (India) Ltd.	0.5098	0.2118	0.00	41.55	0.00
57.	Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	127.27	19.00	0.00	14.93	0.00
58.	Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited.	23.05	3.97	0.00	17.22	0.00
59.	National Aluminium Company Ltd.	1576.00	322.33	0.00	20.45	0.00
60.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	204.59	21.98	0.00	10.74	0.00
61.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	4051.46	379.41	0.00	9.36	0.00

62.	Cotton Corpn. of India Ltd.	71.37	14.42	0.00	20.20	0.00
63.	Bharat Broadband Network Ltd.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
64.	Fertilizers and Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	256.27	10.63	0.00	4.15	0.00
65.	North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd.	141.25	5.13	0.03	3.63	0.02
66.	Central Cottage Industries Corpn. of India Ltd.	33.99	17.76	0.00	52.25	0.00
67.	State Trading Corpn. of India Ltd.	17.75	2.06	0.00	11.61	0.00
68.	Artificial Limbs Mfg. Corpn. of India	85.50	62.42	0.00	73.01	0.00
69.	BBJ Construction Company Ltd.	6.81	0.95	0.00	13.95	0.00
70.	Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.	715.23	53.08	0.25	7.42	0.03
71.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	7328.00	3335.00	0.00	45.51	0.00
72.	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	15.37	4.1810284	0.00	27.21	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
73.	India Trade Promotion Organisation	1.69	0.0662	0.00	3.92	0.00
74.	HLL Lifecare Ltd.	261.17	74.00	0.00	28.33	0.00
75.	Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	88.72	21.74	0.00	24.50	0.00
76.	SJVN Ltd.	21.32	4.49	0.00	21.06	0.00
77.	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	41105.65	1428.64	0.52	3.48	0.00
78.	Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	6493.21	1646.60	8.69	25.36	0.13
79.	Numaligarh Refinery Ltd.	6498.43	91.32	20.14	1.41	0.31
80.	Balmer Lawrie and Co. Ltd.	2253.66	29.06	0.00	1.29	0.00
81.	Oil India Ltd.	1962.00	153.13	3.50	7.80	0.18
82.	Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	5434.09	1253.30	0.24	23.06	0.00
83.	ONGC Videsh Ltd.	4.55	1.35	0.065	29.62	1.43
84.	Housing and Urban Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	1.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
85.	National Bldg. Constn. Corpn. Ltd.	0.28	0.13	0.00	46.01	0.00

86.	Rural Electrification Corpn. Ltd.	0.63	0.15	0.00	23.81	0.00
87.	MSTC Ltd.	2.31	0.37	0.03	16.02	1.30
88.	Coal India Ltd.	7755.34	825.30	0.00	10.64	0.00
89.	Wapcos Ltd.	0.08	0.08	0.00	100.00	0.00
90.	Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	1397.46	26.10	0.00	1.87	0.00
91.	STCL Ltd. (Winding Up)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
92.	Fresh and Healthy Enterprises Ltd.	2.59	0.10	0.00	3.67	0.00
93.	Power System Operation Corporation Ltd.	14.09	4.10	0.29	29.13	2.04
94.	Mahanadi Basin Power Ltd.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
95.	National Research Development Corpn.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
96.	National Fertilizers Ltd.	201.76	40.20	0.93	19.92	0.46
97.	India Tourism Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	138.26	0.44	0.00	0.31	0.00
98.	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.	304.42	72.85	0.28	23.93	0.09
99.	NHDC Ltd.	39.48	6.43	0.00	16.28	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
100.	Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd.	0.19	0.00	0.00	1.12	0.00
101.	National Minorities Devp. and Finance Corpn.	0.62	0.56	0.00	90.02	0.00
102.	National Scheduled Castes Finance and Devp. Corpn.	0.35	0.07	0.03	20.14	9.11
103.	Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd.	74.85	23.29	0.97	31.12	1.30
104.	Hindustan Steel works Costn. Ltd.	1.94	0.55	0.00	28.35	0.00
105.	Sail Refractory Company	78.65	6.18	0.00	7.86	0.00
106.	Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Ltd.	2.39	0.48	0.00	20.08	0.00
107.	Nuclear Power Corpn. of India Ltd.	882.48	260.92	0.00	29.57	0.00
108.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	15623.00	3143.00	24.00	20.12	0.15
109.	Assam Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
110.	Hooghly Printing Company Ltd.	8.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

111.	Indian Railway Finance Corporation Ltd.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
112.	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1188.38	209.72	0.00	17.65	0.00
113.	Broadcast Engg. Consultants India Ltd.	41.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
114.	Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd.	0.34	0.11	0.00	33.68	0.00
115.	Indian Renewable Energy Devt. Agency Ltd.	0.79	0.21	0.00	26.69	0.00
116.	Electronics Corpn. of India Ltd.	506.14	125.31	14.02	24.76	2.77
117.	Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.	332.54	71.58	6.34	21.53	1.91
118.	NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Ltd.	0.06148	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
119.	Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd.	180.19	3.99	0.00	2.21	0.00
120.	Prize Petroleum Company Ltd.	0.03	0.01	0.00	36.67	0.00
TOTAL		131890.38	16986.78	96.62	12.88	0.07

Success of Automotive Mission Plan

3083. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Automotive Mission Plan 2006-2026 taken up jointly by Government and Industry is successful;

(b) if so, the achievement in terms of (i) targeted output of the industry, (ii) contribution of GDP and (iii) creation of additional employment; and;

(c) whether there is any significant achievement in the design and manufacture of automobiles and auto components?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) The Automotive Mission Plan (AMP) 2006-16 taken up jointly by Government of India and the Indian Automotive Industry has been largely successful in its endeavor to lay down the roadmap for development of the industry. India has attracted significant quantum of investments from global and local OEMs as well as component manufacturers, exceeding the target of ₹ 1,57,500 crore. The Automotive Industry has achieved the target of incremental employment creation of 25 million jobs over the past decade.

For the next decade 2016-26, another Automotive Mission Plan, 2026 has also been finalized jointly by the Government of India and Indian Automotive Industry.

(c) Yes, automobile industry has made significant achievements in developing designing and manufacturing capability in the country. India has now emerged from just a automobile producing hub to designing and development hub as well.

Profit/losses of CPSUs

3084. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that number of Central Public Sector Undertakings are incurring consequent losses since last few years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, along with profit/losses made by the CPSUs during the last three years, company-wise;

(c) whether Government has taken measures/steps for their revival and to make them profitable; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) As per information available from the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) for Public Enterprises Survey 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 laid in the Parliament in the respective years, 36 CPSEs were incurring continuous losses for the last five years.

(b) The enterprise-wise details of profit/loss of CPSEs for the last 3 years are given in Statement-I page No. from S-1 to S-8 of Volume-I of Public Enterprises Survey 2014-15 that was laid in Parliament on 26.02.2016.

(c) and (d) DPE has issued a guideline on 29.10.2015 to streamline the mechanism for revival and restructuring of sick/incipient sick and weak CPSEs. The concerned administrative Ministries/Departments are responsible for the revival/restructuring of sick/loss making CPSEs and to take steps to make them profitable.

Funds to Maharashtra for CCTNS project

3085. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra has sent any proposal to sanction the fund of ₹ 55 crore required for the remaining work of the Crime and Criminal Tracking Network System (CCTNS) project;

(b) if so, response of Government thereto; and

(c) by when the Union Government will release the remaining fund of ₹ 55 crore to the State Government of Maharashtra for the proper implementation of CCTNS project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Government has released an amount of ₹ 84.56 crore to the State of Maharashtra towards implementation of CCTNS project. This includes funds released towards the proposal for sanction of ₹ 55 crores.

Healthcare needs of paramilitary forces in Andhra Pradesh

3086. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of CRPF, NSG, CISF and other paramilitary forces stationed at various places at a given point of time in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) how their healthcare needs are addressed by the Ministry;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is not even a single 200 or 100 or 50 bedded composite hospital for Central paramilitary forces in Andhra Pradesh;

(d) if so, what are the reasons behind this;

(e) whether there are any plans to set up a composite hospital in Andhra Pradesh; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) The Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) are made available/deployed on the request of the State Governments, to assist them in maintaining the public order. The level of deployment of CAPFs in any State is dynamic and undergoes changes depending upon the developing security situation.

(b) to (f) There is a 100 bedded Composite Hospital functional in Hyderabad for CAPFs. In addition to this, at primary level, dedicated 10/20 Bed Medical Investigation (MI) rooms are available in battalions, training Centers etc. to meet the healthcare of the force personnel.

At present there is no proposal to set up Composite Hospital in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

Citizenship to foreign investors

†3087. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating to offer citizenship to foreign investors;

(b) if so, whether Government has so far taken any action in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Police force to prevent hoarding in the country

†3088. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to constitute separate police force to prevent hoarding in the country;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any action in this regard; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) There is no proposal to constitute a separate central police force to prevent hoarding in the country.

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

Steps to strengthen the security of jails

3089. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken any stringent steps to strengthen the security of various jails in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the reasons for the security lapse in jails by which incidents of escaping of notorious criminals are happening in various jails?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) 'Prisons' is a State subject under Entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. However, considering the importance of prison administration, the Government of India has been providing support to State Governments to improve the security measures in Jails and have advised them through various advisories to strictly follow the provisions of Jail Manual and to adopt foolproof measures to avoid incidents of Jail break. Advisories were issued to States/UTs on 21.09.1998 and 28.4.2015 for adopting measures for improvement of security arrangements of jails. These are available on MHA's website at link: <http://mha1.nic.in/PrisonReforms/advisiory.html>.

Besides the above, Model Prison Manual, 2016 encompassing various aspects of prison administration, including custodial management and inspection of prisons etc., has also been circulated recently to all States/UTs for their guidance and adoption.

Granting of Indian citizenship to brides from Pakistan

3090. SHRI CHUNIBHAI KANJIBHAI GOHEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received requests from the brides of Pakistan origin who got married in Veraval, Gujarat to grant Indian citizenship; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken on such requests along with the details of these requests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) The Government has received cases of requests from the brides of Pakistan origin who got married in Veraval for grant of Citizenship. Action has been initiated under the provisions of Citizenship Act, 1955 and the rules made thereunder.

Suicide due to humiliation and torture by CBI

3091. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the suicide notes written by Ex. DG, Corporate Affairs and his son stating that they ended their lives following the systematic and sustained humiliation and torture by CBI involved in the probe against them;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the names of CBI officials involved in their torture which resulted in the suicides of all members of his family; and

(c) the action Government has taken against these officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) An enquiry is being conducted by a senior Joint Director level officer in CBI and the enquiry is in progress.

Cyber forensic training and investigation labs

3092. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering setting up more cyber forensic training and investigation labs, other than the ones established in the States of Kerala, Assam, Mizoram, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura, Meghalaya, Manipur and Jammu and Kashmir; 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) Setting up of more cyber forensic training and investigation labs is an ongoing process including upgrading the existing facilities in States/Union Territories, depending on the requirement, availability of funds and other resource under the Government's cyber crime prevention initiatives.

Accessing data from foreign countries bypassing MLAT regime

3093. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to take steps towards signing agreements with other countries that would allow the law enforcement agencies to request data directly from the foreign companies, bypassing the present Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT) regime;

(b) how do the law enforcement agencies presently access data from countries that India has not signed MLAT with; and

(c) considering that MLAT only applies in criminal cases, how Government procures electronically stored information from foreign companies when such information is required for civil suits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Ministry of Home Affairs is the designated Central Authority for seeking legal assistance from foreign countries in criminal matters. Legal Assistance from countries, with which India has not signed an MLAT, is sought on the basis of an Assurance of Reciprocity and on the basis of International Convention(s) which has been signed and ratified by India and the requested country.

(c) Ministry of Law and Justice, the designated Central Authority for seeking legal assistance from abroad in Civil and Commercial Matters, has informed that MLAT in Civil and Commercial Matters provides juridical and judicial cooperation in civil and commercial matters for the service of summons, judicial documents, commission, execution of judgements and arbitral awards only. Ministry of Law and Justice has informed that at present there is no proposal to sign agreements with other countries to procure electronically stored information in civil and commercial matters.

Security of Mumbai coastline

3094. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that day-to-day patrolling off Mumbai coast is not being carried out by the concerned marine police and customs preventive wing;

(b) if so, the reasons for preventing surveillance boats from berthing and going out to sea for night patrol; and

(c) the corrective steps taken by Government to tighten the three layered security of Mumbai coastline?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) Patrolling of Mumbai Coast is jointly carried out by the Customs Department and the State Marine Police. In order to strengthen the three layered security, the Indian Navy has been designated as the authority responsible for overall Maritime Security. Director General, Indian Coast Guard (ICG) has been designated as Commander of Coastal Command and made responsible for overall coordination between the State and the Central agencies in all the matters relating to Coastal security. State Coastal Police work closely with ICG under the hub and spoke concept, the hub being ICG Station and the spokes being the Coastal Police Stations.

Taking corrective steps to avoid any kind of gaps in Coastal security is a continuous process and the Government takes various initiatives as and when required.

Distress calls received by Delhi police helpline

3095. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that hundreds of calls made to police helpline number 100 in Delhi go unanswered every day;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the average number of distress calls received by the Delhi Police helpline every day *vis-à-vis* number of calls going unanswered; and

(d) the corrective steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) Delhi Police has reported that the Police helpline No. 100 receives on an average 24539 distress calls per day (24 hrs). Apart from this, due to call rush there are 321 abandoned (unanswered) calls per day on an average which get dropped in the switch and cannot be answered by the call-taker. Delhi Police has informed that there is a surge of distress calls during the peak hours (7 pm to 11 pm) due to which some calls get placed in queue and some of them are also abandoned by the callers.

(d) Delhi Police has reported that a dedicated help desk has been established in the Central Police Control Room to call back the abandoned calls. Regular briefing and close supervision of call-takers/operators is undertaken by the Delhi Police to ensure that minimum time is consumed in attending the distress calls so as to reduce the number of calls in queue.

Long queues for immigration clearance at airports

3096. DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there are unprecedented and long queues for immigration clearance at important airports in the country especially for departing passengers during peak hours; and

(b) what steps are being taken to ease this congestion during peak hours to avoid delays to the passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) The immigration system at major international airports has been modernized with the up-gradation of the computer systems, implementation of Immigration Control Software (ICS), installation of Passport Reading Machines (PRMs) and Questionable Document Examiner (QDX) Machines, etc., which has considerably improved the immigration services at the international airports. Furthermore, the Advance Passenger Information System (APIS) has recently been implemented at six international airports, viz. Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Bangalore, which would also facilitate passengers by further reducing immigration clearance time. The FRROs (Foreigners Regional Registration Offices)/ChIOs (Chief Immigration Officers) have been instructed for optimum manning of counters at the airports during the peak traffic hours.

Jail breaks by convicts

3097. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the SMART police scheme launched by the present Government has not been able to reduce the number of jail breaks by convicts in the country;

(b) the number of terrorists and criminals who have escaped jail in the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(c) whether the Central Government has issued a communique to any State in this regard and if so, the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) 'Prisons' and 'Police' are State subjects. However, considering the importance of prison administration, the Government of India has been providing support to State Governments to improve the security

measures in jails and have advised them through various advisories to follow the provisions of Jail Manuals strictly and to adopt foolproof measures to avoid incidents of Jail breaks etc. The advisories are available at: <http://mha1.nic.in/PrisonReforms/advisory.html>.

Besides the above, Model Prison Manual, 2016, encompassing various aspects of prison administration, including custodial management and inspection of prisons etc., has also been circulated recently to all States/UTs for their guidance and adoption.

As per data collected from States/UTs by National Crime Records Bureau, the details of number of cases of Jail break and escape of prisoners from various Jails in the country for the last three years are given in Statement.

Statement

Details of number of cases of jail break and escape of prisoners from various jails in the country for the last three years

Sl. No.	State/UT	Jail Break			Escape from prisons		
		2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	4	4	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	4
3.	Assam	0	0	0	8	0	2
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	4	7	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	4	6
6.	Goa	0	0	0	1	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	1	3	1	1
8.	Haryana	0	0	1	0	0	2
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	2	1	0	8	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	1	0	0
12.	Karnataka	0	0	0	5	4	10
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	4	4	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2	1	0	16	7	7
15.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	7	9	13
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	1	0	1	1	0	6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18.	Mizoram	0	1	0	0	2	4
19.	Nagaland	0	1	1	0	12	2
20.	Odisha	0	0	0	10	5	4
21.	Punjab	0	0	1	2	3	3
22.	Rajasthan	1	0	1	11	10	9
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	5	6	3
25.	Telangana	-	0	0	-	0	0
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1	6	7	6	3	4
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	0	0	0	5	7	2
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	3	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	5	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	7	0	0
34.	Delhi	0	0	1	0	0	1
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		5	16	15	103	96	89

Gopalpur and Dhamra Ports as immigration points

3098. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether the Government of India will take immediate steps to declare Gopalpur and Dhamra Ports in Odisha as immigration points for the purpose of embarkation/disembarkation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): There is no proposal for declaring Gopalpur and Dhamara Ports as Immigration Check Posts (ICPs).

Implementation of e-prisons system in Odisha

3099. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India has received a proposal from the Government of Odisha for implementation of the e-Prisons System; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government for approval of the proposal and release of funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) A proposal has been received from the Government of Odisha for implementation of the e-Prison project. Proposals are examined and approved on the basis of availability of funds.

NGOs losing their registration under FCRA

3100. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many voluntary organisations or NGOs including charitable trusts in the country are currently registered under the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act;

(b) how many have lost their FCRA registration during the year 2015-16 and the names of these organizations and the reasons for losing their registration; and

(c) the action Government has taken against those organisations that have seriously violated the FCRA regulations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) As on 31.10.2016, more than 33000 associations are registered under Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010.

(b) In 2015-16, more than 10000 registration certificates were cancelled due to violation of provisions of FCRA, 2010 and rules made thereunder. List of such associations is available on MHA's website www.fcraonline.nic.in.

(c) The acceptance and utilization of foreign contribution by Persons/associations is regulated under the provision of FCRA, 2010 and rules made there under. Actions including cancellation of registration u/s 14 of FCRA, suspension of registration u/s 13 of FCRA and putting the organization under prior permission category u/s 11 of the Act are taken against the organizations found involved in serious violation of FCRA provisions.

E-tourist visa facilities

3101. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of airports at which Government is extending e-tourist visa facilities for foreigners;

(b) the criteria/parameters which Government takes into consideration for issuing e-visas to foreigners; and

(c) the criteria/parameters which Government takes into consideration for choosing an airport for extending e-visa facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) At present, e-tourist visa facility is being provided at 16 (sixteen) designated airports namely, Ahmedabad, Amritsar, Bangalore, Chennai, Cochin, Dabolim (Goa), Delhi, Gaya, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kolkata, Lucknow, Mumbai, Tiruchirapalli, Trivandrum and Varanasi.

(b) E-tourist visa facility is currently available for the sole objective of visiting India for recreation, sightseeing, casual visit to meet friends/relatives, attending a short term yoga programme, short duration medical treatment including treatment under Indian systems of medicine or casual business visit etc., subject to clearance from security agencies.

(c) E-tourist visa facility is provided at airports after ensuring availability of adequate manpower and infrastructure *i.e.* counters, computers and other technical gadgets.

Security infrastructure to plug cross border infiltration

3102. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is developing a multi-layered security infrastructure to plug cross border infiltration on the western front;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether an indigenous sensor technology to detect infiltration under water would also be the part of this strategy; and

(d) whether any time schedule has been chalked out to complete this work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) The Government has adopted multi-pronged

approach to curb the infiltration from western front, which include construction of fence, floodlight, Border Out Posts (BoPs), induction of latest surveillance equipments like Hand Held Thermal Imager (HHTI), Long Range Recce Observation System (LORROS), Night vision Goggle/devices, etc. Government of India has also decided to deploy technological solutions in the form of Comprehensive Integrated Border Management (CIBMS), on a pilot basis to begin with, in different terrains on Indo-Pakistan border. It is based on integration of manpower, underground, under water sensors, networks, intelligence and command and control solutions, including options such as Electro-Optic Sensors (high resolution day and night cameras), Radars and other devices. As per procurement schedule, technical evaluation of offered technologies is in progress and deployment of CIBMS in Jammu on pilot basis is likely to be completed by 31st August, 2017.

Probe into Essar Tapes scam

†3103. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken by Government to probe into the Essar Tapes scam;
- (b) the progress made in the probe into Radia Tapes, Essar Tapes and the steps taken against the accused; and
- (c) the names of the politicians, bureaucrats and industrialists mentioned in the Essar Tapes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) A complaint regarding illegal and unauthorized interception, tapping and recording of phone calls of several persons during years 2001 to 2005, allegedly by Essar House, was received. The Government directed the Delhi Police to conduct a preliminary inquiry into the matter. With regard to Radia Tapes, pursuant to the order passed by Hon'ble Supreme Court, nine Preliminary Enquiries (PEs) were registered by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) relating to the matter. Out of these, eight PEs were closed and status report filed in the Hon'ble Supreme Court. Remaining one PE is under enquiry by the CBI.

Terrorist attacks on military establishments in Kashmir

†3104. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been an increase in the terrorist attacks on military establishments in Kashmir due to lack of intelligence inputs;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether there has been an increase in cross border infiltration in Kashmir in recent days, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether due to lack of coordination among intelligence agencies the terrorist activities are on rise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) In the recent past, there have been some terrorist initiated incidents where military establishments have been attacked in Jammu and Kashmir. The details are as follows:-

Sl. No.	Date	Army Camp	Terrorists killed by the Army
(i)	27 November, 2014	Kathar	4
(ii)	05 December, 2014	Mahora, Uri	6
(iii)	21 March, 2015	Samba	2
(iv)	25 November, 2015	Tangdhar	3
(v)	18 September, 2016	Uri	4
(vi)	29 November, 2016	Nagrota	3

(b) There has been a spurt in infiltration attempts from the Pakistan side. The details of infiltration from Pakistan in Jammu and Kashmir, during the last two years and current year are as under:-

Year	Infiltration Attempted	Militants Killed	Militants Returned	Militants Arrested/ Surrendered	Net Infiltration
2014	222	52	105	-	65
2015	121	46	41	1	33
2016 (upto October)	276	29	138	2	109

(c) Intelligence agencies are working in close synergy with Security Forces and regular intelligence inputs are received from concerned agencies and necessary action is taken accordingly.

Efforts to ease the process of registration of FIRs

3105. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Apex Court has issued guidelines on uploading of FIRs within 48 hours of their registration;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the compliance in this regard; and

(c) what efforts have been made to ease the process of registration of FIRs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) In the matter of Youth Bar Association of India *Vs* Union of India and others, the Hon'ble Supreme Court in its judgment dated 7th September 2016 has directed all the Home Secretaries and Director General of Police of the State Governments that the copies of the FIRs, unless the offence is sensitive in nature like sexual offences, offences pertaining to insurgency, terrorism and of that category, offences under POSCO Act and such other offences, should be uploaded on the police website, and if there is no such website, on the official website of the State Governments, within twenty four (24) hours of the registration of the FIRs. Moreover, under the Crime and Criminal Tracking Networks and System (CCTNS) there is a provision of entering FIRs in the CCTNS application software. As 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule of Constitution of India, the States are primarily responsible for compliance with the Apex Court directives.

Financial package to Tamil Nadu in wake of torrential rains

3106. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any request from the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu regarding the financial packages needed to cater to the needs of the people affected by extraordinary torrential rains in Tamil Nadu during November-December, 2015;

(b) if so, the details of the Union Government's support rendered in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to expedite the release of requested funds to Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) Upon receipt of memorandum from State Government of Tamil Nadu for additional financial assistance, an Inter-Ministerial Central Team visited the affected areas of the State for making an on-the-spot assessment of damages and requirement of funds for relief measures of immediate nature. The High Level Committee (HLC), in its meeting held on 15.02.2016, approved the assistance of (i) ₹ 1737.65 crore from NDRF, subject to adjustment of 50% of balance available in the SDRF account for the instant calamity. (ii) ₹ 32.00 crore from Special component of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for repair of damaged rural

drinking water supply works. (iii) Air Bills for airdropping of essential supplies and rescue, as per actual, based on the bills raised by the IAF/Ministry of Defence.

In order to support the flood affected people of the State, the Government of India had released assistance of ₹ 388.42 crore from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and ₹ 552.00 crore from Special Assistance of Central plan schemes to Tamil Nadu on 23rd November 2015. In addition, an amount of ₹ 1365.67 crore released from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) to the State Government in 3 installments between December 2015 to April 2016 for management of relief necessitated by natural disasters of 2015-16.

Cases registered under POCSO Act

3107. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise data of cases registered under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012, along with the number of persons arrested, convicted, cases pending for examination, conviction rate achieved and the action taken against the guilty;

(b) whether the Ministry is planning to study the effectiveness of the POCSO Act, 2012, if so, whether there will be a review of the legislation; and

(c) whether the Ministry is taking any other steps towards the protection of children from sexual offences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) As per the information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), details of State/UT-wise cases reported, cases chargesheeted, cases in which chargesheet not submitted but final report submitted as true (cases unsolved), cases chargesheeting rate, cases convicted, cases conviction rate, cases pending for trial, persons arrested, persons chargesheeted and persons convicted under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012 during 2014-2015 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 came into force on 14.11.2012. A review is not planned at this stage.

(c) An online complaint management system namely "POCSO E-Box" was launched by the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) on 26.08.2016 and is hosted on NCPCR website for easy and direct reporting of child sexual abuse cases.

NCPCR has organized awareness generation programmes/workshops on the POCSO Act, 2012 in the country.

As per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects and, as such, the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of all crimes, within their jurisdiction lies with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Ministry of Home Affairs has issued advisory dated 14th July, 2010 regarding "Crime against children" which is also available on www.mha.nic.in

Statement

State/UT-wise cases registered (CR), cases charge sheeted (CS), cases in which chargesheet not submitted but final report submitted as true (CUS), chargesheeting rate (CHR), cases convicted (CV), cases conviction rate (CVR), cases in which trial were pending (PT), persons arrested (PAR), persons charge sheeted (PCS) and persons convicted (PCV) under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 during 2014-2015

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CUS	CHR	CV	CVR	PT	PAR	PCS	PCV
2014											
1.	Andhra Pradesh	106	52	0	100.0	1	5.9	46	113	83	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	3	0	100.0	0	-	3	6	3	0
3.	Assam	311	141	10	93.4	5	100.0	136	308	141	5
4.	Bihar	57	46	0	100.0	4	40.0	36	72	58	6
5.	Chhattisgarh	417	370	0	100.0	22	33.8	376	415	412	22
6.	Goa	4	0	0	-	0	-	0	2	0	0
7.	Gujarat	118	58	1	98.3	0	-	63	117	66	0
8.	Haryana	3	2	0	100.0	0	-	2	2	2	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	22	14	0	100.0	0	-	16	19	14	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	31	25	0	100.0	4	66.7	18	33	26	4
12.	Karnataka	620	476	2	99.6	7	21.9	506	667	570	7

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CUS	CHR	CV	CVR	PT	PAR	PCS	PCV
13.	Kerala	439	325	10	97.0	8	47.1	499	433	352	8
14.	Madhya Pradesh	126	122	2	98.4	11	42.3	110	141	141	11
15.	Maharashtra	190	149	1	99.3	0	0.0	184	174	167	0
16.	Manipur	7	1	0	100.0	0	-	1	7	1	0
17.	Meghalaya	48	41	0	100.0	0	-	41	44	41	0
18.	Mizoram	42	32	0	100.0	0	-	32	17	7	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	109	73	0	100.0	0	0.0	72	100	78	0
21.	Punjab	25	20	0	100.0	1	100.0	21	32	24	1
22.	Rajasthan	191	165	1	99.4	0	0.0	166	177	177	0
23.	Sikkim	23	18	0	100.0	1	25.0	14	23	19	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	1055	575	14	97.6	5	16.1	563	1141	643	5
25.	Telangana	25	6	0	100.0	0	-	6	35	10	0
26.	Tripura	32	26	1	96.3	3	75.0	23	31	26	3
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3637	3042	171	94.7	9	52.9	3740	6018	4730	14
28.	Uttarakhand	74	58	2	96.7	4	36.4	48	70	68	4
29.	West Bengal	1058	650	11	98.3	12	8.9	1161	864	802	12
TOTAL STATES		8775	6490	226	96.6	97	24.8	7883	11061	8661	104

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	107	64	2	97.0	3	20.0	62	93	66	5
35.	Lakshadweep	1	1	0	100.0	0	-	1	3	3	0
36.	Puducherry	21	18	0	100.0	0	-	24	15	18	0
TOTAL UTs		129	83	2	97.6	3	20.0	87	111	87	5
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		8904	6573	228	96.6	100	24.6	7970	11172	8748	109
2015											
1.	Andhra Pradesh	237	157	0	100.0	6	6.7	113	270	183	9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12	6	0	100.0	0	-	9	14	7	0
3.	Assam	731	398	79	83.4	13	35.1	497	716	398	13
4.	Bihar	60	45	0	100.0	7	87.5	73	57	49	8
5.	Chhattisgarh	1164	1097	4	99.6	134	33.9	1102	1444	1401	159
6.	Goa	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	1416	1115	48	95.9	3	20.0	1162	1635	1522	3

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CUS	CHR	CV	CVR	PT	PAR	PCS	PCV
8.	Haryana	440	356	3	99.2	15	16.5	267	466	445	15
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	6	1	85.7	2	100.0	20	2	7	2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	141	110	2	98.2	22	81.5	101	128	110	22
12.	Karnataka	1480	1093	8	99.3	11	13.3	1520	1644	1265	11
13.	Kerala	516	445	12	97.4	21	42.9	895	478	474	25
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1687	1632	0	100.0	133	38.4	1396	1869	1858	141
15.	Maharashtra	26	47	0	100.0	1	16.7	225	39	53	3
16.	Manipur	25	11	4	73.3	0	-	12	12	11	0
17.	Meghalaya	118	74	0	100.0	2	40.0	110	113	94	2
18.	Mizoram	114	101	0	100.0	27	100.0	106	114	102	27
19.	Nagaland	5	3	0	100.0	1	100.0	2	5	3	1
20.	Odisha	19	49	0	100.0	0	-	121	49	66	0
21.	Punjab	18	10	0	100.0	1	20.0	26	25	18	1
22.	Rajasthan	222	164	0	100.0	16	64.0	305	169	169	18
23.	Sikkim	54	49	3	94.2	16	55.2	38	54	51	16
24.	Tamil Nadu	1544	1223	29	97.7	104	38.5	1516	1841	1460	113

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

25.	Telangana	264	175	0	100.0	0	0.0	172	267	200	0
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3078	2800	187	93.7	271	71.9	6158	5275	4494	429
28.	Uttarakhand	99	86	1	98.9	26	57.8	89	130	117	27
29.	West Bengal	1289	1628	15	99.1	20	22.2	2699	1701	1646	21
TOTAL STATES		14762	12880	396	97.0	852	41.9	18734	18517	16203	1066
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1	0	100.0	0	-	1	1	1	0
31.	Chandigarh	1	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13	10	0	100.0	0	-	10	11	10	0
33.	Daman and Diu	4	3	0	100.0	0	-	3	7	6	0
34.	Delhi UT	86	57	1	98.3	4	25.0	103	76	72	4
35.	Lakshadweep	1	0	0	-	0	-	1	1	0	0
36.	Puducherry	45	29	0	100.0	2	100.0	27	38	32	2
TOTAL UTs		151	100	1	99.0	6	33.3	145	134	121	6
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		14913	12980	397	97.0	858	41.9	18879	18651	16324	1072

Source: Crime in India

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

Cases Conviction Rate (CVR) = Cases Convicted/Cases in which trial were completed x100 Cases Chargesheeting Rate (CHR) = Cases Chargesheeted/(Cases Chargesheeted+Cases not Chargesheeted but final report submitted as True (cases unsolved))*100

Crimes against women and children

3108. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether various types of atrocities and crimes against women and children have reportedly increased in the country;

(b) if so, the total number of such cases registered separately, accused arrested, convicted, cases solved/unsolved and conviction rate achieved during the current year, crime-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether steps have been taken to improve the conviction rate of such cases and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the other steps taken by Government to prevent such cases in future along with the details of advisories issued to the States and Police Department in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) As per the information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 3,09,546, 3,37,922 and 3,27,394 cases were reported under crime against women during 2013, 2014 and 2015 respectively. A total of 58,224, 89,423 and 94,172 cases were reported under crimes against children during 2013, 2014 and 2015 respectively. Details of crime Head-wise (including cases of gang rape, eve-teasing, stalking, molestation, kidnapping, dowry deaths, murder) and State/UT-wise cases reported, cases chargesheeted (cases solved), cases chargesheeted rate, cases not chargesheeted but final report submitted as true (cases unsolved), cases convicted, cases conviction rate, persons arrested, persons chargesheeted and persons convicted under crimes against women and crimes against children during 2013–2015 are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (*See below*).

(c) and (d) As per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, “Police” and “Public Order” are State subjects and, as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime lies with the States/UT Administrations.

Ministry of Home Affairs has issued advisories on 04.09.2009, 14.7.2010, 5.1.2015, 20.4.2015 and 12.05.2015 on Crime against women and crime against children, to all State Governments/UTs. These advisories specifically direct the States/UTs that cases should be thoroughly investigated and chargesheets against the accused persons should be filed within three months from the date of occurrence, without compromising on the quality of investigation. Speedy investigation should be conducted in heinous crimes like rape, murder etc. The medical examination of rape victims should be conducted without delay. These advisories are available at www.mha.nic.in.

Written Answers to

[14 December, 2016]

Unstarred Questions 269

Sl. No.	Crime Head	CR	CS	CHR	CSR	CV	CVR	CAQ	PAR	PCS	PCV
10.	Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961	10709	8352	93.8	553	620	14.7	3585	22151	18987	1322
11.	Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986	362	351	99.4	2	280	81.9	62	396	392	300
12.	Commission of Sati Prevention Act 1987	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
13.	Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act	2579	2446	98.9	27	673	41.2	959	7602	7096	1636
TOTAL Crimes against Women		309546	233771	90.5	24443	27476	22.4	94952	477009	413231	48651
2014											
1.	Rape	36735	30840	95.6	1423	4944	28.0	12705	48193	41914	6637
2.	Attempt to commit Rape	4234	2781	94.0	177	149	14.7	867	4465	3144	213
3.	Kidnapping and Abduction of Women	57311	26044	72.8	9723	2655	22.5	9136	63334	40814	4824
4.	Dowry Deaths	8455	7653	94.1	479	1672	33.0	3389	23587	19470	4058
5.	Assault on Women with intent to outrage her Modesty	82235	66462	95.1	3453	8422	28.1	21573	104243	92615	11218
6.	Insult to the Modesty of Women: Total	9735	8144	95.7	369	1212	21.0	4566	11017	10074	1463

7.	Cruelty by Husband or his Relatives	122877	97081	92.1	8335	6425	13.7	40428	225648	196893	16360
8.	Importation of Girls from Foreign Country	13	20	80.0	5	6	20.0	24	42	31	12
9.	Abetment of Suicides of Women	3734	2403	97.6	58	154	15.2	860	5179	4134	211
10.	Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961	10050	9007	90.2	983	472	10.2	4145	21548	18525	997
11.	Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986	47	54	88.5	7	79	46.7	90	68	96	84
12.	Commission of Sati Prevention Act 1987	0	0	-	0	0	0.0	1	0	0	0
13.	Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005	426	312	97.2	9	9	19.1	38	693	639	13
14.	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act	2070	1881	99.0	19	461	48.6	488	4963	4668	1055
TOTAL Crimes against Women		337922	252682	91.0	25040	26660	21.3	98310	512980	433017	47145
2015											
1.	Rape	34651	30001	96.1	1231	5514	29.4	13250	42036	39494	7185
2.	Attempt to commit Rape	4437	3174	91.7	289	205	19.8	830	4338	3892	247
3.	Kidnapping and Abduction of Women	59277	27206	70.4	11451	3153	24.5	9726	55319	39815	5177
4.	Dowry Deaths	7634	7150	93.7	477	1792	34.7	3373	19973	16996	4624

Sl. No.	Crime Head	CR	CS	CHR	CSR	CV	CVR	CAQ	PAR	PCS	PCV
5.	Assault on Women with intent to outrage her Modesty	82422	66887	94.0	4252	8408	24.3	26133	101571	90897	11342
6.	Insult to the Modesty of Women	8685	7019	93.6	476	870	21.8	3128	9870	9260	1108
7.	Cruelty by Husband or his Relatives	113403	90971	90.2	9926	6559	14.2	39568	187067	171605	16857
8.	Importation of Girls from Foreign Country	6	9	75.0	3	4	44.4	5	10	11	4
9.	Abetment of Suicides of Women	4060	3190	97.6	80	193	14.4	1147	6255	5366	314
10.	Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961	9894	7162	87.6	1015	595	18.5	2617	22068	15517	1831
11.	Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986	40	32	88.9	4	44	32.1	93	76	62	57
12.	Commission of Sati Prevention Act 1987	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	1	0	0
13.	Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005	461	418	97.9	9	22	47.8	24	540	482	27
14.	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act	2424	2122	99.3	15	485	49.1	502	5407	5420	1116
TOTAL Crimes against Women		327394	245341	89.4	29228	27844	21.7	100396	454531	398817	49889

* Data started collection since 2014.

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

Source: Crime in India.

B. State/UT-wise Cases Reported (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Not Chargesheeted but final Report Submitted (CSR), Chargesheeting Rate (CHR), Cases Convicted (CV), Conviction Rate (CVR), Cases Acquitted or Discharged (CAQ), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge Sheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCVT) under crimes against women during 2013-2015

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CHR	CSR	CV	CVR	CAQ	PAR	PCS	PCV
2013											
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32809	26002	96.3	988	2228	16.9	10959	43232	40499	3791
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	288	186	75.9	59	15	48.4	16	333	210	14
3.	Assam	17449	9317	64.8	5071	394	6.3	5895	16035	10542	451
4.	Bihar	13609	9448	83.8	1831	812	20.2	3208	21404	21743	1515
5.	Chhattisgarh	7012	5453	92.9	414	1170	27.7	3047	8205	8023	2066
6.	Goa	440	243	81.5	55	11	16.9	54	496	365	14
7.	Gujarat	12283	11263	96.8	368	217	4.4	4686	30684	30256	474
8.	Haryana	9089	6374	93.8	421	1190	24.2	3731	10652	11078	1896
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1478	1049	97.7	25	111	17.7	516	1908	1868	178
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3509	2522	98.8	30	252	7.9	2927	5262	5239	360
11.	Jharkhand	6506	4543	82.2	987	982	29.5	2352	8513	7395	1424
12.	Karnataka	12027	9733	96.3	377	369	6.4	5377	19628	18440	722
13.	Kerala	11216	9927	97.7	238	690	14.0	4232	13153	12825	897
14.	Madhya Pradesh	22061	19729	98.4	322	4220	32.1	8926	34005	33897	6950

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CHR	CSR	CV	CVR	CAQ	PAR	PCS	PCV
15.	Maharashtra	24895	20301	97.8	449	768	7.3	9711	53640	49142	1401
16.	Manipur	285	28	16.4	143	3	37.5	5	221	29	8
17.	Meghalaya	343	296	87.8	41	9	36.0	16	382	328	11
18.	Mizoram	177	159	95.2	8	102	69.9	44	195	167	114
19.	Nagaland	67	48	96.0	2	42	89.4	5	86	40	33
20.	Odisha	14173	12094	97.6	293	428	8.8	4449	19126	19043	780
21.	Punjab	4994	2953	85.9	486	800	36.3	1402	6875	4785	1388
22.	Rajasthan	27933	14473	98.2	258	3192	39.8	4821	21261	21243	4712
23.	Sikkim	93	100	96.2	4	106	64.2	59	102	106	116
24.	Tamil Nadu	7475	6091	85.4	1042	1512	28.2	3853	11161	10505	2248
25.	Telangana			-			-				
26.	Tripura	1628	1546	92.4	128	140	13.2	924	2593	2127	169
27.	Uttar Pradesh	32546	21868	77.9	6210	5672	53.3	4963	100021	59248	13653
28.	Uttarakhand	1719	1022	70.2	433	435	59.8	293	1688	1652	912
29.	West Bengal	29826	30112	93.4	2117	609	8.7	6389	36248	33842	718
	TOTAL STATES	295930	226880	90.9	22800	26479	22.2	92860	467109	404637	47015
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	106	111	86.0	18	8	20.5	31	134	167	16

31.	Chandigarh	488	256	90.8	26	54	22.8	183	481	397	70
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	21	12	54.5	10	0	0.0	7	29	28	0
33.	Daman and Diu	24	18	90.0	2	0	0.0	4	49	43	0
34.	Delhi UT	12888	6429	80.2	1586	923	33.3	1845	9106	7841	1528
35.	Lakshadweep	3	1	50.0	1	0	-	0	5	1	0
36.	Puducherry	86	64	100.0	0	12	35.3	22	96	117	22
TOTAL UTs		13616	6891	80.7	1643	997	32.3	2092	9900	8594	1636
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		309546	233771	90.5	24443	27476	22.4	94952	477009	413231	48651
2014											
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16512	13389	98.1	253	835	9.5	7966	21676	20100	1459
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	351	241	80.9	57	9	64.3	5	397	315	12
3.	Assam	19139	10035	62.7	5961	516	9.0	5203	27637	11939	554
4.	Bihar	15383	10131	85.9	1668	525	13.3	3419	19791	15718	862
5.	Chhattisgarh	6255	5596	95.1	288	1528	34.0	2966	8823	9148	2044
6.	Goa	488	321	85.6	54	14	16.5	71	436	433	16
7.	Gujarat	10837	10148	96.8	334	174	3.9	4335	25769	26061	355
8.	Haryana	8974	5721	94.0	363	690	13.5	4438	9850	9249	1006
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1517	1117	97.2	32	69	14.4	410	1996	1889	115

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CHR	CSR	CV	CVR	CAQ	PAR	PCS	PCV
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3321	2355	98.5	35	105	6.5	1509	4956	4819	138
11.	Jharkhand	5972	4544	89.6	525	785	31.2	1730	6965	6761	1009
12.	Karnataka	13914	11264	99.1	103	354	6.6	5028	22974	20640	891
13.	Kerala	11380	10118	97.0	310	549	9.8	5033	13893	13277	656
14.	Madhya Pradesh	28678	25455	98.5	381	5771	40.9	8343	42201	42061	9292
15.	Maharashtra	26693	22775	97.8	507	923	8.8	9522	48878	47797	1425
16.	Manipur	337	71	35.5	129	4	30.8	9	214	71	6
17.	Meghalaya	388	312	82.5	66	13	52.0	12	378	347	13
18.	Mizoram	258	240	100.0	0	139	82.7	29	267	259	147
19.	Nagaland	67	46	85.2	8	22	81.5	5	81	58	30
20.	Odisha	14606	12172	98.3	211	429	6.7	5992	20262	19442	763
21.	Punjab	5425	3158	93.0	239	637	30.1	1478	6988	5349	1062
22.	Rajasthan	31151	16422	98.9	186	3659	40.6	5345	23742	23377	5841
23.	Sikkim	110	103	97.2	3	46	56.8	35	182	167	44
24.	Tamil Nadu	6325	4750	89.0	588	1185	26.0	3381	9268	8614	1956
25.	Telangana	14136	11363	94.5	660	504	8.7	5321	19963	17758	644
26.	Tripura	1615	1341	96.6	47	107	17.6	501	2068	2722	133

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Unstarred Questions

27.	Uttar Pradesh	38467	26384	74.3	9150	5279	50.5	5175	112462	69546	13942
28.	Uttarakhand	1395	979	76.8	296	283	43.5	367	1667	1559	633
29.	West Bengal	38299	35287	96.2	1377	422	4.9	8238	50231	45715	517
TOTAL STATES		321993	245838	91.2	23831	25576	21.1	95866	504015	425191	45565
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	115	97	89.0	12	12	9.5	114	126	127	13
31.	Chandigarh	432	262	91.6	24	65	27.4	172	390	371	88
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	21	16	88.9	2	0	0.0	6	17	20	0
33.	Daman and Diu	15	14	100.0	0	1	9.1	10	5	6	1
34.	Delhi UT	15265	6395	84.5	1169	1005	32.0	2135	8336	7218	1477
35.	Lakshadweep	4	3	100.0	0	0	-	0	3	6	0
36.	Puducherry	77	57	96.6	2	1	12.5	7	88	78	1
TOTAL UTs		15929	6844	85.0	1209	1084	30.7	2444	8965	7826	1580
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		337922	252682	91.0	25040	26660	21.3	98310	512980	433017	47145

Source: Crime in India

Note: Disposal of cases/persons by police/courts may includes cases/persons of previous years also.

C. State/UT-wise Cases Reported (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Not Chargesheeted but final Report Submitted (CSR), Chargesheeting Rate (CHR), Cases Convicted (CV), Conviction Rate (CVR), Cases Acquitted or Discharged (CAQ), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge Sheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCVT) under crimes against women during 2013-2015

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CHR	CSR	CV	CVR	CAQ	PAR	PCS	PCV
2015											
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15931	13233	98.5	202	767	8.4	8367	22449	20232	1563
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	384	259	76.9	78	0	0.0	5	408	303	0
3.	Assam	23258	12262	56.5	9429	667	9.4	6406	22751	12567	739
4.	Bihar	13891	9141	92.4	757	508	13.7	3205	16471	13350	751
5.	Chhattisgarh	5720	4852	95.7	219	2312	44.2	2914	6822	7099	2852
6.	Goa	365	309	79.0	82	27	18.8	117	313	370	32
7.	Gujarat	7762	7016	96.0	289	114	2.7	4044	18126	17898	206
8.	Haryana	9446	5306	93.2	386	804	18.2	3623	8253	8139	1170
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1289	1009	96.6	35	61	13.3	399	1683	1698	124
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3363	2536	97.2	72	83	4.7	1688	5061	4949	136
11.	Jharkhand	6518	4706	84.5	861	722	24.1	2271	6370	6482	1070
12.	Karnataka	12705	10012	98.2	181	251	4.9	4882	21254	19142	394
13.	Kerala	9708	8819	97.3	245	646	14.4	3844	11429	11444	606
14.	Madhya Pradesh	24135	21543	98.7	273	4227	26.5	11747	36620	37046	7510

15.	Maharashtra	31126	22728	97.1	673	1222	11.2	9708	45828	41840	2235	<p><i>Written Answers to</i></p> <p>[14 December, 2016]</p> <p><i>Unstarred Questions 279</i></p>
16.	Manipur	266	94	50.8	91	7	43.8	9	145	103	16	
17.	Meghalaya	334	224	78.9	60	12	21.8	43	279	240	12	
18.	Mizoram	158	197	98.0	4	137	77.4	40	187	213	165	
19.	Nagaland	90	69	80.2	17	23	76.7	7	99	97	28	
20.	Odisha	17144	15010	98.9	169	510	8.3	5634	20468	19475	867	
21.	Punjab	5291	3538	94.7	197	793	30.6	1797	6280	5995	1418	
22.	Rajasthan	28165	14555	98.3	251	3317	38.7	5261	20063	20407	4764	
23.	Sikkim	53	36	94.7	2	6	31.6	13	59	42	8	
24.	Tamil Nadu	5847	4191	79.9	1053	865	25.9	2471	9266	7903	1627	
25.	Telangana	15135	13901	95.0	724	523	8.6	5558	18713	20486	908	
26.	Tripura	1267	1025	96.2	40	99	23.7	318	1311	1265	108	
27.	Uttar Pradesh	35527	24744	74.0	8693	7139	55.9	5643	104864	70701	17882	
28.	Uttarakhand	1453	851	79.3	222	625	57.0	471	1417	1433	976	
29.	West Bengal	33218	34920	94.8	1898	419	5.0	8026	36265	37896	499	
TOTAL STATES		309549	237086	89.7	27203	26886	21.4	98511	443254	388815	48666	
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	136	96	93.2	7	7	13.0	47	124	114	8	
31.	Chandigarh	463	276	92.3	23	65	24.8	197	463	451	87	

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CHR	CSR	CV	CVR	CAQ	PAR	PCS	PCV
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	25	12	100.0	0	2	33.3	4	37	22	2
33.	Daman and Diu	28	12	63.2	7	0	0.0	4	21	10	0
34.	Delhi UT	17104	7792	79.7	1980	879	35.0	1632	10508	9315	1121
35.	Lakshadweep	9	1	100.0	0	1	100.0	0	6	2	1
36.	Puducherry	80	66	89.2	8	4	80.0	1	118	88	4
TOTAL UTs		17845	8255	80.3	2025	958	33.7	1885	11277	10002	1223
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		327394	245341	89.4	29228	27844	21.7	100396	454531	398817	49889

Source: Crime in India

Note: Disposal of cases/persons by police/courts may includes cases/persons of previous years also.

Statement-II

(A) Crime Head-wise Cases Reported (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Not Chargesheeted but final Report Submitted (CSR), Chargesheeting Rate (CHR), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases Conviction Rate (CVR), Cases Acquitted or Discharged (CAQ), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge Sheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Crimes against Children during 2013-2014

Sl. No.	Crime Head	CR	CS	CHR	CSR	CV	CVR	CAQ	PAR	PCS	PCV
2013											
1.	Murder	1657	1399	89.2	170	392	42.7	527	2370	2380	643
2.	Infanticide	82	38	50.7	37	11	44.0	14	42	39	14
3.	Rape	12363	10516	98.3	187	1611	31.5	3502	14547	13209	2062

Sl. No.	Crime Head	CR	CS	CHR	CSR	CV	CVR	CAQ	PAR	PCS	PCV
17.	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Attempt to commit Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21.	Unnatural Offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Human Trafficking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23.	Other Crimes committed against children	13037	10769	95.0	568	1609	32.7	3317	16271	14493	2178
TOTAL Crimes against Children		58224	35954	83.4	7141	4916	30.9	10974	60511	50933	6970

2014

1.	Murder	1817	1517	89.8	172	351	44.3	442	2759	2518	624
2.	Infanticide	121	33	36.3	58	15	42.9	20	79	55	29
3.	Rape	13766	12300	98.7	158	1717	31.1	3810	16375	15500	2015
4.	Assault on women (girl children) with intent to outrage her Modesty	11335	9176	97.0	284	412	29.3	992	13651	11949	505

5.	Insult to the Modesty of Women (Girl Children)	444	344	97.7	8	46	30.7	104	534	456	57	Written Answers to [14 December, 2016]
6.	Kidnapping and Abduction of children	37854	15082	73.0	5571	1436	26.4	4012	29152	22163	2357	
7.	Foeticide	107	30	33.7	59	6	14.3	36	48	48	7	
8.	Abetment of Suicide of child	56	55	82.1	12	14	24.6	43	56	80	21	
9.	Exposure and Abandonment	983	139	17.8	642	11	18.3	49	277	197	12	
10.	Procuration of minor girls	2020	1315	88.9	165	31	12.6	215	1967	1476	33	
11.	Importation of Girls from Foreign Country	2	1	50.0	1	0	-	0	6	4	0	
12.	Buying of minors for prostitution	14	11	52.4	10	0	0.0	1	31	15	0	
13.	Selling of minors for prostitution	82	77	83.7	15	3	18.8	13	109	115	5	
14.	Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006	280	220	96.1	9	15	14.6	88	718	612	49	
15.	Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994	1	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	Unstarred Questions 283
16.	Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986	147	74	100.0	0	3	30.0	7	156	113	3	
17.	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956	86	76	97.4	2	0	0.0	10	209	164	0	

Sl. No.	Crime Head	CR	CS	CHR	CSR	CV	CVR	CAQ	PAR	PCS	PCV
18.	Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000	1315	1103	98.3	19	498	94.0	32	1489	1385	540
19.	Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012	8904	6573	96.6	228	100	24.6	306	11172	8748	109
20.	Attempt to commit Murder	840	806	88.6	104	211	42.5	286	2502	2054	345
21.	Unnatural Offences	765	612	97.3	17	49	39.5	75	868	749	58
22.	Human Trafficking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23.	Other Crimes committed against children	8484	7180	93.1	529	1725	37.2	2913	11302	10932	2314
TOTAL Crimes against Children		89423	56724	87.6	8063	6643	33.1	13454	93460	79333	9083

Source: Crime in India

Note: Disposal of cases/persons by police/courts may includes cases/persons of previous years also.

B. Crime Head-wise Cases Reported (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Not Chargesheeted but final Report Submitted (CSR), Chargesheeting Rate (CHR), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases Conviction Rate (CVR), Cases Acquitted or Discharged (CAQ), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge Sheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Crimes against Children during 2015

Sl. No.	Crime Head	CR	CS	CHR	CSR	CV	CVR	CAQ	PAR	PCS	PCV
2015											
1.	Murder	1758	1423	89.8	161	387	46.5	446	2444	2326	612
2.	Infanticide	91	38	54.3	32	12	52.2	11	58	64	27

3.	Rape	10854	9755	98.8	119	1843	34.4	3518	12473	12075	2180	Written Answers to [14 December, 2016] Unstarred Questions 285
4.	Assault on women (girl children) with intent to outrage her Modesty	8390	7093	97.9	149	1059	36.0	1881	9591	8944	1261	
5.	Insult to the Modesty of Women (girl Children)	348	285	97.3	8	49	33.1	99	375	340	54	
6.	Kidnapping and Abduction of children	41893	15054	68.0	7093	1691	31.0	3771	28054	21670	2556	
7.	Foeticide	97	30	43.5	39	2	14.3	12	58	46	2	
8.	Abetment of Suicide of child	51	52	96.3	2	2	7.1	26	57	62	2	
9.	Exposure and Abandonment	885	99	14.2	597	7	17.9	32	139	128	10	
10.	Procuration of minor girls	3087	1348	76.2	421	37	11.1	297	2481	1520	56	
11.	Importation of Girls from Foreign Country	2	1	100.0	0	0	-	0	3	1	0	
12.	Buying of minors for prostitution	11	10	100.0	0	1	100.0	0	15	15	2	
13.	Selling of minors for prostitution	111	119	97.5	3	9	36.0	16	136	157	18	
14.	Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006	293	240	89.6	28	15	21.4	55	704	656	53	
15.	Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	

Sl. No.	Crime Head	CR	CS	CHR	CSR	CV	CVR	CAQ	PAR	PCS	PCV
16.	Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986	251	152	99.3	1	7	50.0	7	257	198	7
17.	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956	58	48	88.9	6	6	35.3	11	143	160	17
18.	Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000	1457	1049	97.1	31	159	54.5	133	1695	1368	190
19.	Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012	14913	12980	97.0	397	858	41.9	1191	18651	16324	1072
20.	Attempt to commit Murder	276	263	89.8	30	73	39.7	111	422	468	86
21.	Unnatural Offences	814	636	95.6	29	84	43.3	110	833	731	109
22.	Human Trafficking (section 370 and 370A IPC)	221	132	96.4	5	2	28.6	5	300	264	2
23.	Other Crimes committed against children	8311	6732	92.4	552	1387	38.9	2182	10060	9660	1775
TOTAL Crimes against Children		94172	57539	85.6	9703	7690	35.6	13914	88949	77177	10091

Source: Crime in India

Note: Disposal of cases/persons by police/courts may includes cases/persons of previous years also.

C. State/UT-wise Cases Reported (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Not Chargesheeted but final Report Submitted (CSR), Chargesheeting Rate (CHR), Cases Convicted (CV), Conviction Rate (CVR), Cases Acquitted or Discharged (CAQ), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge Sheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCVT) under Crimes against Children during 2013-2015

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CHR	CSR	CV	CVR	CAQ	PAR	PCS	PCV
2013											
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2576	1947	94.3	117	115	10.1	1023	2838	2353	167
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	82	51	77.3	15	0	-	0	72	53	0
3.	Assam	518	336	66.7	168	14	6.1	214	514	345	14
4.	Bihar	1580	1330	85.1	232	117	22.8	396	2025	2460	177
5.	Chhattisgarh	3737	2497	88.3	331	464	37.4	776	2637	2603	595
6.	Goa	270	101	64.7	55	3	33.3	6	222	123	5
7.	Gujarat	2076	1512	81.7	339	55	10.5	469	2185	2048	73
8.	Haryana	1640	955	91.0	95	123	20.1	489	1357	1331	147
9.	Himachal Pradesh	428	270	92.5	22	47	26.3	132	397	392	42
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	75	55	96.5	2	2	1.6	123	88	88	2
11.	Jharkhand	129	64	68.8	29	8	17.0	39	89	99	13
12.	Karnataka	1353	663	85.9	109	28	7.3	355	1087	962	29
13.	Kerala	1877	1421	97.3	39	96	22.7	327	2008	1660	96
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8247	6400	93.0	484	1366	33.6	2697	8661	8603	1867

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CHR	CSR	CV	CVR	CAQ	PAR	PCS	PCV
15.	Maharashtra	6410	4255	91.0	420	119	12.0	875	6805	6015	159
16.	Manipur	123	4	9.5	38	0	-	0	10	2	1
17.	Meghalaya	183	117	93.6	8	7	46.7	8	133	119	8
18.	Mizoram	78	57	96.6	2	29	78.4	8	74	56	34
19.	Nagaland	8	5	83.3	1	12	100.0	0	12	5	8
20.	Odisha	1123	759	98.7	10	31	16.1	161	1005	980	34
21.	Punjab	1336	726	89.9	82	272	43.0	360	1149	842	314
22.	Rajasthan	2888	1483	83.7	288	240	39.4	369	1961	1952	476
23.	Sikkim	39	39	100.0	0	66	66.7	33	68	76	68
24.	Tamil Nadu	1188	821	79.2	215	164	30.3	378	1475	1207	189
25.	Telangana			-			-				
26.	Tripura	100	103	94.5	6	8	36.4	14	150	133	13
27.	Uttar Pradesh	9857	6952	81.9	1534	1177	57.7	863	19286	12407	1943
28.	Uttarakhand	232	116	68.2	54	42	51.2	40	173	155	73
29.	West Bengal	2530	1306	83.3	261	17	7.7	205	1800	1742	25
	TOTAL STATES	50683	34345	87.4	4956	4622	30.9	10360	58281	48811	6572
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	54	71	84.5	13	6	31.6	13	51	83	6

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Unstarred Questions

31.	Chandigarh	213	75	83.3	15	28	40.6	41	109	79	29
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	14	6	50.0	6	1	16.7	5	6	6	3
33.	Daman and Diu	14	5	41.7	7	0	0.0	7	5	5	0
34.	Delhi UT	7199	1436	40.1	2143	259	32.3	544	2037	1926	360
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	47	16	94.1	1	0	0.0	4	22	23	0
TOTAL UTs		7541	1609	42.4	2185	294	32.4	614	2230	2122	398
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		58224	35954	83.4	7141	4916	30.9	10974	60511	50933	6970
2014											
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2059	1284	96.1	52	54	7.9	626	2459	1799	59
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	134	82	70.1	35	1	25.0	3	124	105	1
3.	Assam	1385	571	70.1	243	23	26.1	65	1487	577	23
4.	Bihar	2255	1372	86.0	224	60	12.1	437	2406	1862	74
5.	Chhattisgarh	4358	3217	88.0	437	613	36.7	1057	3911	3990	780
6.	Goa	330	155	79.5	40	5	31.3	11	256	228	10
7.	Gujarat	3219	2192	84.9	391	38	8.4	412	3211	3140	54
8.	Haryana	2540	1434	88.8	180	220	19.0	937	2046	1953	285
9.	Himachal Pradesh	467	255	89.5	30	31	24.6	95	404	368	39

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CHR	CSR	CV	CVR	CAQ	PAR	PCS	PCV
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	211	97	91.5	9	2	3.7	52	190	133	2
11.	Jharkhand	423	529	96.0	22	144	44.0	183	509	659	151
12.	Karnataka	3416	1983	94.4	117	66	19.9	265	3449	2697	87
13.	Kerala	2391	2028	95.5	96	115	26.7	316	2714	2658	131
14.	Madhya Pradesh	15085	10278	96.4	383	1897	35.5	3448	14122	13903	2586
15.	Maharashtra	8115	5487	90.3	591	210	15.9	1109	8338	7391	236
16.	Manipur	137	15	40.5	22	0	-	0	56	8	0
17.	Meghalaya	213	160	89.9	18	7	100.0	0	183	165	7
18.	Mizoram	178	139	100.0	0	49	92.5	4	153	113	50
19.	Nagaland	25	12	80.0	3	5	100.0	0	45	36	24
20.	Odisha	2196	1363	99.0	14	29	14.0	178	1850	1728	31
21.	Punjab	1762	862	93.6	59	186	37.6	309	1683	1183	223
22.	Rajasthan	3880	2067	88.4	270	290	36.9	496	2660	2620	374
23.	Sikkim	93	66	97.1	2	20	58.8	14	83	66	3
24.	Tamil Nadu	2354	1710	91.5	159	614	63.9	347	2711	2222	662
25.	Telangana	1930	1229	92.8	96	79	12.5	554	3277	2521	108
26.	Tripura	369	243	97.2	7	17	26.2	48	335	306	24
27.	Uttar Pradesh	14835	11769	84.5	2157	1427	51.9	1324	26019	19869	2544

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Unstarred Questions

28.	Uttarakhand	489	292	65.2	156	39	47.0	44	362	367	46
29.	West Bengal	4909	3238	88.7	414	36	6.5	521	5266	3787	36
	TOTAL STATES	79758	54129	89.7	6227	6277	32.8	12855	90309	76454	8650
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	50	31	81.6	7	10	38.5	16	57	37	13
31.	Chandigarh	208	114	89.8	13	45	39.8	68	134	148	51
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11	5	83.3	1	0	-	0	7	6	0
33.	Daman and Diu	7	4	100.0	0	1	33.3	2	6	4	1
34.	Delhi UT	9350	2411	57.1	1814	310	37.7	513	2909	2643	368
35.	Lakshadweep	1	1	100.0	0	0	-	0	3	3	0
36.	Puducherry	38	29	96.7	1	0	-	0	35	38	0
	TOTAL UTs	9665	2595	58.6	1836	366	37.9	599	3151	2879	433
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	89423	56724	87.6	8063	6643	33.1	13454	93460	79333	9083

Source: Crime in India

Note: Disposal of cases/persons by police/courts may includes cases/persons of previous years also.

(D) State/UT-wise Cases Reported (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Not Chargesheeted but final Report Submitted (CSR), Chargesheeting Rate (CHR), Cases Convicted (CV), Conviction Rate (CVR), Cases Acquitted or Discharged (CAQ), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge Sheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCVT) under Crimes against Children during 2013-2015

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CHR	CSR	CV	CVR	CAQ	PAR	PCS	PCV
2015											
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1992	1396	95.9	60	108	12.5	758	2167	1867	130

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CHR	CSR	CV	CVR	CAQ	PAR	PCS	PCV
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	181	83	77.6	24	0	-	0	118	106	0
3.	Assam	2835	1023	65.2	545	27	18.1	122	2797	1070	27
4.	Bihar	1917	1122	91.2	108	70	19.3	292	1857	1506	96
5.	Chhattisgarh	4469	3127	88.9	390	961	45.8	1139	4194	4192	1068
6.	Goa	242	195	79.3	51	20	29.0	49	183	242	23
7.	Gujarat	3623	2494	86.1	401	38	11.2	300	3531	3511	53
8.	Haryana	3262	1551	87.5	222	228	27.5	602	2126	2015	257
9.	Himachal Pradesh	477	286	88.0	39	34	26.8	93	411	408	46
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	308	110	86.6	17	4	4.4	87	229	178	5
11.	Jharkhand	406	249	78.3	69	40	35.4	73	363	291	43
12.	Karnataka	3961	2176	91.3	207	50	10.8	413	3269	2743	53
13.	Kerala	2384	2009	97.5	52	146	29.9	342	2532	2410	163
14.	Madhya Pradesh	12859	9267	96.2	365	1704	32.8	3497	11926	12218	2161
15.	Maharashtra	13921	6345	87.8	883	313	19.4	1301	10627	8416	361
16.	Manipur	110	48	50.5	47	1	20.0	4	58	45	1
17.	Meghalaya	257	138	87.3	20	2	22.2	7	186	165	2
18.	Mizoram	186	202	99.5	1	110	88.7	14	188	203	111
19.	Nagaland	61	29	60.4	19	7	63.6	4	43	52	7
20.	Odisha	2562	1786	99.7	5	41	10.4	352	2062	1992	42

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21.	Punjab	1836	1017	93.0	76	306	40.7	446	1691	1383	380
22.	Rajasthan	3689	2014	89.6	235	232	38.4	372	2682	2733	302
23.	Sikkim	64	55	94.8	3	17	56.7	13	67	57	17
24.	Tamil Nadu	2617	2025	88.3	268	363	45.9	428	3238	2711	446
25.	Telangana	2697	1964	89.9	221	112	14.2	679	2384	2392	128
26.	Tripura	255	206	96.7	7	22	27.8	57	213	251	27
27.	Uttar Pradesh	11420	8705	79.5	2239	2185	59.3	1499	20693	15012	3482
28.	Uttarakhand	635	207	38.8	327	131	70.4	55	334	316	147
29.	West Bengal	4963	4943	92.1	424	46	12.7	315	5351	5381	56
TOTAL STATES		84189	54772	88.2	7325	7318	35.5	13313	85520	73866	9634
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	102	75	96.2	3	2	18.2	9	94	86	2
31.	Chandigarh	271	106	90.6	11	34	43.0	45	152	134	49
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	35	20	95.2	1	0	0.0	3	25	22	0
33.	Daman and Diu	28	5	29.4	12	1	100.0	0	10	9	0
34.	Delhi UT	9489	2524	51.8	2349	333	38.0	543	3097	3016	404
35.	Lakshadweep	2	0	-	0	0	-	0	1	0	0
36.	Puducherry	56	37	94.9	2	2	66.7	1	50	44	2
TOTAL UTs		9983	2767	53.8	2378	372	38.2	601	3429	3311	457
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		94172	57539	85.6	9703	7690	35.6	13914	88949	77177	10091

Source: Crime in India

Note: Disposal of cases/persons by police/courts may includes cases/persons of previous years also.

Economic loss on account of disasters

3109. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the estimated annual economic loss to the country on account of disasters;
- (b) whether the Indian Institution of Disaster Management has developed post-disaster and need assessment, a tool to scientifically calculate disaster loss and not be dependent on the arbitrary claims made by States; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) There is no centralised agency to estimate the economic losses from disaster. However, the economic losses due to calamity are adjudged case-to-case basis by the State Government concerned, as they are primarily responsible for management of natural disaster.

National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) has informed that based on the best current international practices and customized to local conditions, a Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) Tools for India has been developed under the National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project assisted by the World Bank. The objective of these tools is to establish a standardized mechanism based on scientific approach for conducting post disaster needs assessment for recovery and reconstruction and identify the sector-wise losses. These tools are based on the existing damage assessment system in India and an internationally-accepted methodology which has been used worldwide and adopted by the United Nations Development Group (UNDG), the European Union (EU) and the World Bank (WB) on Post-Crisis Assessments and Recovery Planning. This methodology is not a replacement or substitute for the existing approach which States use for the development of the Relief Memorandum. It is the methodology which deals with a separate and additional area of disaster management *i.e.* recovery and reconstruction following a disaster while building resilience to future events.

Human trafficking rackets in North-Eastern Region

3110. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the human trafficking rackets in the North-Eastern Region;
- (b) if so, the number of trafficking cases reported over the last three years; and
- (c) the details of the steps taken so far to check such practices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Specific information about human trafficking rackets is not maintained by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) Centrally. However, as per information compiled by NCRB, the cases reported under Human Trafficking in North-Eastern States in the last three years is as follows:

Sl. No.	NE States	2013	2014	2015
1.	Assam	149	407	1494
2.	Meghalaya	12	17	20
3.	Tripura	0	0	16
4.	Nagaland	1	4	6
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	3
6.	Manipur	22	3	0
7.	Mizoram	0	0	0
8.	Sikkim	0	2	0
TOTAL		186	435	1539

(c) 'Police' is a State subject and as such registration, investigation and prevention of crime of human trafficking is primarily the responsibility of State Governments concerned. However, the Government of India has taken various steps in combating human trafficking and has adopted a multi-pronged approach to combat human trafficking, and has issued several advisories to States/UTs from time to time. Besides this, the Government of India has also taken the following measures/steps to check the menace of human trafficking:

- (i) Anti Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) have been set up at district level in the State Governments, including North-Eastern States.
- (ii) A National Conference on Anti Human Trafficking was convened on 7th October, 2015 which was attended by State Nodal Officers for Anti Human Trafficking and Women and Child Development, key stakeholders and representatives of civil society. This was done with a view to sensitizing all concerned agencies to make coordinated efforts to check the menace of human trafficking.
- (iii) A Memorandum of Understanding was signed between India and Bangladesh in June 2015 for Prevention of Human Trafficking. Task Force meetings between India and Bangladesh are held regularly to coordinate matters relating to human trafficking.

Citizenship to Tibetan refugees

3111. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the law of the land and courts say that all persons including children born between 1950 and 1987 to Tibetan refugees settled in India are citizens of India by birth;

(b) whether the Election Commission of India allowed the Tibetan refugees settled in India to vote for the 2014 general elections; and

(c) if so, the reasons due to which Government of India is not according them the status as citizens of India and issuing passports to them?

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

(b) Election Commission of India *vide* its letters dated 07.02.2014 and 08.12.2014 have directed Chief Electoral Officers of all States/Union Territory Administrations to determine the citizenship of persons born in India as per the provisions of section 3(1)(a) and 3(1)(b) of the Citizenship Act, 1955 for enrolment.

(c) The Central Government had issued instructions in 2010 that all Tibetan Refugees born in India irrespective of the year of their birth would not automatically become Indian Citizens by birth under section 3(1)(a) of the Citizenship Act, 1955 unless they get themselves registered with the Government under section 5 of the Act. The Passport Authorities are, therefore not processing their applications for issue of passports but are considering them only for issue of Travel Documents in the form of Certificate of Identity, treating them as stateless persons settled in India. However, such persons are being issued Indian Passports on the directions of Courts.

Removal of Section 377 of IPC

3112. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) with international opinion and laws favouring social inclusion of the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT) community, when does India plan to remove Section 377 of the Indian Penal Code; and

(b) what is the official stance of Government on LGBT rights *vis-à-vis* Section 377 of IPC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The Delhi High Court, in

Writ Petition (Civil) No. 7455 of 2001, held Section 377 IPC violative of certain provisions of the Constitution insofar it criminalises consensual sexual acts of adults in private. However, the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Special Leave to Appeal (Civil) No.15436 of 2009 observed that section 377 IPC does not suffer from the vice of unconstitutionality and the declaration made by the Division Bench of the High Court is legally unsustainable. A Review Petition filed before the Hon'ble Supreme Court was also dismissed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court. Pursuant to Curative Petition (Civil) 88-102 of 2014 before the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the Hon'ble Supreme Court referred the matter to a Five Judges Bench and as such the matter is currently *sub-judice*.

Police greyhound training centre

3113. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has considered the request of the Andhra Pradesh Government for a proposal to establish Police Greyhound Training Centre in Hyderabad;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether funds have been released in this regard, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) This Ministry has constituted a Committee for examining the proposal submitted by Andhra Pradesh Government for replication of State of Art Greyhound Training Centre in the Andhra Pradesh, as per Section 9 of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014.

(c) However, under the Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS), pertaining to the up-gradation and filling critical gaps for special forces of the LWE affected States, this Ministry has released ₹ 9.99 crore in the year 2013-14 to Government of Andhra Pradesh for the purpose of procurement of arms and equipments for the existing Greyhounds. In the 2014-15, ₹ 7.00 crore has been released to the successor State of Andhra Pradesh for setting up of Greyhound Training Centre at Vizag.

Encounters in Jammu and Kashmir

3114. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of encounters between terrorists and security forces in the State of Jammu and Kashmir and across the border of the country have increased;

(b) if so, the number of such cases reported during the last two years and the current year;

(c) the number of terrorists arrested and killed along with the number of security personnel killed during the said period; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to check such activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) The details of encounters during the last two years and the current year, till 02.12.2016, in the State of Jammu and Kashmir along with the number of terrorists killed/arrested and the number of Security Force (SF) personnel martyred/injured are as under:-

Particulars	Year		
	2014	2015	2016
No. of encounters	57	63	97
Terrorists killed	107	102	146
Terrorists/suspects arrested	70	67	76
SF Personnel Martyred	26	39	60
SF Personnel injured	20	58	104

(d) The Government of India in tandem with the State Government, have adopted a multi-pronged approach to contain cross border infiltration, which, *inter alia*, include Strengthening of border management and multi-tiered deployment along the International Border/Line of Control, and near the ever changing infiltration routes, construction/maintenance of border fencing, construction of culverts/bridges on nullahs, improved technology, weapons and equipments for SFs, improved intelligence and operational coordination, installation of border floodlight on the International Border (IB) and synergizing intelligence flow to check infiltration and pro-active action against terrorists within the State.

Directives to kickstart police reforms

3115. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of each of the seven directives that the Supreme Court has given to Government to lay down practical reforms to kickstart police reforms in Prakash Singh vs Union of India case;

(b) what steps Government has taken to bring in reforms in police force;

(c) whether it is a fact that a Model Police Bill has been prepared for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the salient features of the draft Bill?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) The details of the seven directives are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) As “Police” is a State subject, falling in list II of Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, primarily, it is the responsibility of the State Governments to implement various police reform measures.

The directives of the Hon’ble Supreme Court have been forwarded to all the States/UTs on 26th September, 2006, and are at various stages of implementation.

Further, Police reform measures are also supported through grants-in-aid released to the State Governments under the Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Force (MPF) by the Ministry of Home Affairs. Major items of Police infrastructure covered are mobility, modern weaponry, training infrastructure facilities, forensic Science equipment, security equipment, traffic equipment etc.

(c) Yes, Sir. A new Model Police Bill, 2015 has been prepared and uploaded on BPR&D website for public comments/feedback.

(d) The Model Police Bill, 2015 incorporates provisions that deal with safety and security of life property of all sections of society irrespective of religion, race, caste, gender, dissent and place of birth, prohibition of acts of personal servitude in Police, prescribing code of conduct for police officers, deployment of police for protection of private persons and properties, regulations regarding police duty, etc. The ten attributes of the concept of ‘SMART’ policing have also been incorporated in the Bill.

Statement

Details of directives given by the Supreme Court to the Government to lay down practical police reforms

- (a) The Hon’ble Supreme Court of India has passed seven directives on 22nd September, 2006 on police reforms in a writ petition (civil) No. 310 of 1996 filed by Prakash Singh and others. The directions are as under:
- (i) Constitute a State Security Commission on any of the models recommended by the National Human Right Commission, the Reberio Committee or the Sorabjee Committee.
 - (ii) Select the Director General of Police of the State from amongst three senior-most officers of the Department empaneled for promotion to

that rank by the Union Public Service Commission and once selected, provide him a minimum tenure of at least two years irrespective of his date of superannuation.

- (iii) Prescribe minimum tenure of two years to the police officers on operational duties.
- (iv) Separate investigating police from law and order police, starting with towns/urban areas having population of ten lakhs or more, and gradually extend to smaller towns/urban areas also.
- (v) Set up a Police Establishment Board at the State level for *inter alia* deciding all transfers, postings, promotions and other service related matters of officers of and below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police, and
- (vi) Constitute Police Complaints Authorities at the State and District levels for looking into complaints against police officers.
- (vii) The Supreme Court also directed the Central Government to set up a National Security Commission at the Union Level to prepare a panel for being placed before the appropriate Appointing Authority, for selection and placement of Chiefs of the Central Police Organisations (CPOs), who should also be given a minimum tenure of two years, with additional mandate to review from time to time measures to upgrade the effectiveness of these forces, improve the service conditions of its personnel, ensure that there is proper coordination between them and that the forces are generally utilized for the purposes they were raised and make recommendations in that behalf.

Release of funds under MPF to Karnataka

3116. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of schemes/programmes being undertaken under Modernization of Police Forces scheme;
- (b) whether Government of Karnataka has submitted State Action Plan under the above scheme for 2016-17 with an estimated cost of ₹ 60 crores;
- (c) if so, what are the reasons that inspite of sanctioning ₹ 35.5 crores, not even a single penny has been released by the Ministry this year;
- (d) the reasons behind this and by when Ministry is going to release its share; and

(e) how much Karnataka State asked for in 2014-15 against the release of ₹ 103 crores and in 2015-16 against the release of ₹ 39 crores?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) "Police" is a State subject as per Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. Thus, the primary responsibility lies with the State Governments. However, Ministry of Home Affairs provides funds under the Modernisation of Police Force (MPF) Scheme to augment the efforts of the State Governments. The focus of the scheme is to strengthen the police infrastructure. Major items covered under the scheme are mobility, weapons, equipment, training infrastructure, computerization and forensic science.

(b) State Action Plan submitted by the State Government of Karnataka, for the year 2016-17, with an estimated cost of ₹ 59.30 crore having allocation of ₹ 35.58 crore as Central share, has been approved by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(c) and (d) During the current financial year, *i.e.*, 2016-17, no fund has been released as requisite Utilization Certificates (UCs) in respect of funds released upto the year 2014-15 have not been furnished by the State Government of Karnataka. Current pending UCs are ₹ 25.94 crores (Plan) and ₹ 22.90 crores (Non Plan) under the MPF Scheme.

(e) Under the MPF Scheme, the following were the funds allocated and released in respect of State Government of Karnataka:

(₹ in crores)		
Years	Allocation	Release
2014-15	94.03	62.92
2015-16	39.45	39.45
Under MCP for Bengaluru	48.30	40.73

Improvement in working condition of police force

3117. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether policing in the country needs major reforms as one of the major reasons for poor policing in the country is 24x7 duty by the police personnel with almost no weekly off for majority of them and it is impossible for the States with limited resources to drastically increase the strength of police force to solve this problem;

(b) what steps are being taken by Government to ensure improvement in working condition especially working hours of police personnel; and

(c) how Central Government is supporting or assisting the State for the improvement in the same direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) As "Police" is a State subject, falling in list II of Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, primarily, it is responsibility of the State Governments to implement various police reform measures.

According to a study done by Administrative College of India (ASCI), Hyderabad sponsored by Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) in August 2014, nearly 90% of police Station staff, presently work for more than 8 hours a day. A copy of the study report was forwarded to DGsP of all States/UTs *vide* BPR&D's D.O. letter dated 29.12.2014 for appropriate action.

So far as Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) are concerned, generally Personnel of CAPFs work in 8 hourly shifts. This, however, varies sometimes in case of operational exigencies. Further, details of various steps taken by the Government to improve working conditions of police personnel in CAPFs are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Police reform measures are also supported through the grants-in-aid released to the State Governments under the Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Force (MPF) by the Ministry of Home Affairs. The major items of Police infrastructure covered under the Scheme are mobility, modern weaponry, training infrastructure facilities, forensic Science equipments, security equipments, traffic equipments etc.

Statement

Details of steps taken by the Central Government to ensure improvement in working condition of Police Personnel in CAPFs

- (i) In Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) interviews and counseling of personnel, is conducted on their return from leave, reporting on transfer etc., by the concerned Coy Commander/Unit Commandant with a view to find out whether individual has any domestic problem to help them in sorting out problems, if any, to the extent possible.
- (ii) In CRPF, field Officers are keeping close watch on activities and mental health of personnel under their command to encourage them to come out with their problems, so that the same can be sorted out.
- (iii) In CRPF, various measures taken include informal interactions of Officers with troops, participation in games and sports with them and inquiring about their family welfare during routine visits to Out-posts and lines etc.

- (iv) In CRPF, officers are instructed to encourage personnel to come out with their problems/grievances. Efforts are made to ensure proper infrastructure for recreational activities for benefit of the troops.
- (v) Regular Yoga has been introduced in the Border Security Force (BSF) by qualified instructors.
- (vi) Rest and Relief Policy has been introduced in order to ensure adequate rest and relief to the BSF personnel.
- (vii) In BSF, transparency in distribution of duties is ensured to prevent resentment and discontent amongst personnel.
- (viii) Various stress management programmes are continuously conducted for Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) personnel through various organizations.
- (ix) Training on Counselling Skills, Mentoring etc. are also being conducted at CISF Training Programmes.
- (x) Sashtra Seema Bal (SSB) personnel deployed in units/places involving hardship are being given rest at regular intervals.
- (xi) In Assam Rifles, several steps such as Inter Personnel Interaction, Regular leave and welfare measures, Family Accommodation, Improvement of living conditions, Buddy system, Grievance Mechanism etc. are being undertaken to reduce stress amongst the Police Personnel.
- (xii) In ITBP, various steps being taken in this regard include timely leave to troops, Medical facilities at BOPs/BHQs and separate families Accommodations (SAFs) among others. While personal problems are being looked into by senior officers, efforts are made to rotate troops periodically from Extreme Hard Area (DCA)/Hard Area (HA) to soft Areas. Sports, Yoga, Spiritual classes, Cultural activities, etc. are also being conducted/held frequently at Unit leave.
- (xiii) Besides above, 60 days Earned leave, 15 days Casual Leave, Paternity/Maternity Leave, Medical Leave etc. are admissible to the personnel of CAPFs at the field level. Personnel are granted leave at regular intervals as per their requirement liberally.

Poor infrastructure of police force in the country

3118. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether policing in the country faces major infrastructure shortage, especially

in the small towns and blocks and it is impossible for the States with limited resources to improve the infrastructure as per standards;

(b) the details of the technical and other assistance provided to the States for the infrastructure development of the police forces; and

(c) the State-wise and year-wise details of allocation of funds for the infrastructure projects of the police force in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Police is a State subject as per Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. Thus, the primary responsibility lies with the State Governments. However, Ministry of Home Affairs has been supplementing the efforts of the State Governments by providing funds to strengthen the police infrastructure to the State Governments under Modernisation of Police Force (MPF) Scheme. The major items covered under the scheme are mobility, weapons, equipment, training infrastructure, computerization and forensic science and Infrastructure development under MPF Scheme based on the spriorities of State Governments.

(c) State-wise and year-wise details of allocation of funds under MPF Scheme in the last three years and the current year are given in Statement.

Statement

State-wise and year-wise details of allocation of funds under MPF Scheme in the last three years and the current year

Sl. No.	Name of State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Current FY 2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	120.40	102.81	22.68	22.68
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11.26	9.62	3.64	3.64
3.	Assam	75.76	64.70	24.47	24.47
4.	Bihar	79.29	67.70	25.62	25.62
5.	Chhattisgarh	27.90	23.82	9.01	9.01
6.	Goa	2.93	2.51	0.95	0.95
7.	Gujarat	73.41	62.69	23.72	23.72
8.	Haryana	32.94	28.13	10.64	10.64
9.	Himachal Pradesh	10.06	8.59	3.25	3.25
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	114.54	97.79	37.00	37.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Jharkhand	26.44	22.56	8.54	8.54
12.	Karnataka	110.13	94.03	35.58	35.58
13.	Kerala	46.26	39.50	14.94	14.94
14.	Madhya Pradesh	77.84	66.45	25.14	25.14
15.	Maharashtra	135.24	115.47	43.69	43.69
16.	Manipur	27.41	23.40	8.85	8.85
17.	Meghalaya	10.76	9.20	3.48	3.48
18.	Mizoram	13.71	11.71	4.43	4.43
19.	Nagaland	30.84	26.33	9.96	9.96
20.	Odisha	44.78	38.24	14.47	14.47
21.	Punjab	47.13	40.25	15.23	15.23
22.	Rajasthan	89.71	76.61	28.99	28.99
23.	Sikkim	5.09	4.34	1.64	1.64
24.	Tamil Nadu	99.99	85.38	32.31	32.31
25.	Tripura	22.52	19.22	7.28	7.28
26.	Uttar Pradesh	181.38	154.87	58.59	58.59
27.	Uttarakhand	9.67	8.25	3.12	4.68
28.	West Bengal	82.96	70.84	26.80	26.80
29.	Telangana	0.00	42.86	16.22	16.22
TOTAL (IN CRORES)		1610.35	1375.01	520.24	521.8

Online visa for meetings and exhibitions in the country

3119. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ:

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to offer online visas for meetings and exhibitions in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has received many proposals in this regard;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has agreed to allow casual business meetings under e-tourist visa scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) Under the existing e-Tourist visa Scheme, a foreign national can undertake casual business visit (including casual business meetings). Government has also approved e-Business Visa under which all activities presently permitted under normal Business Visa, including participation in business meetings and exhibitions, will be allowed. However, there is no proposal to extend e-visa facility to foreign nationals for attending international conferences.

Increase in internal security challenges

3120. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of increase in internal security challenges in the country during recent years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether Government has any proposal to utilize the experience of the retired security personnel in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government has any proposal to further strengthen the Central Armed Police Forces to meet these challenges; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the comprehensive measures being taken to strengthen the internal security of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. However, the overall internal security situation in the country is under control due to systematic and unrelenting efforts of the Central and State Governments. The Central Government is steadfastly assisting the States in dealing with problems such as terrorism, militancy, insurgency and extremism.

(c) and (d) The services of retired and experienced security personnel are utilised by the Government/Public Sector Undertakings/Agencies on need basis. The operational capabilities of Central Para Military Forces are reviewed from time to time and the equipment upgradation, training needs, capacity enhancement, etc. are ongoing process.

(e) The Government of India has taken various measures to strengthen the internal security of the country, which, *inter alia*, include the following:

- Augmenting the strength of Central Armed Police Forces;
- Establishment of NSG hubs at Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Mumbai;
- Tighter immigration control;
- Effective border management through round the clock surveillance and patrolling on the borders;
- Establishment of observation posts, border fencing, flood lighting, deployment of modern and hi-tech surveillance equipment;
- Upgradation of Intelligence setup;
- Strengthening the coastal security.
- Amendments to the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 in 2008 and 2012 to strengthen the punitive measures to combat terrorism.
- The creation of the National Investigation Agency under the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008 to investigate and prosecute offences under the Acts specified in its Schedule.
- Establishment of the National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID) with an intention to link data bases for collecting actionable intelligence to combat terrorism and internal security threats.
- Amendments to the Prevention of Money Laundering Act in 2009 to *inter alia*, include certain offences under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, as predicate offence.
- Raising of the issues of Cross-Border Terrorism in all its manifestations including its financing in various multi-lateral and bilateral fora as part of India's zero tolerance policy towards terrorism.

Suicide attacks along India-Pakistan border

3121. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL:

SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been more than twenty three suicide attacks along the India-Pakistan border most of them in Jammu and Kashmir since May, 2014;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in the current year, sixty five security personnel, including army men, lost their lives, the highest in the past six years;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is yet to conclude who has done the Uri terror attack; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the delay in arriving at a conclusion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The details of fidayeen attacks in the State of Jammu and Kashmir since May, 2014 till 2016 (upto 13th December) and Security Force (SF) Personnel martyred in such attacks are as under:-

Year	Fidayeen attacks	SF martyred
2014 (since May)	2	14
2015	4	5
2016 (upto 13th December)	7	39

Besides, in the hinterland of the country, in the year 2015, one terror attack took place on 27th July, 2015 at Gurudaspur in Punjab by the militants coming from Pakistan, wherein 7 persons were killed and 17 injured. All the militants were neutralized by the Security Forces. At the beginning of the year 2016, a similar terror attack took place on 2nd January, 2016 at Pathankot in Punjab by the militants coming from Pakistan, wherein 7 Security Forces personnel sacrificed their lives and 37 persons were injured. All the militants were neutralized by the Security Forces.

(c) and (d) The case of Uri terror attack has been handed over to National Investigation Agency for investigation.

Job losses in IT industry

3122. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that automation in IT industry may result in job losses and retrenchment of factory workers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the estimated job losses/gains in low and high skilled IT industry in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) According to the World Development Report (WDR) 2016 of World Bank, 69% of jobs in India are susceptible to automation.

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.

For skilling to enhance employability, 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. According to the data compiled by National Skill Development Agency (NSDA), 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.

To assess the effect of economic slowdown on employment in India in selected labour-intensive and export-oriented sectors namely textiles including apparels, metals, gems and jewellery, automobiles, transport, IT/BPO, leather and handloom/power loom, Labour Bureau under Ministry of Labour and Employment is also conducting Quick Quarterly Surveys on employment and unemployment in selected labour intensive and export oriented sectors. Twenty eight such surveys have been conducted by Labour Bureau so far. According to the survey results, overall estimated employment in these selected sectors has experienced a net addition of 38.81 lakh jobs starting from the first survey (October, 2008 to December, 2008) till the 28th Survey (Oct., 2015 to December, 2015). Out of 1.35 lakh increase in jobs during January-December, 2015, 0.67 lakh jobs grew in the IT/BPO sector.

Regulation of private placement agencies

3123. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the various laws/guidelines which regulate the functioning of private placement agencies in the country;
- (b) whether Government has evaluated the effectiveness of these laws/guidelines in regulating/monitoring the activities of the private placement agencies;
- (c) if so, the details and outcome thereof;
- (d) whether Government proposes to review the existing laws/guidelines to effectively check exploitation by the placement agencies; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (e) Ministry of Labour and Employment has issued guidelines on 30.10.2003 to the State Governments and Union Territory (UT) Administrations to consider regulation of the functioning of Private Placement Agencies. Subsequently, the Ministry requested State and UTs in October 2010, to register placement agencies under Shops and Establishments Act, which is

administered by the State Governments. A few States like Delhi, Chhattisgarh have enacted legislation for regulation of Private Placement Agencies. V. V. Giri National Labour Institute has brought out a report which has assessed the functioning of private placement agencies. One of the recommendations of the study was the need for having a legislation for regulation of private placement agencies.

Pledging of PF for buying low cost houses

3124. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that EPFO may introduce a scheme to allow its over four crore subscribers to pledge their Provident Fund to buy low cost houses and use the account to pay equated monthly instalments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the proposal has been before the EPFO Trustee meeting held recently; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) No such decision has been taken. As per the extant provisions of Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952, members can withdraw from the Fund for purchase of dwelling house/flat. Besides, monthly installments for repayment of loans from the amounts standing to the credit of the member may also be paid on behalf of the member to the Government or housing agency concerned.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to part (c) of the Question above.

Shortage of staff in ESI hospitals

3125. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the ESI hospitals in Telangana are running with shortage of staff which is leading to crisis in services to the beneficiaries in the ESI hospitals, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any study has been conducted by Government to evaluate the present State of affairs, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to fill up the vacant posts in ESI hospitals in view of the health factor of the employees, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The shortage of staff in Employees State Insurance (ESI) Hospitals in Telangana is around 38% for medical and para-medical post as on March, 2016. Details of which is as under:

Post	Sanctioned	In-Position	Vacant
Medical Doctor	394	327	67
Para.-Medical	737	378	359
Other Personnel	327	192	135

However, if any in-house service is not available in ESI Hospital, the same is provided through tie-up hospital under referral system to avoid any crisis.

(b) Though ESI Corporation monitors the services provided by ESI Hospitals from time to time, no formal study has been conducted.

(c) ESI Corporation is encouraging the State Government of Telangana to set up a State Level Corporation which may speed up filling of vacant post in ESI Hospitals in the State. The ESI Corporation has also authorized its State Medical Commissioner, Telangana, to engage part-time doctors at State run ESI Hospitals in consultation with the State Government. Further, the State Government of Telangana has been asked to maintain minimum level of manpower, *vis-à-vis* sanctioned strength, beyond which proportionate deduction in the ceiling laid down for medical care will be effected.

Settlement pending cases of EPF

3126. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of EPF applications are pending for settlement;

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

(c) the number of cases pending as on date; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to settle the cases for early payment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) As on 09.12.2016,

a total of 1.43 lakh Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) claims are pending with Employees' Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) for settlement.

As per the provisions of paragraph 72(7) of the Employees' Provident Funds (EPF) Scheme, 1952, claims complete in all respects, are to be settled within 20 days. Therefore, at any given point of time, fresh receipt upto 20 days may be pending for settlement. However, claims which are pending during 20 days are settled in the same cycle of settlement. 97.26 per cent of total claims are settled within 20 days.

- (d) The following steps have been taken by EPFO for speedy settlement of claims:
 - (i) EPFO has allotted a unique Universal Account Number (UAN) to its members for portability and consolidation of all previous accounts. The employees whose details like Aadhaar Number or Permanent Account Number (PAN) and Bank Account Numbers have been seeded in their UAN and whose UAN have been activated by their employers, may submit claim forms directly to the EPFO without attestation of their employers.
 - (ii) Online Transfer Claim Portal (OTCP) has been introduced to facilitate seamless transfer of claims.
 - (iii) The process of settlement has been simplified and certain manual processes have been done away with.
 - (iv) National Electronic Fund Transfer (NEFT) and Core Banking Solutions have been introduced for provident fund payments. Over 99.50 per cent of all payments, including monthly pension payments, are effected electronically.
 - (v) An online grievance redressal system (EPFIGMS) and Facilitation Centers have been opened to address members' grievances at Regional and Sub-Regional Offices. Efforts are made to resolve the grievances within 20 days.

Unemployment due to demonetisation

3127. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of persons unemployed due to recently announced demonetisation, State-wise and district-wise in case of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi and Bihar; and

(b) the details of specific measures Government has taken after 8th November, 2016 to check increasing unemployment due to demonetisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through labour force surveys conducted

by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. As per survey results, the estimated worker population ratio was 39.2% and 38.6% during 2009-10 and 2011-12 respectively and unemployment rate during these period was 2.0% and 2.2%.

In addition, Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment also conducts employment and unemployment surveys. As per the result of these surveys the estimated Worker Population Ratio for persons aged 15 years and above on usual status basis was 53.7% during 2013-14 and 50.7% during 2015-16 and unemployment rate was 3.4% and 3.7% during these periods.

To assess the effect of economic slowdown on employment in India since January, 2009, Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, has been conducting Quarterly Quick Employment surveys in the selected labour-intensive and export-oriented sectors namely textiles including apparels, metals, gems and jewellery, automobiles, transport, IT/BPO, leather and handloom/power loom. So far twenty eight such surveys have been conducted by Labour Bureau and reports released. According to the survey results, overall estimated employment in all selected sectors has experienced a net addition of 38.81 lakh jobs starting from the first survey (October, 2008 to December, 2008) till the 28th Survey (September, 2015 to December, 2015). During January-December 2015, the net addition in employment in these sectors was 1.57 lakh.

The Government has taken several steps for enhancing financial inclusion and reinforcing minimum wages to workers along with associated social security benefits. It has organised several camps for opening of bank accounts of labourers for payment of wages. The number of camps organised in the last few weeks is around 52,852 and over 14.7 lakh bank accounts of labourers have been opened.

Slowdown in employment growth in Punjab

3128. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employment growth in the State of Punjab has shown signs of slowdown;

(b) if so, the details of employment growth in last three years and the current year, sector-wise in the State of Punjab; and

(c) the corrective steps taken by Government in this regard, sector-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) As per the result of surveys on employment and unemployment conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry

of Labour and Employment, the estimated worker population ratio for persons aged 15 years and above on usual status basis in the State of Punjab during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2015-16 was 43.3%, 41.1%, and 40.2% respectively and the sector-wise distribution is given below:

Sector-wise distribution of workers in Punjab

(Figures in %)

Sector	2012-13	2013-14	2015-16
Primary	37.6	32.2	34.2
Secondary	25.7	29.9	26.8
Tertiary	36.7	37.9	39.0
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0

(c) Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) run by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)--National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) Scheme run by Ministry of Rural Development and National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) run by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

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), 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. During January-December 2015, the net addition in employment in these sectors was 1.57 lakh.

Government has implemented the National Career Service (NCS) Project comprises a digital portal that provides a nation-wide online platform for jobseekers and employers for job matching in a dynamic, efficient and responsive manner and has a repository of career content.

Further a new scheme "Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana" is being implemented by the Ministry of Labour and Employment in the year 2016-17 for promoting employment generation and ₹ 1000 crores has been allocated for this purpose.

Facilities provided to doctors of ESI hospitals

†3129. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the facilities being provided by Government to the doctors working in ESI hospitals on contractual basis and to their families for their treatment and providing medicines to them in ESI hospitals;

(b) whether it is a fact that the doctors rendering their services in ESI hospitals are not provided the facilities of treatment to them and their families in these hospitals; and

(c) if so, by when Government would address this anomaly and provide facility of treatment in those hospitals to such doctors and their families?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) The doctors working in Employees' State Insurance (ESI) hospitals on contractual basis and their family members are not entitled to regular medical facilities in ESI hospitals and, therefore, they are being provided only emergency medical facilities available in ESI hospital/dispensaries.

Inspection of Neyveli Lignite Corporation

3130. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Director General of Mines Safety (DGMS) periodically undertook inspection at Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC) in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details of inspection done, during the last three years;

(c) whether any shortcomings were noticed during the inspection;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any remedial measures were suggested by officers of DGMS to Neyveli Lignite Corporation; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Officers from Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS), Chennai Region periodically undertook inspections of Neyveli Lignite Mines of M/s. Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The details of inspections done by various officers in last three years is as under:-

Year	No. of inspections
2013	21
2014	15
2015	12
2016*	12

*Till October, 2016.

(c) and (d) The details of the shortcomings (violations) pointed out during the inspections during the last three years is as under:

Year	Shortcomings (violations)
2013	49
2014	26
2015	16
2016*	32

*Till October, 2016.

(e) and (f) The management of M/s. Neyveli Lignite Corporation was asked by DGMS to rectify the violations as remedial measures.

Life insurance coverage of workers in unorganised sector

3131. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of the country's workforce in the unorganised sector does not have any life insurance coverage;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry will consider bringing about a special insurance scheme for the workers employed in the unorganised sector;

(c) if so, by when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) The Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 has been enacted to provide social security benefits to the workers in the unorganised sector. This 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.

The Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY), listed in Schedule I of the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008, provides life insurance cover to the economically backward sections of the society. AABY extends life and disability cover to persons between the age of 18 years to 59 years. The member should normally be the head of the family or one earning member of the below Poverty Line Family (BPL) or marginally above the poverty line under identified vocational group/rural landless household. The premium of ₹ 200/- per person per annum is shared equally by the Central Government and the State Government, so the insured person has not to pay any premium. AABY provides a sum of ₹ 30,000/- on natural death, ₹ 75,000/- on death due to accident, ₹ 37,500/- on partial permanent disability (loss of one eye or one limb) due to accident and ₹ 75,000/- on death or total Permanent Disability (loss of two eye or two limbs) due to accident. The scheme also provides scholarship of ₹ 100 per month per child paid on half-yearly basis upto a maximum of two children per member studying in 9th to 12th standard.

Further, Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) provide insurance cover to unorganised workers. Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana provides life insurance cover of ₹ 2 lakh on payment of premium of ₹ 330 per annum. PMJJBY is available to people in the age group of 18 to 50 years having a bank account, the premium is collected through the facility of "auto-debit" from the subscriber's bank account. Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana provides insurance coverage of ₹ 2 lakh on accidental death or full disability, and ₹ 1 lakh on partial disability on payment of premium of ₹ 12 per annum. The Scheme is available to people in the age group 18 to 70 years with a bank account, from where the premium is collected through the facility of "auto-debit".

Increasing child labour in urban areas

3132. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the reaction of the Ministry to recent survey conducted by a child rights NGO which shows that child labour is decreasing by a mere 2.2 per cent annually and at this pace it would take one century to eliminate child labour from the country;

(b) whether child labour in urban areas has increased by 53 per cent over 2001-2011;

(c) whether it means that policies and programmes of Government have little impact to eliminate child labour from the country; and

(d) how Government looks at this trend and remedial measures being planned to address this grave situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) 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 57.79 lakh as per 2001 Census. However, the number of main workers in urban areas in the age group of 5-14 years is 10.84 lakh as per 2011 Census which shows slight increase (13.3%) from 9.57 lakh as per 2001 Census.

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 also prohibits employment of adolescents (14-18 years) in hazardous occupations and processes. The amendment also provides stricter punishment for employers for violation of the Act and making the offence cognizable.

Government is also implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme for rehabilitation of child labour. The major objective of the Scheme is to withdraw children from work and mainstream them into formal education system by providing bridge education, vocational training, stipend etc.

Effect of automation on employment opportunities

3133. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to create more employment opportunities in the country and reach stated objective of employment of 2.5 crore annually;

(b) the number of employment generated during the last three years, sector-wise; and

(c) whether Government proposes to conduct any study for loss of employment opportunities due to automation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) 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. The 12th Five Year Plan projects 5

crore new work opportunities to be generated in the non-farm sector and provide skill certification to equivalent numbers with 1 crore earmarked for each year including the current year.

As per the result of surveys on employment and unemployment conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the workforce was estimated to be 46.8 crore during 2015-16 and the estimated sector-wise distribution of workers aged 15 years and above on usual status basis during 2013-14 and 2015-16 is given below:

Sector-wise distribution of workers (All India)

(Figures in %)

Sector	2013-14	2015-16
Primary	48.1	47.1
Secondary	22.4	21.9
Tertiary	29.5	31.0
TOTAL	100.0	100.0

To assess the effect of economic slowdown on employment in India since January, 2009, Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, has been conducting Quarterly Quick Employment surveys in the selected labour-intensive and export-oriented sectors namely textiles including apparels, metals, gems and jewellery, automobiles, transport, IT/BPO, leather and handloom/ powerloom. So far twenty eight such surveys have been conducted by Labour Bureau and reports released. According to the survey results, overall estimated employment in all selected sectors has experienced a net addition of 38.81 lakh (persons) starting from the first survey (October, 2008 to December, 2008) till the 28th Survey (Oct., 2015 to December, 2015). Government has decided to increase the coverage of the Quarterly Employment Survey to make it more broad based.

Jobs to unemployed

†3134. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who have got jobs from the year 2014 to September, 2016 as a follow up of Prime Minister's promise of 2 crore jobs every year; and

(b) whether any proposals are pending with regard to fulfilling the promises made by Prime Minister, 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) and (b) As per the result of surveys on employment and unemployment conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the estimated Worker Population Ratio for persons aged 15 years and above on usual status basis was 53.7% during 2013-14 and 50.7% during 2015-16.

In addition, to assess the effect of economic slowdown on employment in India since January, 2009, Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, has been conducting Quarterly Quick Employment surveys in the selected labour-intensive and export-oriented sectors namely textiles including apparels, metals, gems and jewellery, automobiles, transport, IT/BPO, leather and handloom/power loom. So far twenty eight such surveys have been conducted by Labour Bureau and reports released. According to the survey results, overall estimated employment in all selected sectors has experienced a net addition of 38.81 lakh jobs starting from the first survey (October, 2008 to December, 2008) till the 28th Survey (September, 2015 to December, 2015). During January-December 2015, the net addition in employment in these sectors was 1.57 lakh.

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), 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.

Government has implemented the National Career Service (NCS) Project comprises a digital portal that provides a nation-wide online platform for jobseekers and employers for job matching in a dynamic, efficient and responsive manner and has a repository of career content.

Further a new Scheme “Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana” is being implemented by the Ministry of Labour and Employment in the year 2016-17 for promoting employment generation and ₹ 1000 crores has been allocated for this purpose.

National policy on security and working conditions of domestic workers

3135. SHRI DEREK O’ BRIEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has collected any data on the number of domestic workers or household helpers in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Ministry is planning to frame a national policy to ensure security for domestic workers or household helpers and to improve their working conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No such data on number of domestic workers or household helpers has been collected by this Ministry.

(b) A proposal for National Policy of Domestic Labour was sent to the Cabinet in 2011 which referred the matter to the Committee of Secretaries (CoS). The cabinet note was revised as per the recommendations/observations of the Committee of Secretaries and again sent to the Cabinet Secretariat. The Cabinet in its meeting dated 16.05.2013 postponed the decision on the National Policy of Domestic Workers and, thereafter, a revised draft Cabinet note was sent to the Cabinet after incorporating comments of the States/Union Territories and other concerned Ministries and Departments. The Cabinet in its meeting held on 20.01.2014 referred the matter to the Group of Ministers (GoM). GoM held its first meeting on 07.03.2014. The GoM has since been discontinued after formation of the new Government. The National Policy for Domestic workers is still under consideration of the Government. The Policy envisages measures to improve the Working conditions of Domestic Workers including number of hours of work, registration, minimum wages, social security, grievance mechanism, etc.

Labour reforms to implement ease of doing business

3136. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to make amendments to any of the labour laws prevailing in the country in order to implement the policy of Ease of Doing Business or to bring in labour reforms;

(b) whether any international convention/treaty requires India to bring in labour reforms;

(c) if so, the details of such convention/treaty;

(d) India's performance *vis-a-vis* labour reforms in the context of Ease of Doing Business; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Reforms in labour laws are an ongoing process to update legislative system to address the need of the hour and to make them more effective and contemporary to the emerging economic and industrial scenario.

(b) and (c) International Labour Organization (ILO) sets up labour standards in the form of Conventions, Recommendations and Protocols to take care of the interests of the workers. A convention is ratified only when Government is satisfied that our laws and practices are in fully conformity with the relevant ILO Convention.

(d) and (e) Labour Reforms is not included in the list of indicators used by the World Bank in the ranking of the countries in their Doing Business Report.

Minimum monthly wages for contract labourers

3137. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of individuals employed under contract labour in the country as on November, 2016;

(b) whether the Ministry plans to increase minimum monthly wages for contract workers, especially those employed under the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the sectors where the wage hike shall be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The number of contract workers engaged on the basis of license issued under Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 in the Central Sphere for the year 2015-16 2092673.

(b) and (c) Yes, the Central Government has issued draft notifications under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 on 01.09.2016 to revise the minimum rates of wages under various employments in the Central Sphere as per the details below:-

Sl. No.	Name of employment	Notification No.
1.	Agriculture	S.O. 2832(E)
2.	Non-Coal Mines	S.O. 2833(E)
3.	Construction	S.O. 2834(E)
4.	Stone Mines	S.O. 2835(E)
5.	Sweeping and Cleaning Excluding Activities prohibited under Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993	S.O. 2836(E)
6.	Watch and Ward-Upgradation of Security Guard	S.O. 2837(E)
7.	Loading and Unloading	S.O. 2838(E)

The rates of minimum monthly wages as specified in the draft notification mentioned above are applicable to the contract labourers covered under the provisions of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970.

Shortage of doctors and other medical staff in ESI hospitals

3138. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of doctors, including specialists/super specialists, medical and paramedical staff in the hospitals run by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) in various States;

(b) if so, the State/UT-wise number of posts sanctioned, in position and existing vacancies of the said categories in these hospitals under ESIC and the reasons for shortfall and the steps taken to fill up the vacancies; and

(c) whether there is also a shortage of hospital beds and medical equipment in these hospitals and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) It is true that vacancies in the grade of General Duty Medical Officers (GDMOs), Specialists, Nursing and Para-medical posts exist. State/UT-wise details of sanctioned, in-position and existing vacancies are given in Statement (*See below*). Primary reasons for these vacancies are:

1. There is general shortage of doctors, particularly in the specialist cadre, in the country.
2. Doctors leave the job for better opportunity outside ESI Corporation or for pursuing higher studies.
3. Delay in recruitment process.

In order to fill up the vacancies, the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) has taken a number of steps like:

1. 40% of the sanctioned posts under the GDMO sub cadre in ESIC hospitals are being filled with Senior Residents by Medical Superintendents at local level.
2. In addition, 10 Senior Residents posts per 100 beds have also been sanctioned over and above the sanctioned post of GDMOs. These are also filled by Medical Superintendents locally.
3. The Medical Superintendents have been authorized to recruit super specialists and specialists on contract basis till the regular incumbents become available.

4. Medical Superintendents of ESIC hospitals also authorized to engage, under certain situations, retired Nursing and Para Medical Staff or to hire such personnel through agencies on short term basis.
5. Process for recruitment of 450 GDMOs and 304 Specialists is completed.
6. Offer of appointments to 91 Doctors (GDMOs) and 41 Specialists have been issued.
7. Examinations for recruitment of 2488 Nursing and Para-Medical Posts have been conducted.

(c) ESI Corporation in its 167th meeting has decided in-principal for increasing hospital bed strength of ESI Hospitals by 50%, if the bed occupancy of the concerned hospital has been consistently more than 70% in last three financial years.

If there is shortage of equipment in ESIC Hospitals, the Medical Superintendent has been authorized/delegated power of up to 25 lakh at his level for procurement of medical equipment. The position is regularly monitored by State Medical Commissioner and ESIC (HQ).

Statement*Details of State-wise vacancy positon of ESI Corporaiton*

Sl. No.	Name of the Region	General Duty Medical Officers			Specialists			Nursing and Para-Medical		
		Sanctioned	In-Position	Vacancy	Sanctioned	In-Position	Vacancy	Sanctioned	In-Position	Vacancy
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Assam	26	25	1	12	10	2	103	87	16
2.	Bihar	31	31	0	12	10	2	101	62	39
3.	Chhattisgarh	0	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Delhi	638	465	173	154	106	48	3704	2857	847
5.	Gujarat	82	70	12	64	28	36	833	339	494
6.	Haryana	89	50	39	48	29	19	959	287	672
7.	Himachal Pradesh	40	19	21	18	11	7	213	109	104
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	33	20	13	12	7	5	136	54	82
9.	Jharkhand	59	47	12	30	17	13	220	153	67
10.	Karnataka	130	138	-8	69	42	27	1052	897	155
11.	Kerala	201	96	105	80	34	46	1288	778	510

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12.	Madhya Pradesh	53	31	22	41	18	23	440	161	279
13.	Maharashtra	83	30	53	50	23	27	491	323	168
14.	Odisha	28	17	11	12	7	5	92	63	29
15.	Punjab	87	45	42	46	26	20	593	315	278
16.	Rajasthan	80	60	20	44	22	22	585	341	244
17.	Tamil Nadu	86	80	6	44	19	25	712	537	175
18.	Telangana	80	45	35	54	27	27	589	389	200
19.	West Bengal	82	56	26	40	8	32	582	381	201
TOTAL		1908	1326	582	830	444	386	12693	8133	4560

Policy on agricultural labourers

3139. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) what are the reasons that there is no existing policy on agriculture labourers;
- (b) whether the Ministry has ever appointed a Committee/Task Force to frame a policy on agriculture labourers;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) to what extent the existing the Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act is addressing this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (e) The Central Government has enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 to provide social security benefits to the workers including agricultural labourers in the unorganised sector. This 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, which include agricultural labourers are 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)
- (ix) Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare).

Further, the Atal Pension Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana and

Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana launched by the Central Government also provide social security coverage to agricultural labourers.

In light of the above, no committee/task force has been appointed by the Ministry of Labour and Employment to frame a policy on agricultural labourers.

Lay-offs/job cuts by multinational companies

3140. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any information on the lay-offs/job-cuts by multinational companies in the country;

(b) if so, the details of reports thereon; and

(c) the action proposal of Government to stabilize the employment position of the employees thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No such information is maintained in the Ministry.

(b) and (c) In view of answer to the part (a) questions do not arise.

Reducing employment in unorganised sector after demonetisation

†3141. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the employment opportunities for the labourers of the unorganised sector have reduced after demonetisation due to which they have to face hurdles in receiving daily wages;

(b) whether the Ministry had taken any steps for resolving the problems of the labourers of the unorganised sector at the time of demonetisation and the steps taken to remove the effects of demonetisation at present so that the labourers of the unorganized sector could get opportunities for regular employment; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) Reliable estimates

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of employment and unemployment are obtained through labour force surveys on employment and unemployment conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSS), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. As per the results of the recent labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation during 2009-10 and 2011-12 total employment increased from an estimated 46.6 crore to 47.4 crore persons. According to Annual Employment and Unemployment Survey conducted by Labour Bureau, the workforce was estimated to be 46.8 crore during 2015-16.

To assess the effect of economic slowdown on employment in India since January, 2009, Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, has been conducting Quarterly Quick Employment surveys in the selected labour-intensive and export-oriented sectors namely textiles including apparels, metals, gems and jewellery, automobiles, transport, IT/BPO, leather and handloom/powerloom. So far twenty eight such surveys have been conducted by Labour Bureau and reports released. According to the survey results, overall estimated employment in all selected sectors has experienced a net addition of 38.81 lakh (persons) starting from the first survey (October, 2008 to December, 2008) till the 28th Survey (Oct., 2015 to December, 2015). There has been an estimated increase of 1.35 lakh persons starting from January, 2015 to December, 2015.

The Government of India has taken several steps for enhancing financial inclusion and reinforcing minimum wages to workers along with associated social security benefits. It has organised several camps for opening of bank accounts of labourers for payment of wages. The number of camps organised in the last few weeks is around 52,852 and over 14.7 lakh bank accounts of labourers have been opened.

A new Scheme “Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana” is being implemented by Ministry of Labour and Employment in 2016-17 with the objective of promoting employment generation and an allocation of ₹ 1000 crores has been made. Under the Scheme employers would be provided an incentive for enhancing employment where the 8.33% EPS contribution made by the employer will be paid by Government of India in respect of new employment.

Providing facilities to contract workers

†3142. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether instructions are issued periodically by the Ministry for facilities to be provided to contractual workers in the country at present and whether those instructions are being followed;

(b) the mechanism for monitoring compliance of instructions for providing above facilities redressing complaints regarding hurdles/problems and harassment faced by them; and

(c) whether cases of ignoring interests of contractual workers and their harassment surface but due to lack of a practical mechanism in the Ministries for their redressal the contractual personnel are themselves removed in most of the cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) In order to protect the contract labourers from exploitation and ensure them decent work rights, Government of India enacted the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, which provides for abolition of contract labour system upon recommendation of the Central Advisory Contract Labour Board wherever possible and practicable. In cases where contract labour system cannot be abolished altogether, the working condition of contract labour is regulated so as to ensure payment of decent wage and basic amenities including the same wage rates, holidays, hours of work and other condition of service as applicable to regular workmen on the same or similar kind of work either of the contractor or the Principal Employer.

A well-established Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM) is in place to enforce various labour laws in Central Sphere including the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970. The country-wide network of Deputy 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.

For effective implementation of various labour laws, regular inspections are conducted by the Officers of Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM). The details of enforcement in respect of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 for the year 2015-16 is as under:-

Particulars	2015-16
No. of Inspections conducted	10593
No. of Irregularities	117936
No. of Prosecution Launched	3411
No. of Convictions	2009

Diversion of welfare funds for construction workers

3143. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI:

SHRI ANIL DESAI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States have resorted to diversion of welfare funds meant for the construction workers;

(b) if so, the names of those States; and

(c) what steps the Ministry is taking to put a ban on such diversion of welfare funds meant for the construction workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) As per Section 18 of the Building and Other Construction Workers (RECS) Act, 1996, the State Governments/ UT Administrations have constituted State Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board for welfare of construction workers.

Under Section 22 of the Act, functions of the State Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Boards are as under:

- (i) provide immediate assistance to a beneficiary in case of accident;
- (ii) make payment of pension to the beneficiaries who have completed the age of sixty years;
- (iii) sanction loans and advances to a beneficiary for construction of a houses not exceeding such amount and on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed;
- (iv) pay such amount in connection with premia for Group Insurance Scheme of the beneficiaries as it may deem fit;
- (v) give such financial assistance for the education of children of the beneficiaries as may be prescribed;
- (vi) meet such medical expenses for treatment of major ailments of a beneficiary or, such dependent, as may be prescribed;
- (vii) make payment of maternity benefit to the female beneficiaries; and
- (viii) make provisions and improvement of such other welfare measures and facilities as may be prescribed.

The State Governments/UT Administrations have formulated their own schemes in terms of Section 22 of the Act.

Levy and collection of cess on the cost of construction incurred by employers under the Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess Act, 1996, is provided with a view to augmenting the resources of the Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Boards. Cess Funds are utilized by the State Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Boards for the welfare of construction workers. Central Government has issued directions under Section 60 of the Building and Other Construction Workers (RECS) Act, 1996 to ensure that the cess is exclusively utilized for the welfare of construction workers.

Export of Khadi products

3144. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum and value of Khadi products produced and exported during each of the last two years, country-wise;

(b) whether there has been a decline in the export of Khadi products during the said period, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by Government to increase the export of Khadi products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) Year-wise quantum and value of Khadi production and export during the last two years is given below:

Year	Khadi Prod. (in Million sq.mtr)	Khadi Value (₹ in crore)	Export Value of Total KVI items (₹ in crore)	Export Value of Khadi and Textile Items (₹ in lakh)
2014-15	95.19	879.98	124.39	163.37
2015-16	97.45	1065.00	140.12	1765.78

Country-wise details of the Khadi products exported during 2014-15 and 2015-16 are given in Statement (*See* below).

There is an increase in the export of Khadi products during the said period, as given in the table above.

(c) Ministry of MSME is taking several steps for promotion and introduction of Khadi and Village Industries products in international markets. Khadi and Village

Industries Commission (KVIC) has obtained the status of Deemed Export Promotion Council (DEPC) from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. 1064 Khadi and Village Industries Institutions and Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP)/Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) Units have taken its membership to enter the field of export. The following steps have been taken to boost the export of Khadi and Village Industries products:

1. Assistance would be provided under the Market Promotion and Development Assistance (MPDA) Scheme to the eligible Khadi and Village Industries (KVI) Institutions for participation in International Exhibitions/Trade Fairs held in foreign countries in order to showcase KVI products to foreign countries, access international buyers and sellers and forge business alliances, etc.

The eligible items for such participation and the scale of assistance would be as under:

Sl. No.	Eligible items	Scale of assistance
(i)	Space Rent	For KVIs—100% of the space rent subject to a maximum of ₹ 1.00 lakh or actual rent paid, whichever is lower (for one representative from each participating enterprise)
(ii)	Air Fare	For KVIs—100% of the Economy Class air fare subject to a maximum of ₹ 1.50 lakh or actual fare paid, whichever is lower (for one representative from each participating enterprise)

2. Participation in domestic international exhibitions at State and National levels wherein KVIs are allowed to participate and market their products.
3. Organizing Export promotion workshops.
4. KVIC has already registered more than 900 exporters under 'Deemed Export Promotion Council'.
5. 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.
6. 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 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.

Statement

Details of Country-wise and Product-wise Export of Khadi during 2014-15 and 2015-16

Sl. No.	Products	Export (₹ in lakh)	Countries
2014-15			
1.	Khadi (Muslin, Woolen, Silk)	64.89	Italy, Japan, Netherland, Israel and France
2.	Readymade Garments and Others	84.48	Kuwait and Ghana
3.	Rope Production	14.00	London, USA and France.
TOTAL		163.37	
2015-16			
1.	Khadi (Woolen Silk and Muslin)	11.09	Italy, Australia and Poland
2.	Textile based Handicraft	1754.69	USA, and Japan
TOTAL		1765.78	

Khadi artisans in the country

3145. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Khadi artisans in the country at present, State/UT-wise;
- (b) the aims, objectives and implementation status of the Khadi Workshed Scheme in the country; and
- (c) the State/UT-wise details of number of beneficiaries from the said scheme in the country at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) State-wise details of the number of Khadi artisans in the country at present are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) launched the Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans belonging to BPL Group in the year 2008-09. The objective

of the scheme is to provide better work ambience, more storage and working space for keeping raw material, implements and accessories, yarn, cloth, etc., and thereby improving the efficiency and productivity of the artisans. The quantum of assistance provided is as under:

Component	Area/unit	Amount of Assistance
Individual artisan	20 Sq. mtrs.	₹ 60,000/- or 75% of the cost of work shed (90% for NER)
Group of artisans (with minimum 5 and maximum 15)	10 Sq. mtrs. per artisan	₹ 40,000/- per artisan or 75% of the cost of work shed (90% for NER)

- Cost of land will not be the part of the project cost
- Financial Assistance will be for the purpose of construction only
- Remaining 25% is to be borne by beneficiary of the group of KVI institution.

(c) State-wise details of number of beneficiaries from Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans upto 2016-17 are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of State/UT-wise number of artisans in the country during 2015-16

Sl. No	State/UTs	Number of Artisans	Registered with Aadhar card
1	2	3	4
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	23504	4046
2.	Himachal Pradesh	8102	1101
3.	Punjab	44037	1811
4.	Chandigarh	0	0
5.	Uttarakhand	41097	10814
6.	Haryana	50047	32574
7.	Delhi	4111	977
8.	Rajasthan	84040	16159
9.	Uttar Pradesh	410501	104694
10.	Bihar	110457	2090
11.	Sikkim	0	0
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	92	8

1	2	3	4
13.	Nagaland	2159	0
14.	Manipur	389	315
15.	Mizoram	0	0
16.	Tripura	468	0
17.	Meghalaya	96	39
18.	Assam	16796	5478
19.	West Bengal	103515	23479
20.	Jharkhand	4019	705
21.	Odisha	4191	2932
22.	Chhattisgarh	8340	2682
23.	Madhya Pradesh	6921	980
24.	Gujarat [incl. Deman and Diu]	38921	11898
25.	Maharashtra	3216	932
26.	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	33113	6904
27.	Karnataka	39824	12904
28.	Goa	0	0
29.	Lakshadweep	0	0
30.	Kerala	17863	13922
31.	Tamil Nadu	51614	14352
32.	Puducherry	0	0
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
TOTAL		1107433	271796

Statement-II

*Details of State/UT-wise number of beneficiaries under Workshed Scheme
(upto 31.10.2016)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Beneficiaries
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	954
2.	Himachal Pradesh	640
3.	Punjab	323
4.	Uttarakhand	980

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Beneficiaries
5.	Haryana	2040
6.	Delhi	39
7.	Rajasthan	1976
8.	Uttar Pradesh	10856
9.	Bihar	2010
10.	Nagaland	40
11.	Tripura	198
12.	Meghalaya	14
13.	Assam	2211
14.	West Bengal	2511
15.	Jharkhand	935
16.	Odisha	1339
17.	Chhattisgarh	1455
18.	Madhya Pradesh	796
19.	Gujarat	1860
20.	Maharashtra	452
21.	Andhra Pradesh	1986
22.	Telangana	50
23.	Karnataka	1801
24.	Kerala	1756
25.	Tamil Nadu	2555
TOTAL		39777

Outlets of coir and coir products in the country

3146. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the domestic market for the coir and coir products is large enough to consume the entire coir production on an annual basis;

(b) how many outlets does Government have throughout the country for selling the coir products; and

(c) whether it is a fact that most of the outlets are in a miserable condition

and need immediate renovation and whether there is any proposal to increase the number of outlets, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) The domestic market for coir and coir products is large enough to consume the entire coir production, on an annual basis.

(b) and (c) Coir Board under the Ministry of MSME, Government of India, is having 29 showroom and sales depots throughout the country, for selling coir products. Some of the Board's showrooms are in need of interior decoration/renovation. The renovation of the showrooms is taken up in a phased manner. Coir Board has recently renovated the showrooms at Navi Mumbai, Lucknow and Indore. The Board has also taken steps to renovate the outlets located at Patna and Trivandrum. Other outlets which are due for renovation will be done. The Board has also taken steps for opening new outlets at Varanasi and Tirupur. In order to enhance the marketing avenues and to increase the reach of the products to the customers, Coir Board is also working on setting up outlets on Franchisee basis throughout the country.

Objectives of Make in India programme in MSME sector

3147. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the objectives of Make in India programme in regards to MSME sector;
- (b) the names of the implementing agencies; and
- (c) the progress of the scheme/programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) The Make in India initiative aims at promoting India as a important investment destination and a global hub for manufacturing, design and innovation. The initiative is aimed at creating a conducive environment for investment, foster innovation, enhance skill development, development of modern and efficient infrastructure, opening up new sectors for foreign investments and forging a partnership between Government and industry through a positive mindset.

(b) and (c) 25 sectors have been identified under Make in India initiative. Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) coordinates Make in India initiative with concerned Departments/Ministries. As per the information of Press Information Bureau (PIB), Ministry of Commerce and Industry dated March 16, 2016, the 'Make in India' programme has received a very positive response. FDI inflow has

increased 29% during the period October, 2014 to December, 2015 (15 months after 'Make in India') compared to the 15 months period prior to the launch of 'Make in India'. There is an improvement in business environment with the initiatives taken to improve Ease of Doing Business under the 'Make in India' programme.

Assistance to small scale industries in villages

3148. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the poor state of small scale industries in villages;

(b) whether Government has taken any initiative to provide support and assistance to them; and

(c) 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) to (c) In order to provide support and assistance to small scale industries in villages, Ministry of MSME is implementing a major credit-linked subsidy scheme named Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) for generating employment through setting up micro enterprises in rural non-farm sector by providing financial assistance to traditional artisans and unemployed youth so as to help restrict migration of rural youth to urban areas. Under PMEGP, 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%. For beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as SC/ST/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%. The maximum cost of projects is ₹ 25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and ₹ 10 lakh in the service sector.

Since inception and upto 30.11.2016, the PMEGP Scheme has been able to provide employment opportunities to about 33.40 lakh persons through setting up 3.97 lakh enterprises and utilized margin money subsidy of ₹ 8041.45 crore.

Ministry is also implementing a 'Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries' (SFURTI) for taking up clusters and developing their competitiveness, sustainability and cluster governance. The cluster would enhance marketability of products by providing support for new products, design intervention and improved packaging and also the improvement of marketing infrastructure.

A total of 56 Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) have been approved benefitting 42701 artisans. Against this, funds involving ₹ 70.46 crore have been released by the Ministry till date (*i.e.* 15.11.2016).

Employment generation programme for rural areas

3149. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has any employment generation programme for rural areas;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of employment generated during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and State-wise; and
- (d) the details of fields in which employment has been generated and cost incurred by the Government in the process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has been implementing a credit-linked subsidy programme named Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) since 2008-09 with Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) as nodal agency at the national level. The main objective of PMEGP is to generate self-employment opportunities in rural as well as urban areas through establishment of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector by helping traditional artisans and unemployed youth.

Under PMEGP, general category beneficiaries can avail of margin money subsidy of 25% of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas. For beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, OBCs, minorities, women, ex-servicemen, physically handicapped, beneficiaries belonging to North Eastern Region, hill and border areas, etc., the margin money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban area. The maximum cost of project is ₹ 25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and ₹ 10 lakh in the service sector.

(c) Details of State/UT-wise number of employment generated under PMEGP Scheme during the last three years and the current year are given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) Under PMEGP Scheme, employment opportunities have been generated through setting up of micro enterprises in the following fields:

- (i) Agro based food processing industries
- (ii) Forest based industries
- (iii) Handmade paper and fibre industries
- (iv) Mineral based industries
- (v) Polymer and chemical based industries
- (vi) Rural engineering and bio technology
- (vii) Service and textile industries

Since inception in 2008-09 and upto 31.10.2016, Margin Money of ₹ 8005.72 crores has been provided under PMEGP Scheme for setting up of around 3.97 lakhs units and thereby generating an estimated employment of 33.14 lakhs.

Statement

State/UT-wise estimated employment generated under the PMEGP Scheme during last three years and current year

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17#
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	12301	11025	12115	3699
2.	Himachal Pradesh	5188	6352	5134	1356
3.	Punjab	7629	6438	7762	5002
4.	Chandigarh	385	160	323	104
5.	Uttarakhand	7335	7889	6161	1866
6.	Haryana	5866	7024	7232	3544
7.	Delhi	1136	1584	2048	488
8.	Rajasthan	13471	15002	14537	4216
9.	Uttar Pradesh	44044	48604	43059	22843
10.	Bihar	20013	9240	19624	12224
11.	Sikkim	255	54	397	9
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	6570	2871	104	512
13.	Nagaland	4373	2407	4998	3799
14.	Manipur	5277	829	2715	2907
15.	Mizoram	5050	6736	9072	792
16.	Tripura	9074	6333	5355	9241
17.	Meghalaya	1386	3680	4824	1064

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17#
18.	Assam	29332	15535	9026	15842
19.	West Bengal	24189	24646	12746	17636
20.	Jharkhand	13062	8495	12873	3776
21.	Odisha	16653	10211	17629	11048
22.	Chhattisgarh	6106	5821	9496	3944
23.	Madhya Pradesh	19442	21896	16497	5656
24.	Gujarat*	14777	18107	14960	6437
25.	Maharashtra**	20183	28311	20161	5847
26.	Andhra Pradesh	18200	12220	7740	10524
27.	Telangana	0	6604	7761	4685
28.	Karnataka	25752	21825	17284	21006
29.	Goa	412	406	500	348
30.	Lakshadweep	8	93	0	0
31.	Kerala	11507	9738	9653	6556
32.	Tamil Nadu	29107	36190	20836	12068
33.	Puducherry	170	386	447	451
34.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	654	790	293	34
TOTAL		378907	357502	323362	199524

As on 30.11.2016.

* Including Daman and Diu.

** Including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

Zero defect and zero effect scheme for MSMEs

†3150. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched a new scheme namely Zero Defect Zero Effect (ZED) to provide financial assistance to MSMEs;

(b) if so, the objectives of the scheme and parameters to provide financial assistance under this scheme;

(c) the number of applications received under the scheme, State-wise and the financial assistance provided to MSMEs, the MSME-wise details thereof; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the efforts made by Government to promote MSMEs and the result achieved thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has launched a new scheme namely “Financial Support to MSMEs in ZED Certification Scheme”.

(b) The scheme envisages promotion of Zero Defect and Zero Effect (ZED) manufacturing amongst Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and ZED Assessment for their certification so as to:

- Develop an Ecosystem for Zero Defect Manufacturing in MSMEs.
- Promote adaptation of Quality Tools/systems and Energy Efficient manufacturing.
- Enable MSMEs for manufacturing of quality products.
- Encourage MSMEs to constantly upgrade their quality standards in products and processes.
- Drive manufacturing with adoption of Zero Defect production processes and without impacting the environment.
- Support ‘Make in India’ campaign.
- Develop professionals in the area of ZED manufacturing and certification.

Under ZED Maturity Assessment Model there are 50 parameters for ZED rating and 25 additional parameters for ZED Defence rating. The MSMEs are provided financial assistance for the activities to be carried out for ZED certification *i.e.*, Assessment/ Rating, Additional rating for Defence angle, Gap Analysis, Handholding, Consultancy for improving rating of MSMEs by Consultants and Re-Assessment/Re-Rating.

(c) The National Monitoring and Implementing Unit (NMIU) for ZED *viz.*, Quality Council of India (QCI) has reported that 1532 MSMEs has been registered under the scheme. The State-wise list is as given below:

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of MSME registered
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	16
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
4.	Assam	9
5.	Bihar	31
6.	Chandigarh	8

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of MSME registered
7.	Chhattisgarh	8
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2
9.	Daman and Diu	1
10.	Goa	4
11.	Gujarat	142
12.	Haryana	69
13.	Himachal Pradesh	19
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	4
15.	Jharkhand	11
16.	Karnataka	116
17.	Kerala	15
18.	Lakshadweep	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	37
20.	Maharashtra	273
21.	Manipur	6
22.	Meghalaya	1
23.	Mizoram	1
24.	Nagaland	0
25.	NCT of Delhi	47
26.	Odisha	31
27.	Puducherry	1
28.	Punjab	52
29.	Rajasthan	71
30.	Sikkim	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	166
32.	Telangana	61
33.	Tripura	2
34.	Uttar Pradesh	189
35.	Uttarakhand	35
36.	West Bengal	102
TOTAL		1532

(d) The Ministry of MSME is implementing a number of Schemes to promote MSMEs namely (i) Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises to facilitate collateral free credit to new and existing Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs); (ii) Scheme for Raw Material Assistance implemented by National Small Industries Corporation Limited under the Ministry; (iii) National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP) and Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme implemented to facilitate upgradation of technology, improve processes and design; (iv) Management Development Training Programmes (MDPs) for enhancing managerial skills; (v) Micro and Small Enterprises-Cluster Development Programme to facilitate infrastructure upgradation and setting up of Common Facility Centres; and (vi) Marketing Development Assistance Support to MSME.

Share of micro, cottage and small industries in industrial production

3151. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the share of micro, cottage and small scale industries in the total industrial production of the country during each of the last three years and current year, State and Union Territory-wise;

(b) the production, sale and export of products from these units during the said period, State and Union Territory-wise;

(c) whether any financial assistance is given by Government to these industries to increase their share in the industrial production, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of persons provided jobs during each of the last three years, State and Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) Khadi and Village Industries (KVI) production during each of the last three years is given below:

(₹ in crore)

Year	KVI production
2013-14	26109.08
2014-15	27569.37
2015-16	34490.23

The industrial production is measured in terms of Index of Industrial Production. The industrial production is arrived at with base year of 2004-05 by measuring industrial performance which monitors production in manufacturing, mining and

electricity sector and also in use-based group such as basic goods, capital goods, intermediate goods and consumer goods.

Since, the total industrial production is measured in terms of the index it would not be possible to make a one-to-one comparison between KVI production and the total industrial production of the country.

Details of State/UT-wise Production and Sales from KVI sector during the period 2013-14 to 2015-16 are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

Details of State/UT-wise Export of Products from KVI sector during the period 2013-14 to 2015-16 are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

Details of State/UT-wise Estimated Fibre Production of coir fibre during the period 2013-14 to 2015-16 are given in Statement-III (*See below*).

It is estimated that the domestic sales of coir is worth ₹ 4000 crores per annum. The port-wise export details of coir and coir products for the last three years are given in Statement-III (*See below*). The State/UT-wise details of Coir sales and Export are not available.

(c) Financial assistance is given by the Government to Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and Coir Board to increase their share in the industrial production. Details of funds allocated to KVI industries during the period 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 are given in Statement-IV (*See below*).

(d) Details of number of persons provided employment during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise are given in Statement-I.

Statement-I

A. Details of State-wise KVI performance during the year 2013-14

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Production	Sales	Employment
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	62486.17	71571.10	2.95
2.	Himachal Pradesh	66263.72	81494.16	2.53
3.	Punjab	118070.62	123305.84	4.05
4.	Chandigarh	2795.41	4623.04	0.23
5.	Haryana	104969.54	127881.52	3.80
6.	Delhi	9119.51	11833.71	0.36
7.	Rajasthan	227051.14	273212.97	10.31

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Production	Sales	Employment
8.	Uttarakhand	31340.97	37758.93	1.50
9.	Uttar Pradesh	317495.66	401698.81	19.94
10.	Chhattisgarh	53950.21	66633.70	1.52
11.	Madhya Pradesh	133769.55	169172.35	4.53
12.	Sikkim	4931.67	6279.26	0.26
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	5642.50	7661.19	0.15
14.	Nagaland	15043.20	18671.38	0.68
15.	Manipur	12121.76	16526.29	0.85
16.	Mizoram	27391.38	38751.23	1.05
17.	Tripura	12949.94	16259.07	0.79
18.	Meghalaya	14352.91	18122.04	0.52
19.	Assam	69940.57	91033.33	4.54
20.	Bihar	51735.49	59455.54	4.48
21.	West Bengal	144986.53	177218.83	10.33
22.	Jharkhand	14876.35	21068.49	0.65
23.	Odisha	54154.87	61045.52	3.88
24.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2718.72	3683.35	0.26
25.	Gujarat	102225.80	133746.51	2.74
26.	Maharashtra	262831.84	288033.69	9.05
27.	Goa	6881.25	9922.12	0.20
28.	Andhra Pradesh	186215.94	212801.51	9.22
29.	Karnataka	191997.63	212311.50	5.73
30.	Lakshadweep	261.37	318.71	0.01
31.	Kerala	124901.71	137106.40	5.34
32.	Tamil Nadu	175451.69	212554.51	17.83
33.	Puducherry	1982.34	3663.26	0.10
TOTAL		2610907.97	3115419.86	130.38

B. Details of State-wise KVI performance during the year 2014-15

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Production	Sales	Employment
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	67017.05	76954.01	3.06
2.	Himachal Pradesh	69883.72	86562.60	2.62
3.	Punjab	124489.22	131193.19	4.17
4.	Chandigarh	2949.24	4921.18	0.24
5.	Haryana	110884.98	135312.30	3.90
6.	Delhi	9626.92	12443.95	0.36
7.	Rajasthan	239257.62	289978.91	10.63
8.	Uttarakhand	33132.23	40243.75	1.54
9.	Uttar Pradesh	335976.80	426879.18	20.49
10.	Chhattisgarh	56848.07	70952.17	1.58
11.	Madhya Pradesh	141066.76	179719.03	4.67
12.	Sikkim	5202.91	6673.62	0.26
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	5956.62	8146.99	0.15
14.	Nagaland	15871.77	19839.58	0.70
15.	Manipur	12784.37	17560.78	0.87
16.	Mizoram	28898.20	41190.18	1.08
17.	Tripura	13662.25	17277.78	0.81
18.	Meghalaya	15142.58	19262.22	0.54
19.	Assam	73780.33	97274.35	4.69
20.	Bihar	54544.58	63389.65	4.59
21.	West Bengal	153984.87	188231.13	10.63
22.	Jharkhand	15653.34	22156.60	0.67
23.	Odisha	57100.79	64923.37	4.00
24.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2868.25	3915.11	0.27
25.	Gujarat	107704.60	141832.31	2.80
26.	Maharashtra	277261.01	306252.76	9.33

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Production	Sales	Employment
27.	Goa	7259.73	10547.91	0.20
28.	Andhra Pradesh	111718.93	128080.74	5.43
29.	Telangana	84575.14	98074.72	4.07
30.	Karnataka	202389.81	226110.25	5.90
31.	Lakshadweep	275.78	338.75	0.01
32.	Kerala	132238.08	147081.02	5.51
33.	Tamil Nadu	184839.41	226354.21	18.38
34.	Puducherry	2091.55	3915.71	0.10
TOTAL		2756937.51	3313590.01	134.25

C. Details of State-wise KVI performance during the year 2015-16

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Production	Sales	Employment
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	84721.29	97283.16	3.14
2.	Himachal Pradesh	87381.48	109391.54	2.71
3.	Punjab	155552.48	165777.16	4.28
4.	Chandigarh	3692.91	6224.05	0.24
5.	Haryana	139391.97	171172.55	4.01
6.	Delhi	11976.91	15803.06	0.36
7.	Rajasthan	298330.99	366538.61	10.90
8.	Uttarakhand	41516.14	50945.87	1.58
9.	Uttar Pradesh	421709.26	541072.66	20.99
10.	Chhattisgarh	71643.46	89677.44	1.62
11.	Madhya Pradesh	173165.26	227095.58	4.80
12.	Sikkim	6506.04	8431.85	0.26
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	7518.27	10293.54	0.15
14.	Nagaland	19492.19	25067.65	0.71
15.	Manipur	15698.04	22188.32	0.89
16.	Mizoram	36024.49	52038.82	1.11
17.	Tripura	17134.68	21830.48	0.79

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Production	Sales	Employment
18.	Meghalaya	18612.71	24335.87	0.55
19.	Assam	91433.53	122935.80	4.83
20.	Bihar	68276.20	80147.14	4.70
21.	West Bengal	200454.45	237380.83	10.92
22.	Jharkhand	19023.34	28083.00	0.68
23.	Odisha	72259.82	82047.82	4.12
24.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3525.99	4852.13	0.28
25.	Gujarat	132016.64	179346.62	2.86
26.	Maharashtra	340812.84	386959.56	9.60
27.	Goa	9024.50	13193.79	0.20
28.	Andhra Pradesh	146762.03	161868.56	5.60
29.	Telangana	104818.76	123918.84	4.18
30.	Karnataka	247761.36	285782.87	6.08
31.	Lakshadweep	339.11	419.79	0.01
32.	Kerala	170958.75	186178.74	5.69
33.	Tamil Nadu	228806.47	286315.32	18.89
34.	Puducherry	2680.13	4857.08	0.10
TOTAL		3449022.49	4189456.1	137.83

Statement-II

Details of State-wise Export of KVI products during the period 2013-14 to 2015-16

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.72	0	0
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1.23	6.00	0
3.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
4.	Punjab	2460.69	482.28	657.00
5.	Haryana	225.00	247.18	0
6.	Delhi	0	2100.00	0
7.	Rajasthan	3152.67	3995.00	6034.69

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
8.	Uttarakhand	0	6.97	4.22
9.	Uttar Pradesh	57.00	55.77	0
10.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0
11.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0
12.	Sikkim	0	0	0
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
14.	Nagaland	0	0	0
15.	Manipur	0	0	0
16.	Mizoram	0	0	0
17.	Tripura	0	0	0
18.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
19.	Assam	0	3.00	0
20.	Bihar	0	0	0
21.	West Bengal	0.84	64.89	11.09
22.	Jharkhand	0	0	0
23.	Odisha	0	216.50	107.50
24.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
25.	Gujarat	631.58	315.98	0
26.	Maharashtra	4683.02	4718.53	7037.65
27.	Goa	0	0	0
28.	Andhra Pradesh	37.51	53.50	160.00
29.	Telangana	0	0	0
30.	Karnataka	72.44	94.04	0
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
32.	Kerala	57.47	26.18	0
33.	Tamil Nadu	67.33	33.13	0
34.	Puducherry	10.00	20.31	0
TOTAL		11457.50	12439.26	14012.15

Statement-III*A. Details of Estimated Fibre Production of coir fibre during the period
2013-14 to 2015-16*

(Values are Quantity in M.T.)

State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Kerala	142025	142400	144300
Tamil Nadu	218815	220400	223400
Karnataka	54170	54600	55400
Andhra Pradesh	62285	62500	63350
Odisha	2840	3000	3050
Others	59050	59100	59800
TOTAL	539185	542000	549300

*B. Details of Port-wise Export of Coir and Coir Products during the period
2013-14 to 2015-16*

(Qty=Quantity in MT, Val=Value in ₹ Lakhs.)

Sl. No.	Port	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
		Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
1.	Cochin	101536	76168.57	96495	75007.84	118442	80910.79
2.	Tuticorin	210626	32597.48	256609	40022.50	334987	61119.16
3.	Chennai	224281	37874.97	267709	46130.41	291018	46516.36
4.	Visakhapatnam	0	0.00	5236	938.70	7017	1040.37
5.	Mumbai	598	962.84	591	910.21	342	436.90
6.	Kolkata	0	0.00	20	22.82	77	90.88
7.	Salem	0	0.00	0	0.00	116	21.56
8.	Bangalore	0	0.00	5	1.30	21	6.49
TOTAL		537041	147603.86	626666	163033.79	752020	190142.51

Statement-IV*A. Details of funds allocated to KVI Sector during the period 2013-14 to 2015-16*

Sl. No.	ITEMS	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Plan Head				
1.	Khadi Grant including promotional Khadi Grant	150.60	223.94	188.47
2.	Village Industries Grant	56.01	61.40	24.00
3.	Science and Technology Grant-Khadi	0.81	0.41	0.10
4.	Science and Technology Grant-VI	1.24	0.41	0.10
5.	PMEGP (including Backward and Forward Linkages)	1176.12	1108.06	1285.68
6.	SFURTI	0.02	2.00	35.00
7.	Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans	8.23	15.24	8.60
8.	Enhancing productivity of artisans	0.10		0
9.	Strengthening of Infrastructure of Existing Weak Khadi Institutions and Assistance for Marketing Infrastructure	1.72	5.70	2.20
10.	Khadi Reform Development (ADB Assistance)	0	28.00	66.50
11.	New Modified Schemes	0.10	0.20	0
12.	Khadi Plaza	0	0.00	4.00
13.	Interest Subsidy on Government Loan	0.20	0.20	0
TOTAL		1395.15	1445.56	1614.65

B. The Number of beneficiaries/units benefited by financial assistance under Mahila Coir Yojana (MCY), Development of Production Infrastructure (DPI) and Coir Udyami Yojana (CUI) under Coir Sector during the period 2013-14 to 2015-16

State	2013-14			2014-15			2015-16			2016-17 (Up to Nov 2016)		
	MCY	DPI	CUI	MCY	DPI	CUI	MCY	DPI	CUI	MCY	DPI	CUI
Kerala	40	2	203	188	02	86	531	2	291	137	-	160
Tamil Nadu	-	27	138	38	33	95	-	22	159	-	1	99
West Bengal	-	-	-	128	-	-	65	-	8	-	-	1
Odisha	90	-	106	-	-	21	-	1	65	-	-	22
Andhra Pradesh	-	1	2	-	02	28	-	-	74	-	-	46
Karnataka	315	4	31	-	06	38	-	-	1	-	-	38
Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Gujarat	-	-	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	18
TOTAL	445	34	480	354	44	268	596	25	611	137	1	390

African immigrants staying illegally in the country

3152. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a large number of African immigrants are allegedly staying illegally in different parts of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereon;
- (c) whether Government has initiated any action to deport these illegal immigrants to their own country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) A large number of African nationals are overstaying in various parts of the country mainly in the State of Delhi, Karnataka, Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra.

(c) and (d) Action against illegal foreign nationals including deportation is taken under the relevant provisions of the Foreigners Act, 1946. Central Government is vested with powers to deport a foreign national under Section 3(2)(c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946. The powers to identify and deport illegally staying foreign nationals have also been delegated to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. More than 800 illegal African nationals have been deported in 2015.

Registered MSMEs in Himachal Pradesh

3153. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of registered Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the country including Himachal Pradesh at present, State/Union Territory-wise;
- (b) whether any projects from Himachal Pradesh are pending with Government for approval;
- (c) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether Government proposes to introduce any scheme for development of the MSMEs in the hilly States like Himachal Pradesh; and
- (e) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) The total number of registered Micro Small Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the

country including Himachal Pradesh as on 08.12.2016 are 58,01,945 including units registration under Small Scale Industries (SSI), Entrepreneur Memorandum-II (EM-II) and Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum (UAM). State/UT-wise details of enterprises registered are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir. The Ministry of MSME has been implementing several schemes and programmes for development of micro, small and medium enterprises in the country including State of Himachal Pradesh. Major Schemes/programmes include Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS), Cluster Development Programme, Assistance to Training Institutions (ATI) Scheme, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI), A Scheme for Promotion of Innovation, Entrepreneurship and Agro Industry (ASPIRE), National Manufacturing Competitive Programme (NMCP), Performance and Credit Rating Scheme (PCRS), Marketing Assistance Scheme (MAS) and International Cooperation Scheme.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of enterprises registered under SSI, EM-II and Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum (UAM) as on 08.12.2016

(Number of units)					
Sl. No.	State/UT	Registered under SSI	EM-II	UAM	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	45692	22,128	108914	176734
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	417	483	210	1110
3.	Assam	19864	13,864	351	34079
4.	Bihar	50036	27,288	517121	594445
5.	Chhattisgarh	22768	11,392	9330	43490
6.	Goa	2621	862	1649	5132
7.	Gujarat	229830	321,785	166266	717881
8.	Haryana	33150	6,068	19531	58749

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	11931	6,395	2384	20710
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	14993	8,395	2380	25768
11.	Jharkhand	18190	15,885	55457	89532
12.	Karnataka	136186	166,267	45898	348351
13.	Kerala	150188	102,868	27341	280397
14.	Madhya Pradesh	106997	145,167	95960	348124
15.	Maharashtra	86586	136,878	190466	413930
16.	Manipur	4492	1,074	5915	11481
17.	Meghalaya	3010	4,501	217	7728
18.	Mizoram	3715	2,146	204	6065
19.	Nagaland	1332	5,624	121	7077
20.	Odisha	19606	17,105	23628	60339
21.	Punjab	48110	17,531	18395	84036
22.	Rajasthan	54885	124,280	90618	269783
23.	Sikkim	122	199	107	428
24.	Tamil Nadu	233881	580,169	213335	1027385
25.	Telangana	-	40,728	57218	97946
26.	Tripura	1343	1,530	1542	4415
27.	Uttar Pradesh	187742	289,360	281478	758580
28.	Uttarakhand	23765	16,240	5121	45126
29.	West Bengal	43259	103,276	74148	220683
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	750	653	1184	2587
31.	Chandigarh	996	1,365	1131	3492
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1716	943	629	3288
33.	Daman and Diu	594	923	488	2005
34.	Delhi	3754	2,309	20992	27055
35.	Lakshadweep	2	99	23	124
36.	Puducherry	1451	1,122	1317	3890
TOTAL		1563974	2196902	2041069	5801945

Guidelines to private oil companies on oil prices

3154. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has provided guidelines to the private oil producing companies after the decontrol of petroleum products including petrol and diesel;

(b) whether Government is monitoring the petrol and diesel prices fixed by the private companies in conformity with the variation in the crude oil prices in the international markets;

(c) whether Government can step in if the oil producing companies do not share the benefit of the reduction in the crude oil prices with the consumers; and

(d) what is the method by which Government would protect the interest and benefit of the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) The private oil companies decide the prices of Petrol and Diesel being sold from the Retail outlets run by them. As regards Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), 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 prices of Petrol and Diesel are being revised by Public Sector OMCs in line with the changes in 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.

Prices of petrol and diesel

3155. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for hiking the prices of petrol and diesel when the international value has witnessed a sharp fall; and

(b) how many times Government has increased the prices of petrol and diesel during the last two months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) 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 Retail Selling Price. 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.

(b) The details of number of time increase/decrease in basic price of Petrol and Diesel during the last two months *i.e.* from 1.10.2016 to 1.12.2016 are as under:

Particulars	Petrol	Diesel
No. of increases	4	3
No. of decrease	1	2

Start-up fund by ONGC

3156. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ONGC has unveiled a Rs. 100 crore Start-up fund to foster, nurture and incubate new ideas related to the oil and gas sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether ONGC is setting up a dedicated website to take this initiative forward;

(d) whether the sector faces various critical challenges and new ideas were required to mitigate them; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) ONGC has announced ₹ 100 Crore “ONGC Startup Fund” on 14th August, 2016. Details of the initiative are available on ONGC’s portal, *startup.ongc.co.in* launched on 7.12.2016.

(d) and (e) The upstream sector faces challenges in exploration and development in deep water and ultra-deep water, High pressure-High temperature reservoirs, and unconventional reservoirs like shales and hydrates.

Surrender of LPG subsidy in Rajasthan

†3157. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the district-wise number of people in Rajasthan who have given up the subsidy on LPG;

(b) the district-wise number of LPG connections given to people living below the poverty line in Rajasthan; and

(c) whether the Central Government has provided LPG facility to all the BPL families in Rajasthan, if so, the district-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The district-wise details of number of people in Rajasthan who have given up the subsidy on LPG as on 06.12.2016 are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The district-wise details of number of LPG connections released to BPL families through CSR funds of Oil PSUs and Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) as on 09.12.2016 in the State of Rajasthan are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

District-wise details of number of persons in Rajasthan who have given up subsidy on LPG as on 06.12.2016 in the State of Rajasthan

Sl. No.	District	Total Opted Out
1.	Ajmer	38,698
2.	Alwar	41,149
3.	Banswara	10,944
4.	Baran	7,333
5.	Barmer	13,265
6.	Bharatpur	19,362
7.	Bhilwara	25,901
8.	Bikaner	18,431
9.	Bundi	9,360
10.	Chittaurgarh	16,676
11.	Churu	18,417

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No.	District	Total Opted Out
12.	Dausa	7,956
13.	Dhaulpur	6,103
14.	Dungarpur	3,401
15.	Ganganagar	25,487
16.	Hanumangar	11,649
17.	Jaipur	1,07,662
18.	Jaisalmer	5,446
19.	Jalor	21,625
20.	Jhalawar	12,530
21.	Jhunjhunun	18,344
22.	Jodhpur	44,194
23.	Karauli	8,621
24.	Kota	27,043
25.	Nagaur	17,320
26.	Pali	25,980
27.	Pratapgarh	2,929
28.	Rajsamand	11,202
29.	Sawai	10,880
30.	Sikar	29,642
31.	Sirohi	5,489
32.	Tonk	8,682
33.	Udaipur	33,016
TOTAL		6,64,737

Statement-II

Details of District-wise release of LPG connections under CSR Scheme and Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojanan (PMUY) by Industry as on 09.12.2016 in the State of Rajasthan

Sl. No.	District	Under CSR Scheme	Under PMUY
1.	Ajmer	11619	20577
2.	Alwar	8765	63508
3.	Banswara	872	30263

Sl. No.	District	Under CSR Scheme	Under PMUY
4.	Baran	4473	34896
5.	Barmer	14969	85478
6.	Bharatpur	19007	52770
7.	Bhilwara	47468	64134
8.	Bikaner	12458	26111
9.	Bundi	8569	38307
10.	Chittorgarh	1533	39483
11.	Churu	20432	43025
12.	Dholpur	1543	23396
13.	Dungarpur	3393	45952
14.	Dausa	21554	50095
15.	Sri Ganganagar	30858	31218
16.	Hanumangarh	10572	23150
17.	Jaipur	25843	62812
18.	Jaisalmer	2548	17512
19.	Jalore	4060	57292
20.	Jhalawar	9455	54850
21.	Jhunjhunu	5623	18321
22.	Jodhpur	8299	23777
23.	Karauli	20444	48889
24.	Kota	4439	12454
25.	Nagaur	19712	65441
26.	Pratapgarh	4126	42846
27.	Pali	9871	49306
28.	Rajsamand	4413	29401
29.	Sawaimadhopur	11460	41764
30.	Sikar	10417	18932
31.	Sirohi	1190	26835
32.	Tonk	10645	52574
33.	Udaipur	9903	87040
		380533	1382409

Availability of LPG in rural areas of Bihar

†3158. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the measures being adopted by Government to ensure the availability of LPG in rural areas and expansion thereof in Bihar;

(b) whether it is a fact that people are not getting benefits under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana owing to inadequate facilities of LPG in rural and semi-urban areas of Bihar; and

(c) if so, the measures being adopted by Government to develop gas infrastructure in rural areas of Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) With a view to increase the national LPG coverage to 75% by 2019, Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are continuously appointing new LPG distributors and more than 97% of blocks are covered by at least one LPG distributorship. Currently selection and commissioning of new distributors is underway in more than 2300 locations across the country including the State of Bihar. Further advertisement for 400 locations each in the States of UP and Odisha has been released by OMCs. Also, Letter of Intent (LoI) for 56 Durgam Kshetriya Vitrak (DKV) have been issued to various State run Co-operative Societies/Corporation.

(b) and (c) With a view to provide LPG connections to poor households, Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) was launched to provide 5 crore new LPG connections to the women belonging to the Below Poverty Line (BPL) families over a period of three years starting from Financial Year 2016-17.

As on 09.12.2016, Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have released 12288517 LPG connections under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) against the target of 1.5 crore LPG connections for 2016-17. This includes 13,61,233 LPG connections released in the State of Bihar. Further, 1059 LPG distributors are functioning in Bihar.

Introduction of transparent LPG cylinders

3159. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to introduce transparent LPG cylinders;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details of the additional funds required to execute this programme, the date by when this new programme will be rolled out, etc.; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) In order to undertake a feasibility study on marketing of LPG in composite cylinders by Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), a public tender was invited by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited. The pilot study is proposed in three select markets of Mumbai, Ahmedabad and Pune. This study is expected to commence after obtaining approval from the Statutory Authorities. Based on the results of Pilot study, OMCs will decide about marketing LPG in composite cylinders. No additional funds are required as the future course of action for marketing LPG in composite cylinders is not finalised.

Impact assessment study under PMUY

3160. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) how many cooking gas connections have been physically distributed till September 30, 2016 to the eligible families under the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), the State-wise statistics of the same;

(b) the measures being taken to ensure strict adherence to the eligibility criteria;

(c) the plans of Government to ensure that the declared target of distribution of five crore connections to BPL families is achieved in a stipulated period; and

(d) whether any Impact Assessment Study has been conducted for this scheme, if so, what are its findings and if not, whether Government would consider conducting any such study?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) As on 09.12.2016, Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have released 12288517 LPG connections under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY). States/UTs-wise details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) LPG connections under PMUY are being given as per following criteria:

(i) The connection is issued to woman member of the BPL household as identified in the Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC-2011) data.

(ii) Beneficiary applications are received by the distributors alongwith their proof of Identity (PoI) and Proof of Address (PoA).

- (iii) Beneficiary has to furnish details, like Aadhar and Bank account.
- (iv) The KYC details of the beneficiary are entered into the system for running the de-duplication process for verifying that no LPG connection exists either in the name of beneficiary or her family member.
- (v) After the application is cleared through the de-duplication process, the beneficiary is eligible for release of LPG connection.
- (c) Under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), 5 crore new LPG connections to the women belonging to the Below Poverty Line (BPL) families will be released in the following manner:-

Year	No. of connections released under PMUY
2016-17	1.5 crore
2017-18	1.5 crore
2018-19	2 crore
TOTAL	5 crore

Against the target of 1.5 crore for the year 2016-17, as on 9.12.2016, OMCs have released 1.23 crore LPG connections under PMUY.

- (d) No Impact Assessment Study has been conducted till date.

Statement

Details of State-wise Connections released under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) as on 09 Dec., 2016

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Connections Issued
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	341
2.	Andhra Pradesh	16,449
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
4.	Assam	2
5.	Bihar	13,61,233
6.	Chandigarh	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	4,52,425
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,181
9.	Daman and Diu	38
10.	Delhi	277

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Connections Issued
11.	Goa	854
12.	Gujarat	5,72,503
13.	Haryana	2,22,494
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1,488
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,47,461
16.	Jharkhand	1,06,883
17.	Karnataka	15,818
18.	Kerala	6,263
19.	Madhya Pradesh	16,61,583
20.	Maharashtra	3,81,986
21.	Manipur	23
22.	Meghalaya	0
23.	Mizoram	0
24.	Nagaland	0
25.	Odisha	6,13,110
26.	Puducherry	398
27.	Punjab	69,248
28.	Rajasthan	13,82,409
29.	Sikkim	0
30.	Tamil Nadu	1,67,654
31.	Telangana	27
32.	Tripura	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	39,75,588
34.	Uttarakhand	68,349
35.	West Bengal	10,62,432
TOTAL		122,88,517

Wastage of natural gas at oil refineries

3161. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has data on wastage of natural gas at the oil refineries, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the amount/commercial value of the gas which is being wasted on daily basis; and

(c) the details of policy/plan of Government to stop this wastage along with the timeline, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Public Sector OMCs have reported that Natural Gas is not wasted in their refineries. Centre for High Technology has reported that the excess hydrocarbon gases released over relatively short periods by pressure relief valves during over-pressuring of plant equipment and during the shutdown and start-up of process units, and cannot be recovered or recycled, is burnt in a planned way through flare stack as a safety measure. Average flare gas loss at Indian Refineries is about 0.10% on crude throughput. Some of the Refineries have put up flare gas recovery system as an energy conservation measure based on techno-economic consideration.

Delay in deposit of LPG subsidy in bank accounts of consumers

†3162. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any delay in deposit of LPG subsidy in bank accounts of consumers, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the details of remedial steps taken by Government to resolve the said problem; and

(c) the details of guidelines regarding minimum and maximum time-limit set by Government/Oil Marketing Companies for transfer of LPG subsidy under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) LPG consumers, who join the PAHAL scheme, get the LPG cylinders at non-subsidised price and receive LPG subsidy (as per their entitlement) directly into their registered bank accounts within 48 hours of purchase of refill. However, due to involvement of several stake holders (like LPG distributors, NPCI and banks) in subsidy transfer process and depending on their internal processes, minor delays can happen. From inception of the scheme as on 08.12.2016, out of 2,13,47,78,948 transactions involving transfer of subsidy, 35,97,614 transactions were unsuccessful which shows that 99.83% of the entire transactions were successful. The reason for the failure of transactions is mainly due to the mismatch of the bank account mapped with Aadhaar, incorrect Bank Account number submitted by the consumer etc.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

As and when such grievances are received, remedial measures are taken in the form of updating correct information in consultation with the concerned stakeholder.

In order to have a more convenient, easy and effective way to enable the customer to lodge their complaints, Unique Toll Free Number 18002333555 is in operation for complaint registration through call centers on industry basis. Customer can also register their grievances online by visiting websites of OMCs.

Fall in international crude oil prices

†3163. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of decline in international crude oil prices after 26 May, 2014, till date;

(b) the reasons whereby the consumers are not getting full benefit of decline in petrol and diesel prices in accordance with decline in international crude oil prices, the details thereof; and

(c) the details regarding purchase of international crude oil prices during 2004 to 2014 and the rate at which petrol and diesel were made available to domestic consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The percentage of decline in the price of Indian basket of crude oil from 26th May 2014 to 8th December, 2016 is given below:

Crude oil	Price as on 26th May' 2014 (\$/bbl)	Price as on 8th Dec.' 2016 (\$/bbl)	Decline (%)
Indian Basket	107.968	51.03	52.74%

Note: The Indian Basket of Crude Oil (for 2016-17) represents a derived basket comprising of sour grade (Oman and Dubai average) and sweet crude (Brent Dated) of crude oil processed in Indian refineries in the ratio of 71.03:28.97 during 2015-16

(b) 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

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Parity Pricing methodology to compute the Retail Selling Price (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. Exchange rate plays a major role in calculation of price of Petrol and Diesel in domestic market. 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.

(c) Details of value of crude oil imported during 2003-04 to 2014-15 along with quantity are given in Statement-I (*See below*). The details of RSP of Petrol and Diesel since 1st April, 2004 are given in Statement-II (*See below*). The Rupee–USD exchange rate varied from ₹ 39.27 per USD to ₹ 68.36 per USD during the period from January, 2004 to December, 2014.

Statement-I

Details of crude oil imported during 2003-04 to 2014-15

Year	Quantity in MMT	Value in Billion US \$	Value in ₹ crore
2003-04	90.4	18.3	83528
2004-05	95.9	26.0	117003
2005-06	99.4	38.8	171702
2006-07	111.5	48.4	219029
2007-08	121.7	68.0	272699
2008-09	132.8	76.9	348304
2009-10	159.3	79.6	375277
2010-11	163.6	100.1	455276
2011-12	171.7	139.7	672220
2012-13	184.8	144.3	784652
2013-14	189.2	143.0	864875
2014-15	189.4	112.7	687416

Source: PPAC

Statement-II

Details of RSP of Petrol and Diesel since 1st April, 2004

(₹/litre)

Date	Petrol	Diesel
01.01.2004	33.70	21.73
01.03.2004	33.71	21.74

Date	Petrol	Diesel
16.06.2004	35.71	22.74
01.08.2004	36.81	24.16
05.11.2004	39.00	26.28
16.11.2004	37.84	
01.04.2005	37.99	28.22
04.05.2005		26.45
21.06.2005	40.49	28.45
07.09.2005	43.49	30.45
01.04.2006	43.51	30.47
06.06.2006	47.51	32.47
21.06.2006	46.85	32.25
30.11.2006	44.85	31.25
16.02.2007	42.85	30.25
06.06.2007	43.52	30.48
08.02.2008		30.76
15.02.2008	45.52	31.76
24.05.2008	45.56	31.80
05.06.2008	50.56	34.80
18.07.2008	50.62	34.86
06.12.2008	45.62	32.86
29.01.2009	40.62	30.86
02.07.2009	44.63	32.87
27.10.2009	44.72	32.92
27.02.2010	47.43	35.47
01.04.2010	47.93	38.10
26.06.2010	51.43	40.10
01.07.2010	51.45	40.12
20.07.2010		37.62
08.09.2010	51.56	37.71

Date	Petrol	Diesel
21.09.2010	51.83	
17.10.2010	52.55	
02.11.2010	52.59	37.75
09.11.2010	52.91	
16.12.2010	55.87	
15.01.2011	58.37	
15.05.2011	63.37	
25.06.2011		41.12
01.07.2011	63.70	41.29
16.09.2011	66.84	
01.10.2011		40.91
04.11.2011	68.64	
16.11.2011	66.42	
01.12.2011	65.64	
24.05.2012	73.18	
03.06.2012	71.16	
18.06.2012	70.24	41.29
29.06.2012	67.78	
24.07.2012	68.48	
01.08.2012	68.46	41.32
14.09.2012		46.95
09.10.2012	67.90	
27.10.2012	68.19	47.15
16.11.2012	67.24	
16.01.2013	67.56	
18.01.2013	67.26	47.65
16.02.2013	69.06	48.16
02.03.2013	70.74	
16.03.2013	68.34	

Date	Petrol	Diesel
23.03.2013		48.67
01.04.2013	68.31	48.63
02.04.2013	67.29	
16.04.2013	66.09	48.67
01.05.2013	63.09	
11.05.2013		49.69
01.06.2013	63.99	50.25
16.06.2013	66.39	
29.06.2013	68.58	
01.07.2013		50.26
02.07.2013		50.84
15.07.2013	70.44	
01.08.2013	71.28	51.40
01.09.2013	74.10	51.97
14.09.2013	76.06	
01.10.2013	72.40	52.54
01.11.2013	71.02	53.10
01.12.2013		53.67
21.12.2013	71.52	53.78
04.01.2014	72.43	54.34
01.02.2014		54.91
01.03.2014	73.16	55.48
01.04.2014	72.26	55.49
16.04.2014	71.41	
16.05.2014		56.71
01.06.2014		57.28
07.06.2014	71.51	
25.06.2014	71.56	
01.07.2014	73.60	57.84

Date	Petrol	Diesel
01.08.2014	72.51	58.40
16.08.2014	70.33	
31.08.2014	68.51	58.97
01.10.2014	67.86	
15.10.2014	66.65	
19.10.2014		55.60
01.11.2014	64.24	53.35
01.12.2014	63.33	52.51
16.12.2014	61.33	50.51

Initiative to promote clean energy

3164. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has undertaken any initiative to promote clean energy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether a corpus fund has been set up to promote clean energy in the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof including amount sanctioned to this fund and expenditure made from this fund?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The Government, through Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), has been implementing the Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme under which, OMCs sell ethanol blended petrol with percentage of ethanol upto 10%. Also, the Government has allowed sale of Bio-diesel (B100) to bulk consumers and retailing of bio-diesel blended diesel by Public Sector OMCs.

Besides, Government has notified a schedule for phased introduction of BS-IV fuels in the entire country by 1st April, 2017 and decided for introduction of BS-VI fuel quality/emission norms across the country *w.e.f.* 1st April, 2020. Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has issued a notification on 16th September, 2016 for BS-VI emission standards.

(c) and (d) As per information furnished by Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure, a corpus called National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF) was created for the purposes of financing and promoting clean energy initiatives, funding research in the area of clean energy or for any other purpose relating thereto. Subsequently, the scope of the fund has been expanded to include clean environment initiatives also.

Details of amount transferred to NCEF and amounts financed from it for projects are given in Statement.

Statement

*Details of amount transferred to National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF)
and amounts financed from NCEF for projects*

Year	Amount transferred to NCEF	Amounts financed from NCEF for projects
2010-2011	0.00	0.00
2011-2012	1066.46	220.75
2012-2013	1500.00	246.43
2013-2014	1650.00	1218.78
2014-2015	4700.00	2087.99
2015-2016 (RE)	4700.00	5247.09
2016-2017 (BE)	8447.00	—
TOTAL	25810.46	9021.04

Undertakings between Rajasthan and Cairn India

†3165. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the commitments/undertakings made on 14th January, 2009 among Central Government, State Government of Rajasthan and Cairn India;

(b) whether the sales centre of Cairn India was to be set up in Rajasthan according to this contract, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any action would be taken in case of non-compliance by Cairn India as per its undertaking, if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) As per Production Sharing Contract of the block RJ-ON-90/1, operated by Cairn India Limited, delivery

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

point is the outlet flange of delivery facility which in this case is Barmer Rajasthan. The crude produced from the block is being processed at Mangla Processing Terminal (MPT) in Barmer. However, PSC also provides that different delivery points may be established for sales to Government and other sales with approval of Government of India. In order to facilitate crude evacuation from the block, as there are no refining facilities in the State of Rajasthan, after considering various options, Government approved laying of heated pipelines from Barmer to Bhogat and delivery points at Radhanpur, Viramgam and Bhogat in Gujarat. Cairn India does not have marketing rights for petroleum products, hence there is no retail outlet.

In 2009, Government had agreed to shift delivery point from Salaya to Bhogat terminal at coast to facilitate the crude evacuation from Bhogat. Managalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited has started taking crude form Bhogat terminal from this pipeline.

Prices of petroleum products

3166. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of increase/decrease in the prices of petrol, diesel, Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) and kerosene during each of the last three years along with criteria/policy adopted/laid down to fix price of petroleum products, product-wise; and

(b) the number of times the prices of various petroleum products have been increased and the reasons therefor along with the reasons for not reducing the oil prices commensurate with the reduction of price of crude oil in the international market during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The details of revision in the Retail Selling Prices (RSP) of Petrol, Diesel, PDS Kerosene, Domestic LPG and ATF at Delhi, since 1st December, 2013 are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (*See below*).

The prices of ATF, Petrol and Diesel have been made market determined by the Government effective 1st April, 2001, 26th June, 2010 and 19th October, 2014 respectively. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing of these products in line with their international prices and other market conditions. The Government continues to modulate the effective price to consumer for Subsidized Domestic LPG. Further, Price of CNG/PNG is fixed by

the concerned City Gas Distribution (CGD) entities under the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) Act, 2006.

(b) RSP of Petrol and Diesel in the country are linked to their respective international prices and public sector OMCs are at present applying Trade Parity Pricing methodology to compute the RSP. Other cost elements in the RSP of Petrol and Diesel *viz* Excise Duty, BS IV premium, marketing cost and margins etc. are specific costs which do not increase/decrease with the volatility in international prices of Petrol and Diesel. The element of excise duty which is specific in nature has been increased since November, 2014. Most of the State Governments also have 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.

As has been mentioned above, the 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 details of number of time increase/decrease in basic price of Petrol, Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG since 1st December, 2013 is given below:

Particulars	Petrol	Diesel	PDS Kerosene	Subsidized Domestic LPG
No. of increases	23	24	09	06
No. of decreases	32	27	-	-

Statement-I

Details of Revision in RSP of Petrol, Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG at Delhi since 1.12.2013

Date	Petrol	Diesel	PDS Kerosene	Domestic LPG	
				Subsidized	Non-Subsidized
	(₹/litre)			(₹/14.2 KG Cyl.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
01.12.2013		53.67			1,017.50
11.12.2013				414.00	1,021.00
21.12.2013	71.52	53.78			

1	2	3	4	5	6
01.01.2014					1,241.00
05.01.2014	72.43	54.34			
01.02.2014		54.91			1,134.00
01.03.2014	73.16	55.48			1,080.50
01.04.2014	72.26	55.49			980.50
16.04.2014	71.41				
01.05.2014					928.50
13.05.2014		56.71			
01.06.2014		57.28			905.00
07.06.2014	71.51				
25.06.2014	71.56				906.00
01.07.2014	73.60	57.84			922.50
01.08.2014	72.51	58.40			920.00
16.08.2014	70.33				
31.08.2014	68.51	58.97			
01.09.2014					901.00
01.10.2014	67.86				880.00
15.10.2014	66.65				
19.10.2014		55.60			
23.10.2014				417.00	883.50
01.11.2014	64.24	53.35	15.14*		865.00
01.12.2014	63.33	52.51			752.00
16.12.2014	61.33	50.51			
01.01.2015					708.50
17.01.2015	58.91	48.26			
01.02.2015					605.00
04.02.2015	56.49	46.01			
16.02.2015	57.31	46.62			
01.03.2015	60.49	49.71			610.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
01.04.2015	60.00	48.50		621.00	417.82
16.04.2015	59.20	47.20			
01.05.2015	63.16	49.57	15.24	616.00	
16.05.2015	66.29	52.28			
01.06.2015				626.50	
16.06.2015	66.93	50.93			
01.07.2015	66.62	50.22		608.50	
16.07.2015	66.90	49.72			
01.08.2015	64.47	46.12		585.00	
15.08.2015	63.20	44.95			
01.09.2015	61.20	44.45		559.50	
01.10.2015		44.95		517.50	
16.10.2015		45.90			
01.11.2015	60.70	45.93		545.00	
16.11.2015	61.06	46.80			
01.12.2015	60.48	46.55		606.50	
09.12.2015				608.00	419.26
16.12.2015	59.98	46.09			
01.01.2016	59.35	45.03		657.50	419.33
02.01.2016	59.35	45.03			
16.01.2016	59.03	44.18			
19.01.2016	59.99	44.71			
31.01.2016	59.99	44.71			
01.02.2016	59.95	44.68		575.00	419.22
18.02.2016	59.63	44.96			
01.03.2016	56.61	46.43		513.50	419.13
17.03.2016	59.68	48.33			

1	2	3	4	5	6
01.04.2016				509.50	
05.04.2016	61.87	49.31			
16.04.2016	61.13	48.01			
01.05.2016	62.19	50.95		527.50	419.15
17.05.2016	63.02	51.67			
01.06.2016	65.60	53.93		548.50	419.18
03.06.2016			15.02		
16.06.2016	65.65	55.19			
01.07.2016	64.76	54.70		537.50	421.16
07.07.2016			15.27		
16.07.2016	62.51	54.28			
01.08.2016	61.09	52.27	15.53	487.00	423.09
16.08.2016	60.09	50.27	15.68		
01.09.2016	63.47	52.94	15.94	466.50	425.06
16.09.2016	64.21	52.59	16.19		
21.09.2016			16.40		
01.10.2016	64.58	52.51	16.66	490.00	427.09
05.10.2016	64.72	52.61			
16.10.2016	66.45	55.38	16.92		
28.10.2016				492.00	428.59
01.11.2016			17.17	529.50	430.64
06.11.2016	67.62	56.41			
16.11.2016	65.93	54.71	17.51		
01.12.2016	66.10	54.57	17.76	584.00	432.71
Current RSP	66.10	54.57	17.76*	584.00	432.71#

Note: 1. Prices of Petrol Non Subsidized Domestic LPG and Diesel since 19.10.2014 are as per IOCL.

2. In cases price of Indian basket crude oil is not available for the date, the price for the previous working day has been given.

* Since there is 'Nil' allocation of PDS Kerosene in Delhi currently, RSP of PDS Kerosene 1.11.2014 onwards is at Mumbai.

effective 1st January 2015, Modified DBTL Scheme has been implemented in entire country. The effective cost to consumer is after DBTL Subsidy.

Statement-II*Details of revision in ATF at Delhi since 1.12.2013*

Date	₹/KL
December 01, 2013	74204.74
January 01, 2014	76241.33
February 01, 2014	74072.20
March 01, 2014	74825.55
April 01, 2014	71800.21
May 01, 2014	71033.87
June 01, 2014	69747.98
July 01, 2014	70161.76
August 01, 2014	70044.87
September 01, 2014	69603.25
October 01, 2014	67525.63
November 01, 2014	62537.93
December 01, 2014	59943
January 01, 2015	52423
February 01, 2015	46513.03
March 01, 2015	50363
April 01, 2015	49338
May 01, 2015	49609.84
June 01, 2015	53353.92
July 01, 2015	51267.36
August 01, 2015	46407.36
September 01, 2015	40938.24
October 01, 2015	43,184.17
November 01, 2015	43,041.61
November 16, 2015	44,846.82
December 01, 2015	44,320.32

Date	₹/KL
January 01, 2016	39,892.32
February 01, 2016	35,126.82
March 01, 2016	39,301.31
March 10, 2016	38785.46
April 01, 2016	42,157.01
May 01, 2016	42,784.01
June 01, 2016	46,729.48
July 01, 2016	49,287.18
August 01, 2016	47,206.68
September 01, 2016	45,411.18
October 01, 2016	46,826.38
November 01, 2016	50,260.63

Supply of gas to NTPC thermal station at Kayamkulam, Kerala

3167. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government will be able to make available natural gas to NTPC thermal station at Kayamkulam, Kerala which is now partially closed down due to high price of naphtha which is used as fuel there; and

(b) whether continued availability of this gas can be assured to the thermal station if needed at reasonable price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) NTPC's Kayamkulam Power Station is situated in Alappuzha District of Kerala and has been converted to multi-fuel firing *i.e.* Naphtha/Natural Gas/Re-gasified Liquefied Natural Gas (RLNG). NTPC had invited Expression of Interest (EOI) on 11.03.2014 from gas suppliers for supply of RLNG to its Kayamkulam Plant, against which GAIL has offered 1.75 Million Metric Standard Cubic Meters per Day (MMSCMD) RLNG on long term basis. GAIL has diversified upstream Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) portfolio and can meet the RLNG requirement of NTPC's Kayamkulam Power Plant on sustainable basis at the prices agreed by the buyer and the seller.

Laying of IGL gas pipeline in Uttarakhand

†3168. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that various gas based power plants and other institutes in Uttarakhand are out of operation on account of non-supply of gas by IGL;

(b) if so, whether Government is aware that there has been adverse impact on industrial development owing to non-supply of IGL gas in the State;

(c) whether State Government and public representatives had requested to lay down IGL pipeline in industrial areas;

(d) if not, whether Government would accept the request made by State Government; and

(e) by when an IGL pipeline would be laid down in industrial areas of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (e) Gas to various gas based power plants and other industries in Uttarakhand is supplied by entities other than Indraprastha Gas Limited (IGL). IGL is not authorized to supply gas to these plants/industries in Uttarakhand.

Government has established Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) in 2007 under the PNGRB Act, 2006. PNGRB grants authorization to the entities for developing a Gas Network in the country. GAIL has laid the trunk gas pipeline upto Rudrapur in Uttarakhand and gas is being supplied to power plants and other industries as per their requirements.

Funding of GAIL pipeline

3169. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has agreed to partly fund the ₹ 13,000 crores natural gas GAIL pipeline;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also fact that Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) has found it difficult to commercially justify the huge investment of ₹ 12,940 crores in absence of either firm source or gas supply of customers; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(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. The Government of India has recently taken a decision to provide a capital grant of ₹ 5176 crore @ 40% of the estimated capital cost of ₹ 12,940 crore to GAIL for development of Jagdishpur-Haldia/Bokaro-Dhamra Gas Pipeline (JHBDPL) Project, popularly known as the “Pradhan Mantri Urja Ganga” of Eastern India. The work has commenced. This project will ensure the availability of clean and eco-friendly fuel, *i.e.* natural gas to the Eastern part of the country. It will also bring clean cooking fuel at the door step of Domestic households as well as provide clean fuel to transport sector through City Gas Distribution Networks (CGDs) in the Geographical Areas (GAs) of Varanasi, Patna, Ranchi, Jamshedpur, Bhubaneswar, Kolkata, Cuttack etc.

(c) and (d) The Government had granted authorization to GAIL for laying of Jagdishpur-Haldia Pipeline (JHPL) in 2007. GAIL Board also accorded approval in July, 2009 for implementation of JHPL project in synchronization with completion of Reliance Industries Limited (RIL)’s Kakinada-Haldia Pipeline from KG basin. However, due to decline in production of natural gas from KG D6 Field, RIL did not lay its Pipeline. Thus due to non-availability of gas source at Haldia and non-tie up of anchor load customers such as fertilizers, refineries and power plants, the JHPL project became commercially unviable and was put on hold. Subsequently, with the decision of Government to revive Gorakhpur, Barauni and Sindri Fertilizer plants and development of CGD networks in the GAs en-route this Pipeline, the project has been considered commercially viable.

Establishment of Petroleum University and Petro-Complex in Andhra Pradesh

3170. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received any representation from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh requesting for establishment of Petroleum University and Petro-Complex in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry has initiated any efforts in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the quantum of funds allotted and sanctioned and the quantum of funds released so far, the details thereof; and

(f) the reasons for the delay in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (f) As per 13th Schedule of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014, Indian Institute of Petroleum and Energy (IIPE) has been set up at Visakhapatnam. Government of Andhra Pradesh has made available an area measuring about 200 acres of land in Visakhapatnam District for the Institute. IIPE Society has been registered on 18.04.2016. Temporary campus of IIPE has been set up in premises provided by College of Engineering at Andhra University for starting the academic session 2016-17. 96 students have already joined in two undergraduate programmes, *viz.*, Petroleum Engineering and Chemical Engineering. The meeting of Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) held on 21.06.2016, *inter alia*, recommended ₹ 655.46 crore as capital expenditure and ₹ 200 crore as endowment fund.

Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) along with Gas Authority of India Ltd. (GAIL) has carried out a prefeasibility cum configuration study for setting up a Petrochemical complex at Kakinada in Andhra Pradesh.

Report on KG Basin disputes on gas extraction

3171. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any report on KG Basin disputes on gas extraction in the country;

(b) if so, the details of drilling operation contract of the companies under New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) and the block allocation therefor; and

(c) action taken by Government on the discrepancies of the project thereof and the cost recovery process therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Government constituted a single member committee comprising of Shri Ajit Prakash Shah former Chief Justice of Delhi High Court on 15.12.2015 to look into the dispute between Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) and ONGC regarding ONGC blocks (KG-DWN-98/2 and Godavari PML) and RIL block (KG-DWN-98/3) in Krishna Godavari basin. The Committee submitted its Report on 28th August, 2016. The Report of the Committee has been uploaded on this Ministry's website.

(b) Drilling operation contracts in various NELP blocks are awarded by the operators of the blocks, or they hire oil field service companies to perform drilling activities. Exploration blocks KG-DWN-98/2 (presently operated by ONGC) and KG-DWN-98/3 (presently operated by RIL, and Niko, and BP are consortium partners) were awarded in the year 2000 under NELP first bidding round.

(c) The Government has accepted the recommendations of the Committee and consequently, it has been decided by the Government to claim restitution from the contractor for the block KG-DWN-98/3 for the unjust benefit received and unfairly retained. A notice in this regard has been issued by this Ministry on 3rd November, 2016. Government through this notice has directed RIL to remit an amount of USD 1,552,071,067 (computed provisionally) being net amount of restitution receivable along with interest upto 31.3.2016 and USD 174,905,120 towards the revised additional cumulative Profit Petroleum receivable upto 31.3.2016 to the Government within 30 days from the date of receipt of the notice. RIL *vide* its Notice of Arbitration dated 11.11.2016 has invoked arbitration disputing the claim of the Government of unjust benefit and restitution claimed in the aforesaid Ministry's notice dated 3.11.2016.

CNG stations/petrol pumps in the country

3172. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of CNG filling stations and petrol pumps in the country, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh, reserved category-wise;

(b) the total number of new CNG stations and petrol pumps to be installed in each State during the current financial year, State-wise;

(c) whether the number of CNG stations and petrol pumps will be sufficient to meet the growing demand of vehicles;

(d) if not, the steps Government proposes to take in this regard; and

(e) the details of number of CNG filling stations and petrol pumps granted to Scheduled Castes during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) is marketed by City Gas Distribution (CGD) companies either through existing retail outlets offered by Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) or through standalone CNG stations set up by them. Based on Expression of Interest (EOI) received

and the potential of Geographical Area (GA) identified by Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB), PNGRB invites bids, evaluates them and awards authorization to an entity for laying, building and operating of CGD network in such GA. As and when such CGD entity approaches OMCs for setting up of CNG facilities, Retail Outlets (ROs) of OMCs are offered considering the availability of sufficient space at the outlet as per norms of Explosive department and potential CNG demand in the area. Standalone CNG stations are set up only by City Gas Distribution (CGD) companies who have their selection guidelines for setting up CNG stations. OMCs do not allocate any standalone CNG station but only offers existing retail outlets to CGD companies after due consideration and as such there is no reservation quota for any category. Details of total number of CNG filling stations and petrol pumps (category-wise) in the country State-wise, including Uttar Pradesh are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (*See below*).

(b) Details of total number of RO dealerships and CNG stations tentatively planned to be set up by Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) throughout the country during the current financial year are given in Statement-III (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Expansion of RO and CNG sales network by OMCs throughout the country is a continuous process to ensure adequate availability of motoring fuels like petrol, diesel and CNG in upcoming urban as well as in the rural areas. Retail outlets/CNG stations are being set up by OMCs/CGD entities at identified locations based on field survey and feasibility studies. Locations found to be having sufficient potential and which are economically viable are rostered in the Marketing Plans.

(e) As stated above, there is no reservations quota for CNG stations. The State-wise details of number of RO dealerships allotted by OMCs to Scheduled Castes during the last three years and current year are given in Statement-IV.

Statement-I

State-wise details of number of CNG stations in the country

Sl. No.	State	Geographical Area Covered	Entity	No. of CNG Stations
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada	Bhagyanagar Gas Limited	4
		Vijayawada	Bhagyanagar Gas Limited	8
		Kovvur	Godavari Gas Pvt. Ltd.	1
			TOTAL	13

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Telangana	Hyderabad	Bhagyanagar Gas Limited	21
			TOTAL	21
3.	Assam	Tinsukia, Dibrugarh, Sivasagar, Jorhat, Golaghat	Assam Gas Company Limited	0
			TOTAL	0
4.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar, Mehsana, Sabarkantha	Sabarmati Gas Limited	50
		Gandhinagar, Nadiad, Halol, Hazira, Rajkot, Khambhat, Palej, Valsad, Navsari, Surendernagar, Surat, Ankleshwar and Bhavnagar	Gujarat Gas Limited (JV of GSPC Gas Company Limited and Gujarat Gas Company Ltd.	235
		Vadodara, Ahmedabad	Adani Gas Limited	54
		Vadodara	Vadodara Gas Ltd (JV Company of GAIL India Ltd and Vadodara Mahanagar Seva Sadan (VMSS)	9
		Ahmedabad	Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	22
		Anand	Charotar Gas Sahakari Mandali Ltd.	1
			TOTAL	371
5.	Haryana	Sonepat	Gail Gas Limited	4
		Faridabad	Adani Gas Limited*	12
		Gurgaon	Haryana City Gas Distribution Ltd.*	12
			TOTAL	28

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas, Vijaipur	Gail Gas Limited	2
		Gwalior	Aavantika Gas Limited	2
		Indore including Ujjain	Aavantika Gas Limited	17
		Pithampur	Aavantika Gas Limited	1
TOTAL				22
7.	Maharashtra	Pune City including Pimpri Chinchwad along with adjoining contiguous areas of Hinjewadi, Chakan and Talegaon GA	Maharashtra Natural Gas Limited	38
		Mumbai and Greater Mumbai	Mahanagar Gas Limited	131
		Thane City and adjoining contiguous areas including Mira Bhayender, Navi Mumbai, Thane City, Ambernath, Bhiwandi, Kalyan, Dombivli, Badlapur, Ulhasnagar, Panvel, Kharghar and Talaja	Mahanagar Gas Limited	61
		Thane	Gujarat Gas Limited (JV of GSPC Gas Company Limited and Gujarat Gas Company Ltd)	0
TOTAL				230

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Delhi/NCR	National Capital Territory of Delhi (Including Noida and Ghaziabad)	Indraprastha Gas Limited	418
TOTAL				418
9.	Rajasthan	Kota	Gail Gas Limited	3
TOTAL				3
10.	Tripura	Agartala	Tripura Natural Gas Company Limited	5
TOTAL				5
11.	Karnataka	Bengaluru	Gail Gas Limited	2
TOTAL				2
12.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Great Eastern Energy Corporation Limited	7
TOTAL				7
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	Gail Gas Limited	3
		Mathura	Sanwariya Gas	5
		Agra	Green Gas Limited	6
		Kanpur	Central U.P. Gas Limited	15
		Bareilly	Central U.P. Gas Limited	2
		Lucknow	Green Gas Limited	11
		Moradabad	Siti Energy Limited	1
		Agra, Firozabad	Gail Gas Limited	2
		Khurja	Adani Gas Limited	1
		Divyapur	Gail Gas Limited	1
TOTAL				47
GRAND TOTAL				1167

*Provisionally Authorized

Statement-II*OMC: State-wise Category-wise No. of petrol pumps as on 01.10.2016*

States	SC	ST	OBC	PH	PMP	DEF	FF	OSP	OP	Total
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	10
Andhra Pradesh	280	80	16	86	13	21	11	3	2358	2868
Arunachal Pradesh	0	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	56
Assam	32	69	1	21	9	14	10	4	568	728
Bihar	170	22	18	111	4	34	24	2	2090	2475
Chandigarh	5	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	32	41
Chhattisgarh	37	82	5	21	0	2	3	1	942	1093
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	26
Daman and Diu	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	28
Delhi	30	0	0	7	3	23	4	1	326	394
Goa	6	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	106	114
Gujarat	101	148	19	65	5	10	12	2	2460	2822
Haryana	192	0	6	58	11	52	7	5	2094	2425
Himachal Pradesh	50	10	1	12	0	11	2	2	305	393
Jammu and Kashmir	16	21	0	17	3	13	2	1	413	486
Jharkhand	34	65	13	14	0	5	2	0	956	1089
Karnataka	309	61	3	75	10	19	20	9	3184	3690

Kerala	224	15	8	32	14	20	8	3	1621	1945	Written Answers to [14 December, 2016]	Unstarred Questions 391
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Madhya Pradesh	130	123	27	72	16	26	14	2	2675	3085		
Maharashtra	268	172	19	111	14	45	16	3	4480	5128		
Manipur	2	20	0	3	1	3	0	0	51	80		
Meghalaya	0	112	0	1	0	0	0	1	67	181		
Mizoram	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	36		
Nagaland	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	58		
Odisha	92	92	9	26	0	11	2	3	1262	1497		
Puducherry	18	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	132	151		
Punjab	402	1	2	67	12	25	10	7	2654	3180		
Rajasthan	245	157	34	72	9	59	21	7	2877	3481		
Sikkim	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	40	47		
Tamil Nadu	438	17	12	93	13	26	19	5	3897	4520		
Telangana	181	80	12	74	12	26	26	7	1728	2146		
Tripura	0	7	1	2	1	0	0	0	53	64		
Uttar Pradesh	630	16	28	210	29	93	45	17	5101	6169		
Uttarakhand	41	6	3	4	1	14	0	1	458	528		
West Bengal	214	45	1	34	4	17	7	2	1864	2188		
ALL INDIA TOTAL	4148	1538	238	1293	185	571	265	88	44896	53222		

Statement-III

OMC: No. of CNG stations and petrol pumps planned to be set up during the current financial year (2016-17)

State	OMC	
	CNG	RO
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	2
Andhra Pradesh	1	124
Arunachal Pradesh	0	5
Assam	0	21
Bihar	0	116
Chandigarh	3	0
Chhattisgarh	0	82
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
Daman and Diu	1	0
Delhi	34	3
Goa	0	15
Gujarat	19	150
Haryana	4	170
Himachal Pradesh	0	23
Jammu and Kashmir	0	28
Jharkhand	0	50
Karnataka	0	177
Kerala	0	91
Lakshadweep	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	2	204
Maharashtra	20	251
NE States	0	37
Odisha	0	85
Puducherry	0	1
Punjab	4	76

1	2	3
Rajasthan	2	175
Tamil Nadu	0	148
Telangana	2	119
Uttar Pradesh	30	271
Uttarakhand	0	26
West Bengal and Sikkim	0	127
ALL-INDIA	122	2577

Statement-IV

OMC: No. of petrol pumps allotted (LOIs issued) to Scheduled Castes (SCs) during last three years and this year (April-Sept. 16)

State	OMC
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
Andhra Pradesh	73
Arunachal Pradesh	0
Assam	12
Bihar	62
Chandigarh	1
Chhattisgarh	7
Dadra Nagar and Haveli	0
Daman and Diu	0
Delhi	2
Goa	0
Gujarat	33
Haryana	58
Himachal Pradesh	6
Jammu and Kashmir	2
Jharkhand	7
Karnataka	77
Kerala	25
Lakshadweep	0

State	OMC
Madhya Pradesh	49
Maharashtra	110
Manipur	0
Meghalaya	0
Mizoram	0
Nagaland	0
Odisha	31
Pondicherry	0
Punjab	40
Rajasthan	65
Sikkim	1
Tamil Nadu	77
Telangana	65
Tripura	0
Uttar Pradesh	111
Uttarakhand	10
West Bengal	32
ALL-INDIA	956

Consumption of kerosene/domestic gas

3173. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita availability and consumption of kerosene/domestic gas in all States including Rajasthan, State-wise *vis-a-vis* the national average; and

(b) the details of the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to increase the allocation of kerosene/domestic gas to Rajasthan State in coming year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) State/UT-wise details of per capita allocation and consumption/sale of PDS Kerosene and per capita consumption/sale of domestic LPG including Rajasthan for the year 2015-16 are given in Statement (*See below*).

Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC) has informed that data relating to State-wise consumption of domestic gas (PNG) is not maintained. However, as per capita domestic gas availability and consumption on national average basis for the year 2015-16 is 25.72 SCM based on the 2011 population Census.

Quota of PDS Kerosene in respect of States/UTs, including Rajasthan is rationalized based on various factors, *inter alia*, increase in Domestic LPG/PNG connections, non-lifting of PDS Kerosene quota by the concerned States/UTs etc. However, States/UTs are allowed to draw one month quota of Kerosene at non-subsidized rates during each financial year for their special needs. States/UTs can also seek further additional allocation of non-subsidized SKO from the Government of India after exhausting this one month's quota.

In addition to above, with a view to ease the availability of Kerosene, the Central Government has amended the Kerosene (Restriction on Use and Fixation of Ceiling Price) Order, 1993 allowing sale of Kerosene at commercial rate in the open market. It is expected that this will reduce demand for diverted PDS Kerosene by improving availability of non-PDS Kerosene in the open market and will thus meet the demand of Kerosene for various legitimate end uses for the industry and for individual consumption by those who can afford it at market price.

With regard to availability of LPG, the supply demand scenario is monitored on regular basis and additional imports are tied up as and when required. OMCs endeavour to fully meet the demand of domestic LPG customers registered with their LPG distributors in all States/UTs of the country including Rajasthan.

As a part of its commitment to provide clean cooking fuel solution to rural masses, the Central Government (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) has initiated several measures to increase LPG coverage aided by Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) fund and also launched Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) to provide 5 crore connections to Below Poverty Line (BPL) households over a period of three years starting from Financial Year 2016-2017. These measures have reduced the demand for kerosene for cooking purposes.

Government has accorded priority in domestic gas allocation for meeting the entire requirement of CNG (Transport) and PNG (Domestic) segment of City Gas Distribution (CGD) network including the State of Rajasthan. The allocation of said domestic natural gas is subject to the gas allocation guidelines dated 20.08.2014 and 08.06.2016.

Statement

State/UT-wise per capita allocation and consumption/sale of PDS Kerosene and per capita consumption/sale of domestic LPG for the year 2015-16.

State/UT	PDS Kerosene per capita allocation (Litres per annum per person)	PDS Kerosene per capita sales/ consumption (Litres per annum per person)	Domestic LPG per capita sales/ consumption (Kg. per annum per person)
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	5.4	4.7	17.3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15.2	15.1	21.3
Arunachal Pradesh	7.5	7.4	11.5
Assam	10.3	10.3	9.1
Bihar	7.7	7.7	7.2
Chandigarh	2.8	0.8	33.6
Chhattisgarh	6.7	6.2	7.1
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5.4	5.4	19.9
Daman and Diu	3.4	3.4	24.2
Delhi	0	0	42.2
Goa	3.5	3.5	29.4
Gujarat	10.9	10.9	12.9
Haryana	3.5	2.8	23
Himachal Pradesh	3.5	3.5	16.5
Jammu and Kashmir	6.5	6.4	12.9
Jharkhand	8	7.9	5.9
Karnataka	8.3	7.9	18
Kerala	3.5	3.5	19.9
Lakshadweep	15.3	15.3	4
Madhya Pradesh	8.1	8	9.8
Maharashtra	5.6	5.5	18.3

1	2	3	4
Manipur	8.6	8.6	8.5
Meghalaya	8.6	8.6	4.8
Mizoram	6.1	6.1	19.5
Nagaland	8.5	8.5	9
Odisha	9.3	9.2	7.2
Puducherry	3.4	3.4	26
Punjab	3.1	3	26.5
Rajasthan	7.2	7	13.6
Sikkim	9.4	9.4	18.2
Tamil Nadu	4.7	4.7	21.6
Telengana	4.9	4.8	18.1
Tripura	10.5	10.5	9.5
Uttar Pradesh	7.8	7.8	11.4
Uttarakhand	3.5	3.5	20.2
West Bengal	10.3	10.3	12.5
ALL INDIA	7.2	7.1	14.2

Setting up offices of petroleum companies in Bhubaneswar, Odisha

†3174. 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 it is a fact that the Ministry is considering a proposal for setting up offices of petroleum companies in Bhubaneswar, Odisha;

(b) if so, the quantum of money that the petroleum companies would have to spend for it and the extent to which the petroleum companies would be benefited by it in future; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) GAIL (India) Limited,

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

a Public Sector Undertaking under the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, has opened an office at Bhubaneswar, Odisha for coordination and implementation of the various pipeline activities of Jagdishpur-Haldia-Bokaro-Dhamra Pipeline Project (Pradhan Mantri Urja Ganga) including setting up of City Gas Distribution (CGD) infrastructure in Bhubaneswar and Cuttack. The average monthly rental for hired office at Bhubaneswar is ₹ 1.30 lakh and one time furnishing expenditure of ₹ 81.05 lakh excluding Service Tax. The project office is required to effectively execute the various project activities like obtaining statutory permissions, RoU acquisition, construction activities, liasoning with various authorities/stakeholders.

Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC), another Public Sector Undertaking under the Ministry, has also established an office at Bhubaneswar, Odisha to look into the exploration activities at Mahanadi Basin at a cost of ₹ 106.30 lakh. This office will help ONGC in monitoring exploration and production activities in the Mahanadi Basin. This office will also coordinate the seismic data collection work that has started under National Seismic Program, which has been launched recently.

Present CGD network/infrastructure in the country

3175. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the present City Gas Distribution (CGD) network/infrastructure and how many cities are covered, with number of household connections and industrial connections, State-wise;

(b) the total demand from various States, including Punjab, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana and by when, it would be met;

(c) the number of CNG vehicles and number of CNG stations in the country, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken to open more CNG stations to ease long queues and rush at present, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Details of present City Gas Distribution (CGD) network/infrastructure and the cities covered, with number of household connections and industrial connections, State-wise are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (*See below*).

(b) and (d) Government has established Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) in 2007 under the PNGRB Act, 2006. Under the Act, PNGRB grants

authorization to the entities for developing a City Gas Distribution (CGD) network in the specified Geographical Area (GA) of the country through a bidding process. PNGRB based on optimum availability of gas assess demand for development of CGD networks in concerned GAs in various part of the country including Punjab, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

The Government has given priority in allocation of domestic gas (the cheapest gas available in country) for supply to households in the form of Piped Natural Gas [PNG(D)] and transport segment in the form of Compressed Natural Gas [CNG (T)] across the country. Government is meeting 100% gas requirement of PNG (Domestic) and CNG (Transport) segment of the City Gas Distribution (CGD) networks across the country.

(c) Presently, there are approximately 27.5 lakh CNG vehicles in the country. The number of CNG stations as on 30.09.2016 is 1167. Details of State-wise number of CNG stations are given in Statement-III.

Statement-I

*Details of PNGRB Authorized City Gas Distribution Networks
in India — As on 30.09.2016*

Sl. No.	Geographical Area Covered	State/UT	Operating Entity	Commencement of Operation
1	2	3	4	5
A. Geographical Areas (GAs) in Northern Region				
1.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Indian Oil Adani Gas Pvt. Ltd.	Launched on 11.11.2016
2.	Sonipat	Haryana	Gail Gas Limited	2010
3.	Panipat	Haryana	Indian Oil Adani Gas Pvt. Ltd.	Under construction
4.	Yamunanagar	Haryana	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	Under construction
5.	Rewari	Haryana	Indraprastha Gas Limited	Under construction
6.	Jalandhar	Punjab	Jay Madhok Energy Pvt. Ltd. led Consortium	Under construction
7.	Amritsar	Punjab	Gujarat State Petronet Ltd.	Under construction

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Fatehgarh Sahib	Punjab	IRM Energy Pvt. Limited	Under construction
9.	Bhatinda	Punjab	Gujarat State Petronet Ltd.	Under construction
10.	Rupnagar	Punjab	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	Under construction
11.	National Capital Territory of Delhi	Delhi, NCTD	Indraprastha Gas Limited	1998
12.	Kota	Rajasthan	Gail Gas Limited	2011
13.	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	Gail Gas Limited	2011
14.	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	Saumya DSM Infra. Ltd.	2009
15.	Agra (Taj Trapazium Zone)	Uttar Pradesh	Green Gas Limited	2006
16.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	Central U.P. Gas Limited	2006
17.	Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh	Central U.P. Gas Limited	2007
18.	Moradabad	Uttar Pradesh	Siti Energy Limited	2005
19.	Firozabad	Uttar Pradesh	Gail Gas Limited	2011
20.	Khurja	Uttar Pradesh	Adani Gas Limited	2013
21.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	Indian Oil Adani Gas Pvt. Ltd.	Under construction
22.	Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh	Central U.P. Gas Limited	Under construction
23.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	Green Gas Limited	2006
24.	Saharanpur	Uttar Pradesh	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	Under construction
25.	Haridwar	Uttarakhand	Haridwar Natural Gas Pvt. Ltd.	Under construction
26.	Udham Singh Nagar	Uttarakhand	Indian Oil-Adani Gas Pvt. Ltd.	Under construction

1	2	3	4	5
B. Geographical Areas (GAs) in Eastern Region				
27.	Upper Assam (Tinsukia, Dibrugarh, Sibsagar, Jorhat and Golaghat)	Assam	Assam Gas Company Limited	1985
28.	Agartala	Tripura	Tripura Natural Gas Company Ltd.	1990
29.	Kolkata (KMC and parts of adjoining districts as per authorization)	West Bengal	Greater Calcutta Gas Supply Corporation Ltd.	Under construction
C. Geographical Areas (GAs) in Western Region				
30.	Gandhinagar, Mehsana and Sabarkantha	Gujarat	Sabarmati Gas Limited	2006
31.	Hazira	Gujarat	GSPC Gas Company Limited	2003
32.	Valsad	Gujarat	GSPC Gas Company Limited	2006
33.	Rajkot	Gujarat	GSPC Gas Company Limited	2006
34.	Navsari	Gujarat	GSPC Gas Company Limited	2006
35.	Surendranagar	Gujarat	GSPC Gas Company Limited	2006
36.	Nadiad	Gujarat	GSPC Gas Company Limited	2006
37.	Kutch (West)	Gujarat	GSPC Gas Company Limited	2015
38.	Panchmahal	Gujarat	Gujarat Gas Limited	2007
39.	Ahmedabad City and Daskori Area	Gujarat	Adani Gas Limited	2004
40.	Surat, Bharuch and Ankleshwar	Gujarat	Gujarat Gas Company Limited	1989

1	2	3	4	5
41.	Anand (including Kanjari and Vadtal Villages in Kheda District)	Gujarat	Charotar Gas Sahakari Mandali Ltd.	1999
42.	Jamnagar	Gujarat	GSPC Gas Company Limited	2014
43.	Bhavnagar	Gujarat	Gujarat Gas Limited	2014
44.	Dahej Vagra Taluka	Gujarat	Gujatart Gas Limited	2016
45.	Dahod	Gujarat	Gujarat Gas Limited	Under construction
46.	Amreli	Gujarat	Gujarat Gas Limited	Under construction
47.	Patan	Gujarat	Sabarmati Gas Limited	Under construction
48.	Anand (excluding area already authorized)	Gujarat	Gujarat Gas Limited	2007
49.	Banaskantha	Gujarat	IRM Energy Pvt. Limited	Under construction
50.	Vadodra	Gujarat	Vadodra Gas Limited	2009
51.	Dewas	Madhya Pradesh	Gail Gas Limited	2009
52.	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	Aavantika Gas Limited	2012
53.	Indore including Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	Aavantika Gas Limited	2008
54.	Pune City (including Pimpri Chiechwad and adjoining contiguous areas as per authorization)	Maharashtra	Maharashtra Natural Gas Limited	2008
55.	Mumbai and Greater Mumbai	Maharashtra	Mahanagar Gas Limited	1995

1	2	3	4	5
56.	Thane City (and adjoining contiguous areas as per authorization)	Maharashtra	Mahanagar Gas Limited	2005
57.	Raigarh	Maharashtra	Mahanagar Gas Limited	Under construction
58.	Thane (excluding already authorised area)	Maharashtra	Gujarat Gas Company Limited	2015
59.	Pune (excluding area already authorized)	Maharashtra	Consortium of Mahesh Resources (P) Ltd. and Other	Under construction
60.	Ratnagiri	Maharashtra	Unison Enviro Pvt. Limited	Under construction
61.	North Goa	Goa	Consortium of Gail Gas Ltd. and BPCL	Under construction
62.	Daman	Daman and Diu	Indian Oil Adani Gas Pvt. Ltd.	Under construction
63.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	GSPC Gas Company Limited	2015
D. Geographical Areas (GAs) in Southern Region				
64.	Kakinada	Andhra Pradesh	Bhagyanagar Gas Limited	2011
65.	Vijaywada	Andhra Pradesh	Bhagyanagar Gas Limited	2005
66.	Krishna (excluding area already authorized)	Andhra Pradesh	Megha Engineering and Infrastructure Ltd.	Under construction
67.	West Godavari	Andhra Pradesh	Consortium of APGDCL and HPCL	2016
68.	East Godavari (excl. areas already authorized)	Andhra Pradesh	Consortium of APGDCL and HPCL	Under construction

1	2	3	4	5
69.	Hyderabad	Telangana	Bhagyanagar Gas Limited	2006
70.	Bengluru Rural and Urban	Karnataka	Gail Gas Limited	2015
71.	Dharwad	Karnataka	Indian Oil-Adani Gas Pvt. Ltd.	Under construction
72.	Belgaum	Karnataka	Megha Engineering and Infrastructure Ltd.	Under construction
73.	Tumkur	Karnataka	Megha Engineering and Infrastructure Ltd.	Under construction
74.	Ernakulam	Kerala	Indian Oil-Adani Gas Pvt. Ltd.	2015

E. Geographical Areas (GAs) for which authorization is either under consideration of PNGRB or matter is *sub-judice* in court

75.	Faridabad	Haryana	Adani Gas Limited/ Indraprastha Gas Limited	-
76.	Gurgaon	Haryana	Haryana City Gas Distribution Ltd./ Indraprastha Gas Limited	-
77.	NOIDA/Greater NOIDA	Uttar Pradesh	Indraprastha Gas Ltd./Adani Gas Ltd.	-
78.	Ghaziabad	Uttar Pradesh	Indraprastha Gas Ltd.	-

Note: The data is provisional and updated as on 07.10.2016.

Statement-II*State-wise details of household and industrial gas connections*

Sl. No.	State	Name of city/GA	No. of Connections	
			PNG (Dom.)	PNG (Ind.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	488	0
		Kakinada	2953	0
		West Godawari	Under Development	
		East Godawari and Krishna	Under Development	
2.	Telangana	Hyderabad	2037	5
3.	Assam	Upper Assam	29363	400
4.	Delhi	Delhi	482192	324
5.	Gujarat	Surat, Ankleshwar, Bharuch, Hazira, Jamnagar, Nadiad, Navsari, Rajkot, Surendranagar, Valsad, Anand, Panchmahal, Ahmedabad, Gandhinagar, Vadodara, Mehsana, Sabarkantha etc.	1571497	3952
6.	Maharashtra	Mumbai, Thane, Pune, Raigarh, Ratnagiri	933098	178
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Gautam Budh Nagar, Ghaziabad, Firozabad, Meerut, Khurja, Lucknow, Agra, Kanpur, Bareilly, Jhansi, Moradabad, Mathura, Allahabad, Saharanpur	231979	1049
8.	Haryana	Faridabad, Gurgaon, Sonapat, Panipat, Yamuna Nagar, Rewari	37600	224
9.	Tripura	Agartala	25111	48
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas, Indore, Ujjain, Gwalior	9906	92
11.	Karnataka	Bangalore, Dharwad, Tumkur, Belgaum	1072	3

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Rajasthan	Kota	191	19
13.	UT	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17	0
14.	Kerala	Ernakulam	10	0
15.	Goa	North Goa	Under Development	
16.	UT	Chandigarh	Under Development	
17.	UT	Daman	Under Development	
18.	Punjab	Jalandhar, Amritsar, Rupnagar, Fatehgarh Sahib, Bhatinda, Ludhiana	Under Development	
19.	Uttarakhand	Haridwar, Udham Singh Nagar	Under Development	
TOTAL			3327504	6294

Statement-III*Details of State-wise number of CNG Stations in the country*

Sl. No.	State	Geographical Area Covered	Entity	No. of CNG Stations
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada	Bhagyanagar Gas Limited	4
		Vijayawada	Bhagyanagar Gas Limited	8
		Kovvur	Godavari Gas Pvt. Ltd.	1
			TOTAL	13
2.	Telangana	Hyderabad	Bhagyanagar Gas Limited	21
			TOTAL	21
3.	Assam	Tinsukia, Dibrugarh, Sivasagar, Jorhat, Golaghat	Assam Gas Company Limited	0
			TOTAL	0

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar, Mehsana, Sabarkantha	Sabarmati Gas Limited	50
		Gandhinagar, Nadiad, Halol, Hazira, Rajkot, Khambhat, Palej, Valsad, Navsari, Surendernagar, Surat, Ankleshwar and Bhavnagar	Gujarat Gas Limited (JV of GSPC Gas Company Limited and Gujarat Gas Company Ltd.	235
		Vadodara, Ahmedabad	Adani Gas Limited	54
		Vadodara	Vadodara Gas Ltd. (JV Company of GAIL India Ltd. and Vadodara Mahanagar Seva Sadan (VMSS))	9
		Ahmedabad	Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	22
		Anand	Charotar Gas Sahakari Mandali Ltd.	1
TOTAL				371
5.	Haryana	Sonepat	Gail Gas Limited	4
		Faridabad	Adani Gas Limited*	12
		Gurgaon	Haryana City Gas Distribution Ltd*	12
TOTAL				28
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas, Vijaipur	Gail Gas Limited	2
		Gwalior	Aavantika Gas Limited	2
		Indore including Ujjain	Aavantika Gas Limited	17

1	2	3	4	5
		Pithampur	Aavantika Gas Limited	1
			TOTAL	22
7.	Maharashtra	Pune City including Pimpri Chinchwad along with adjoining contiguous areas of Hinjewadi, Chakan and Talegaon GA	Maharashtra Natural Gas Limited	38
		Mumbai and Greater Mumbai	Mahanagar Gas Limited	131
		Thane City and adjoining contiguous areas including Mira Bhayender, Navi Mumbai, Thane City, Ambernath, Bhiwandi, Kalyan, Dombivli, Badlapur, Ulhasnagar, Panvel, Kharghar and Taloja	Mahanagar Gas Limited	61
		Thane	Gujarat Gas Limited (JV of GSPC Gas Company Limited and Gujarat Gas Company Ltd)	0
			TOTAL	230
8.	Delhi/NCR	National Capital Territory of Delhi (Including Noida and Ghaziabad)	Indraprastha Gas Limited	418
			TOTAL	418
9.	Rajasthan	Kota	Gail Gas Limited	3
			TOTAL	3

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

*Provisionally Authorized

Outlets of steel products in Madhya Pradesh

†3176. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state the names of places where outlets of steel products have been sanctioned in Madhya Pradesh and the details of manufacturing, progress and selling activities of each of them?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): Details of outlets of steel products which have been sanctioned in Madhya Pradesh by Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) alongwith details of manufacturing, progress and selling activities of each of them are as under:

Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)

SAIL has sanctioned three Steel Processing Units (SPUs) at Gwalior, Ujjain and Hoshangabad in Madhya Pradesh for conversion of semi finished steel (Billet) to finished steel (TMT bars) products on joint venture basis. The details are as under:

SPU JV Gwalior: The TMT bar mill has been installed at Billova in Gwalior District of Madhya Pradesh by the Joint Venture Company (JVC). The commercial production has started in January, 2016. The TMT bars produced from SAIL Billets is marketed through the company's marketing network under Central Marketing Organization of SAIL.

SPU JV Ujjain: The installation of TMT bar mill by the JVC is in progress at Bandka industrial area in Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh.

SPU JV Hoshangabad: The JVC has applied for transfer of lease of land earmarked for the project at Dolaria in Hoshangabad District of Madhya Pradesh. However, regarding economic feasibility of setting up of the SPU, a fresh study was undertaken. It has been found that it is not a viable proposition for SAIL to set up the SPU.

SAIL markets its sale of steel products produced in its Steel Plants and units through its outlets at Gwalior, Indore, Jabalpur, and Bhopal and also through District and Rural dealers in 46 Districts of MP.

Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL)

Steel consumers in the State of Madhya Pradesh are serviced with various steel products through the Branch Sales Office of RINL at Indore which is presently operating with two Consignment Sales Agencies at Jabalpur and Bhopal.

Headquarter of NMDC

†3177. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the headquarter of National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) is located at Hyderabad;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has received any proposal from Chhattisgarh Government to open a headquarter of National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) there; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the details of steps taken/being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. NMDC's Headquarter is located at Hyderabad details of which are as following:-

Khanij Bhawan, 10-3-311/A

Castle Hills, Masab Tank

Hyderabad – 500028

Telangana

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. There is a request to set up the headquarter of NMDC in the State of Chhattisgarh. NMDC is a multi unit, multi product and multi locational organization operating its mine in the States of Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh. NMDC is having its offices in Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Delhi, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu and head office in Hyderabad which is looking after its policies and activities in the country and abroad. Present location of head office in Hyderabad is in no way hindrance to the development of Chhattisgarh.

Status of steel industry in the country

3178. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the steel industry is facing downturn due to decrease in demand of steel and dumping by Chinese companies;

(b) if so, the details of the present status of steel industry in the country; and

(c) whether Government has taken any steps in protecting and promoting steel industry, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The steel industry in the country is facing slowdown in domestic demand, lower profitability, under utilization of capacity and dumping

by international players like China. In order to protect the interests of domestic steel industry and control dumping of products at predatory pricing by global steel producers with excess capacity, the Government has taken a number of steps including increasing Customs Duty, imposition of Minimum Import Price (MIP), Safeguard Duty and Anti-Dumping Duty on a number of steel products. The present status of the steel industry in the country is shown below:-

Period	Crude Steel Production (mt)	Total Finished Steel (non-alloy + alloy) (mt)			
		Production for sale	Import	Export	Consumption
April-Oct., 2016-17*	56.25	57.75	4.13	3.57	48.12

Source: JPC; *Provisional

Steps to increase productivity of steel industry

3179. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many Indian iron and steel industries are facing lots of problems to survive their existence in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's response thereto;

(c) whether it is also a fact that per capita labour productivity of steel per year is at 90-100 tonnes, which is one of the lowest in the world;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to increase the productivity of steel industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. With the slowdown in global demand for steel and increase in the capacity of steel plants, industry is facing historically low international steel prices and surge in cheap imports in India, has resulted in decline of domestic steel prices. Lower prices have led to the erosion of profit margins and lower sales realization.

The Government has taken the following steps to promote domestic steel sector.

(i) For reducing the stress in the steel sector, RBI has extended 5:25 scheme in July, 2015, whereby longer amortization period for loans to projects in infrastructure and core industries sectors, say 25 years, based on the economic

life or concession period of the project, with periodic re-financing, say every 5 years, is allowed.

- (ii) Increase the peak rate of basic customs duty on both flat and non-flat steel to 15% from 10% in the Union Budget 2015-16.
- (iii) Amended the Steel and Steel Products (Quality Control) Order, 2012, in December, 2015 to ensure that only quality steel is produced/imported in India.
- (iv) Increased the import duty on ingots and billets, alloy steel (flat and long), stainless steel (long) and non-alloy long products to 7.5% (from 5%) and non-alloy and other alloy flat products to 10% (from 7.5%). This has been further revised in August, 2015. Currently, import duty on flat steel is applicable at 12.5%, on long steel products at 10% and on semi-finished steel products at 10%.
- (v) Levied the Anti-Dumping Duty for five years on imports of certain variety of hot-rolled flat products of stainless steel from China (\$ 309 per tonne), Korea (\$ 180 per tonne) and Malaysia (\$ 316 per tonne).
- (vi) Imposed the Safe Guard Duty of 20% in march, 2016 on hot-rolled flat products of non-alloy and other alloy steel, in coils of width of 600 mm or more.
- (vii) To provide a level playing field to domestic producers Government has Imposed Minimum Import Price (MIP) initially on 173 steel products and out of these on 19 steel products it is extended till 4th February, 2017 *vide* DGFT Notification No. 31/2015-2020 dated 03.12.2016.

(c) and (d) The labour productivity varies from plant to plant depending upon the technology, level of integration, efficiency, extent of out sourcing etc. And, therefore, inter-plant and inter-country comparisons may not necessarily reflect the efficiency in use of human resources only. Labour productivity is an operational and management issue which depends on technology, operational practices, cost of capitals etc. The Government has no direct role in raising labour productivity in the steel plants.

(e) Government has taken following steps to increase the productivity of steel industry:-

- (i) The Government has launched the 'Make-in-India' initiative to focus on manufacturing and infrastructure, which will help in promoting the demand and consumption of steel in the country.

- (ii) The public sector enterprises in the steel sector have undertaken expansion and modernization of their steel plants to increase production of steel.
- (iii) To ensure that only quality steel is produced and imported, Government has notified Steel and Steel Products (Quality Control) Orders dated 12.03.12 and 04.12.15.
- (iv) Government has notified Mines and Minerals Development and Regulation (MMDR) Act, 2015 to streamline grant of Mining Leases in order to maintain sufficient availability of raw materials for various sectors including steel sector.
- (v) To provide level playing field to the domestic steel producers, Government has extended Minimum Import Price (MIP) on 19 steel products till 4th February, 2017 *vide* DGFT Notification No. 31/2015-2020 dated 03.12.2016.

Loss faced by plants of SAIL

†3180. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to hand over three steel plants named Salem, Bhadravati and Chandrapur of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) into private hands due to heavy loss; and

(b) the total loss incurred by these three plants along with the total plants of SAIL facing loss, the plant-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) The Government has accorded 'in-principle' approval of strategic disinvestment of Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Plant (VISL), Bhadravati, Salem Steel Plant (SSP), Salem and Alloy Steel Plant (ASP), Durgapur.

(b) The total loss incurred by VISL, SSP and ASP alongwith the performance of total plants of SAIL (Plant-wise) is as under:

	(₹ in crore)				
Plant/Unit	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Bhilai Steel Plant	2715	2048	2085	2232	405
Durgapur Steel Plant	503	553	416	506	-527
Rourkela Steel Plant	646	363	212	232	-2524
Bokaro Steel Plant	703	308	202	451	-2203

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Plant/Unit	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
IISCO Steel Plant	-411	-159	-653	-1072	-1939
Alloy Steel Plant	-53	-120	-93	-134	-83
Salem Steel Plant	-155	-420	-376	-355	-466
Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Plant	-131	-117	-123	-97	-116
SAIL Refractory Unit	11	10	3	7	21
Chandrapur Ferro Alloy Plant	10	-39	-78	-45	-78
Raw Material Division/ Central Units	1313	813	1628	634	310
SAIL Profit (+)/Loss (-) Before Tax	5151	3241	3225	2359	-7198
Tax	1608	1070	608	266	3061
SAIL Profit (+)/Loss (-) After Tax	3543	2170	2616	2093	-4137

Overhaul of India's steel policy

3181. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to make an overhaul of India's steel policy framed in 2012;

(b) whether the country is unlikely to meet the target to raise capacity to 300 million tonnes a year by 2025;

(c) whether although India's steel production cost is lower than any other country, it is uncompetitive in global markets due to freight costs, higher credit costs, industrial power tariffs, high iron ore royalties, import duties and cess on coking coal; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) Presently, the National Steel Policy, 2005 is in force. The draft National Steel Policy is at conceptual stage.

(b) Steel production and capacity creation is a function of domestic as well as global demand, cost competitiveness, availability of raw materials and financial resources. Capacity creation of 300 million tonnes would depend on the above factors.

(c) and (d) Information in respect of cost of production are treated as commercially sensitive by the steel producers in the country and abroad. Various estimates have been made from the limited information available from the public domain by different research organisations. Each steel producer, anywhere in the world, operates in a set of specific conditions which includes both advantages and disadvantages. Indian steel producers in general gain from low cost and high quality iron ore and low labour cost. The producers such as SAIL, Tata Steel, JSPL etc. have additional advantages on account of captive ownership. However, higher cost of money (interest rates), lower labour productivity in most cases, weaker external infrastructure and high cost of utilities and power take away significant part of the advantages. Details of comparison of the cost of production as per estimates of the World Steel Dynamics made in January, 2015 for specific country based reference plants (not named) are given in Statement.

Statement

Details of comparison of cost of production as per estimates of World Steel Dynamics made in January, 2015

	(USD per tonne)											
	Brazil	China	CIS	Western Europe	India	Japan	South Korea	Latin America	Middle East	USA Integrated	USA Mini	Global Average
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Costs by stage												
Coke	\$183	\$204	\$156	\$156	\$170	\$180	\$169	\$186	\$0	\$236	\$114	\$162
Pig Iron	\$202	\$251	\$177	\$177	\$166	\$256	\$221	\$214	\$0	\$289	\$255	\$207
DRI	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$178	\$0	\$0	\$0
Liquid Steel	\$267	\$323	\$244	\$244	\$273	\$335	\$320	\$283	\$332	\$392	\$461	\$324
Slab	\$286	\$348	\$261	\$261	\$290	\$365	\$345	\$302	\$354	\$427	\$480	\$347
HRB	\$331	\$394	\$284	\$284	\$327	\$409	\$390	\$341	\$384	\$477	\$507	\$387
HRC (P&O)	\$360	\$428	\$305	\$305	\$349	\$448	\$429	\$367	\$410	\$516	\$531	\$418
CRC	\$449	\$512	\$352	\$352	\$413	\$563	\$507	\$442	\$481	\$627	\$590	\$501
Overhead	\$58	\$34	\$52	\$52	\$55	\$49	\$28	\$60	\$33	\$31	\$38	\$45
CRCw. OH	\$507	\$546	\$495	\$405	\$468	\$612	\$535	\$502	\$514	\$658	\$627	\$546

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Costs by Category (Through CRCw. OH)												
Raw Materials	\$250	\$292	\$224	\$322	\$263	\$305	\$287	\$253	\$263	\$340	\$423	\$293
Labour	\$71	\$81	\$27	\$117	\$60	\$123	\$107	\$70	\$82	\$163	\$51	\$86
Other	\$173	\$150	\$170	\$179	\$160	\$186	\$143	\$178	\$152	\$166	\$138	\$163
Energy	\$111	\$106	\$45	\$127	\$94	\$75	\$106	\$88	\$65	\$60	\$50	\$84
Energy Credit	-\$99	-\$83	-\$61	-\$114	-\$108	-\$77	-\$108	-\$87	-\$48	-\$71	-\$35	-\$81
TOTAL	\$507	\$546	\$405	\$631	\$468	\$612	\$535	\$502	\$514	\$658	\$627	\$546

Source: Cost Monitor 2015

Development of traditional dhabas

3182. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture has emphasised in its 229th report that traditional Dhabas should be developed and maintained with highest cleanliness, hygiene and authenticity of their local cuisine;

(b) if so, the steps Government wishes to take to improve Dhabas segment of tourism infrastructure; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c) It has been incorporated in the guidelines for classification of hotel, which is a voluntary scheme of the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India. The guidelines provide that classified hotels, will impart training to specific number of people, under the scheme of 'Hunar Se Rozgar Tak'. This scheme is very beneficial for training people already employed or self employed in dhabas, restaurants, eateries etc. to learn basis skill of this sector thus making them tourist friendly, cleaner, hygienic with serving local cuisine in local ambience and incentivizing them to serve the tourist better.

Development of coastal circuits

3183. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many Coastal Circuit Schemes have remained non-starter due to provisions contained in the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ);

(b) if so, the details of Coastal Circuit Schemes which are unable to be implemented due to CRZ restrictions; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to resolve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Coastal Circuit is one of the thirteen circuits identified for development by the Ministry of Tourism under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme.

The Ministry, as on date, has sanctioned 10 projects under Coastal Circuit theme for ₹ 754.11 crore to the States of West Bengal, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Karnataka, Goa and Maharashtra. The work on all the projects is in progress.

However, some of the coastal States/Union Territory Administrations have expressed concern over developing tourism infrastructure along the coast in the wake of existing Coastal Regulation Zone and have sought rationalization of the same. The Ministry of Tourism has referred the matter to Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change.

Tourist places in Hyderabad-Karnataka Region

3184. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) what are the tourist places in Hyderabad-Karnataka region;
- (b) in what way Center helps to promote these places; and
- (c) whether there are any projects with regard to above area including Basavakalyan, Shorapur, Momvi, Kishkinda, historical religious sites and pre-historic places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Identification of tourist places is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration including the State Government of Karnataka. The Ministry of Tourism has been providing Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to various State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for tourism projects identified in consultation with them for each financial year, subject to receipt of Detailed Project Report (DPR), liquidation of Utilization Certificates, availability of funds and adherence to relevant scheme guidelines.

The State Government has informed that they have identified tourist places district-wise in the Hyderabad-Karnataka region which are given below:-

Sl. No.	District-wise	Identified Tourist Places
1.	Bidar District	Bidar, Humnabad, Jalsangvi, Basavakalyan, Narayanpura, Karnjar Reservoir.
2.	Kalaburgi District	Kalaburgi, Aland, Ganigapura, Sedam, Malkhed, Chincholi, Jewargi, Kalagi, Chandrampalli, Chayabhogavathi, Sannathi.
3.	Yadgir District	Yadgir Fort, Sannakere, Sleeping Buddha Hills, Bonal Bird Sanctuary, Raja Venkatappa Nayaka Fort and Palace.
4.	Raichur District	Raichur, Naradagudda, Maliyabad, Manvi, Kalluru, Hatti, Mudgal, Gabburu, Ambadevi Mutt, Maski.

Sl. No.	District-wise	Identified Tourist Places
5.	Ballari District	Hampi, Tungabhadra Dam, Toranagal, Ramgad, Kenchanagudda, Ballari Fort, Nagalakere, Sanganakallu, Kuravatti, Mylara, Kotturu, Ujjani.
6.	Koppal District	Koppal, Anegundi, Itagi, Kukanur, Kanakagiri.

The details of projects sanctioned to the State Government of Karnataka pertaining to some of the above districts under the Product Infrastructure for Development of Destinations and Circuits (PIDDC) Scheme are given in Statement (*See below*).

No specific proposal has so far been received from the State Government of Karnataka for Basavakalyan, Shorapur, Momvi and Kishkinda during the current financial year.

Statement

Details of projects sanctioned to the State Government of Karnataka under the Product Infrastructure for Development of Destinations and Circuits (PIDDC) Scheme

(₹ in lakhs)			
Sl. No.	Year of Sanction	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Amount
1.	2007-08	Integrated Development of tourist circuit Bijapur-Bidar-Gulbarg Circuit	640.97
2.	2009-10	Development of tourist infrastructure under destination development at Sleeping Buddha Hills near Shahapur in Gulbarga District	438.27
3.	2009-10	Development of Tourist Infrastructure at Chaukhandi and Ashtoor Tombs in Bidar District under destination development	318.27
4.	2009-10	Development of Eco-tourism resort/facilities at Daroji Bear Sanctuary, Hampi, Hospet Taluk in Bellary District	339.77
5.	2009-10	Development of Jungle Lodges Resorts at Vikasapur Tank in Bidar District, Karnataka	381.35
6.	2009-10	Destination Development of Bidar Fort, Bidar District, Karnataka	365.54

Privatisation of ITDC hotels

3185. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to privatise certain hotels under India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC);

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

(c) the reasons for which most of the ITDC hotels are incurring losses despite growth in both domestic and foreign tourist arrivals; and

(d) the fresh steps taken by Government to improve the working, financial performance and efficiency of ITDC hotels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Government is in the process of transferring the following hotels/properties to the concerned State Governments:

(i) Hotel Lalitha Mahal Palace, Mysore to the State Government of Karnataka.

(ii) Hotel Jaipur Ashok, Jaipur to the State Government of Rajasthan.

(iii) Hotel Lake View Ashok, Bhopal to the State Government of Madhya Pradesh.

(iv) Hotel Brahmaputra Ashok, Guwahati to the State Government of Assam.

(v) Hotel Donyi Polo Ashok, Itanagar to the State Government of Arunachal Pradesh.

(vi) Hotel Pondicherry Ashok, Pondicherry to the State Government of Puducherry.

(vii) Hotel Patilputra Ashok, Patna to the State Government of Bihar.

In association with the State Government of Odisha, the Government has decided to lease out or sell Hotel Kalinga Ashok, Bhubaneswar.

Hotel Ranchi Ashok, Ranchi is to be transferred to the State Government of Jharkhand, however reply from State Government of Bihar is still awaited.

Hotel Janpath, New Delhi is to be leased out for long term basis in consultation with Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India.

(c) Some of the ITDC hotels have incurred losses during 2015-16, details of which are given in Statement (*See* below). The main reasons for losses are: global recession, stiff competition from new and modern hotels, increase in available room inventory and wage cost, hike in power and fuel cost, non-renovation of rooms etc.

(d) The following steps has been taken to improve profitability of ITDC hotels:

- (i) To carry out essential renovation/refurbishment/up-gradation work in a phased manner.
- (ii) System improvement and integration.
- (iii) Adoption of improved IT system.
- (iv) Advertising, aggressive sales and marketing in India and abroad through active digital marketing/travel portals.
- (v) Participation in major travel marts and food festivals abroad, etc.

Statement

Details of losses incurred by ITDC hotels during 2015-16

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Hotel	2015-16
		Net Profit
1.	Hotel Jaipur Ashok, Jaipur	(-) 157.69
2.	Hotel Jammu Ashok, Jammu	(-) 158.61
3.	Hotel Kalinga Ashok, Bhubaneswar	(-) 173.77
4.	Hotel Lake View, Bhopal	(-) 48.45
5.	Hotel Pondicherry Ashok, Puducherry	(-) 20.15
6.	Hotel Brahmaputra Ashok, Guwahati	(-) 155.49
7.	Hotel Ranchi Ashok Ranchi	(-) 168.12
8.	Hotel Utkal Ashok, Puri (operations closed since 2004)	(-) 197.42

Budgetary allocation for development of tourism infrastructure

3186. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture has pointed out in its 229th report that States which get more tourism arrivals rather than business arrivals should get priority in budgetary allocation for development of tourism infrastructure;

(b) if so, the likely shift in allocation in budget, if any; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The committee recommended that the States which are attracting largest number of tourists should be given special dispensation for development of tourism.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Tourism releases funds to State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations for developing tourism infrastructure projects. Project proposals are examined in context of the prescribed guidelines and financial assistance is extended, subject to the fulfilment of the stipulated guidelines, operational viability and availability of funds.

Funds for tourism projects

3187. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to invest ₹ 50,000 crores to exploit the tourism potential in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the various projects that have been contemplated by Government to spend this amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) With a view to harnessing the tourism potential of the country, the Ministry of Tourism under its schemes for infrastructure development provides Central Financial Assistance to State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations for tourism projects. The projects under the scheme are identified for development in consultation with the States/UTs and are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, submission of suitable detailed project reports, adherence to scheme guidelines and utilization of funds released earlier.

Further, with the objective of attracting private sector investment in the Tourism sector, the Ministry of Tourism has organized the Incredible India Tourism Investors' Summit in New Delhi from the 21st to 23rd September 2016. Investible projects from the States and UTs, amounting to approximately ₹ 50,000 crores were posed to potential investors and a total of 86 MoUs were signed by the State Governments of Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Uttarakhand.

Visa-on-arrival to promote growth of tourism

3188. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that tourism in the country is gradually going up in the last three years as per the UN World Tourism Organisation;

(b) whether it is also a fact that India has permitted Visa-on-Arrival to 150 countries of the world;

- (c) if so, the names of countries which are given Visa-on-Arrival facility; and
- (d) to what extent Visa reforms help in fuelling tourism growth in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. The numbers of Foreign Tourist Arrivals in India during 2013, 2014, 2015 were 6.97 million, 7.68 million and 8.03 million, respectively.

(b) The Government of India has extended the facility of e-Tourist Visa for the citizens of 161 countries including Japan for which facility of Visa on Arrival is also available.

(c) Names of the countries for which the e-Tourist Visa facility is available are given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) The number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals on e-Tourist Visa (e-TV) during January to November, 2016 were 9,17,446 registering a growth of 168.5% over same period of previous year. This indicates success of the e-TV Scheme.

Statement

List of the Countries for which e-Tourist Visa facility is available

Sl. No.	List of the Countries	Sl. No.	List of the Countries
1.	Andorra	16.	Bolivia
2.	Angola	17.	Bosnia and Herzegovina
3.	Anguilla	18.	Botswana
4.	Antigua and Barbuda	19.	Brazil
5.	Albania	20.	Brunei
6.	Austria	21.	Bulgaria
7.	Argentina	22.	Burundi
8.	Armenia	23.	Cambodia
9.	Aruba	24.	Cameron Union Republic
10.	Australia	25.	Canada
11.	Azerbaijan	26.	Cape Verde
12.	Bahamas	27.	Cayman Island
13.	Barbados	28.	Chile
14.	Belgium	29.	China
15.	Belize	30.	China-SAR Macau

Sl. No.	List of the Countries	Sl. No.	List of the Countries
31.	China-SAR Hongkong	60.	Guatemala
32.	Colombia	61.	Guinea
33.	Comoros	62.	Guyana
34.	Cook Islands	63.	Haiti
35.	Costa Rica	64.	Honduras
36.	Cote d'Ivoire	65.	Hungary
37.	Croatia	66.	Iceland
38.	Cuba	67.	Indonesia
39.	Cyprus	68.	Ireland
40.	Czech Republic	69.	Israel
41.	Denmark	70.	Italy
42.	Djibouti	71.	Jamaica
43.	Dominica	72.	Japan
44.	Dominican Republic	73.	Jordan
45.	East Timor	74.	Kenya
46.	Ecuador	75.	Kiribati
47.	El Salvador	76.	Laos
48.	Eritrea	77.	Latvia
49.	Estonia	78.	Lesotho
50.	Fiji	79.	Liberia
51.	Finland	80.	Liechtenstein
52.	France	81.	Lithuania
53.	Gabon	82.	Luxembourg
54.	Gambia	83.	Macedonia
55.	Georgia	84.	Madagascar
56.	Germany	85.	Malawi
57.	Ghana	86.	Malaysia
58.	Greece	87.	Mali
59.	Grenada	88.	Malta

Sl. No.	List of the Countries	Sl. No.	List of the Countries
89.	Marshall Islands	118.	Republic of Korea
90.	Mauritius	119.	Romania
91.	Mexico	120.	Russia
92.	Micronesia	121.	Rwanda
93.	Moldova	122.	Saint Christopher and Nevis
94.	Monaco	123.	Saint Lucia
95.	Mongolia	124.	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
96.	Montenegro	125.	Samoa
97.	Montserrat	126.	San Marino
98.	Mozambique	127.	Senegal
99.	Myanmar	128.	Serbia
100.	Namibia	129.	Seychelles
101.	Nauru	130.	Sierra Leone
102.	Netherlands	131.	Singapore
103.	New Zealand	132.	Slovakia
104.	Nicaragua	133.	Slovenia
105.	Niger Republic	134.	Solomon Islands
106.	Niue Island	135.	South Africa
107.	Norway	136.	Spain
108.	Oman	137.	Sri Lanka
109.	Palau	138.	Suriname
110.	Palestine	139.	Swaziland
111.	Panama	140.	Sweden
112.	Papua New Guinea	141.	Switzerland
113.	Paraguay	142.	Taiwan
114.	Peru	143.	Tanzania
115.	Philippines	144.	Tajikistan
116.	Poland	145.	Thailand
117.	Portugal	146.	Tonga

Sl. No.	List of the Countries	Sl. No.	List of the Countries
147.	Trinidad and Tobago	155.	Uzbekistan
148.	Turks and Caicos Island	156.	Vanuatu
149.	Tuvalu	157.	Vatican City-Holy See
150.	UAE	158.	Venezuela
151.	Ukraine	159.	Vietnam
152.	United Kingdom	160.	Zambia
153.	Uruguay	161.	Zimbabwe
154.	USA		

Steps taken to promote art and culture of tribal communities

3189. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to promote art and culture of different tribal communities of the country, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps taken to promote the products made by the tribal community throughout the country, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing a Central Sector Scheme ‘Support to Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs),’ under which financial assistance to TRIs set up by State Governments/Union Territories with the aim to preserve and promote tribal culture, heritage, arts and crafts through research and documentation, maintenance and preservation of artifacts for existing tribal museum, exchange visits for the tribals to other parts of the State and organising tribal festivals.

(b) Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Ltd. (TRIFED) under Ministry of Tribal Affairs, is providing marketing support to tribal products through its network of retail outlets “TRIBES INDIA” throughout the country. TRIFED has also been organizing and participating in exhibitions like Aadishilps, Aadichitra, OCTAVE, etc. for promoting and marketing of tribal products, tribal art and crafts within the country and abroad.

Huge drop out rate at Ashram schools

3190. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ashram schools in West Bengal and students enrolled in them at elementary and secondary level;

(b) whether the Ministry is aware that the dropout rates of ST students are 55 per cent at the elementary level and 71 per cent at the secondary level;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Ministry agrees that these data shows the inefficiency in operation of Ashram schools; and

(e) the measures taken by Government to tackle the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) There is no Ashram school in West Bengal.

(b) As per Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE), developed by the National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA), 2015-16, the average annual drop out rate for Scheduled Tribe Students in 2014-15 at elementary level is 7.46 per cent and at secondary level, it is 24.68 per cent. (Average annual drop out rate presents average of grade-specific drop out rates in Primary Grades and is calculated by using considering grade wise enrolment in 2013-14 and 2014-15 and grade-specific number of repeaters in 2014-15.)

(c) and (d) The Ashram schools are run by the State Government concerned. Some of the main reasons for drop-out among ST students from school are:

(i) Poor economic conditions.

(ii) Children opting to help in household and agricultural work.

(iii) Child Marriage.

(iv) Gender sensitivity prevalent in ST households.

(e) Based up on National University on Educational Planning and Administration's finding and experience gained in the Ministry, States have been advised to take the following measures to address the issue of drop out:

(i) Development of Bilingual Primers containing text both in regional and tribal language but in local official script through Tribal Research Institutes and Sarva Siksha Abhiyan;

- (ii) Content of the primers in the Tribal Cultural context;
- (iii) School vacation to be in synchronization with major tribal festivals;
- (iv) Construction of Girls toilets to check girl drop out, for physical safety, and to address sanitation issues;
- (v) Schools being positioned as nursery grounds for spotting and nurturing of natural talents of ST students for Academics, Sports, Traditional and Modern Skills etc.;
- (vi) Expansion of Scope of Education for Tribal children to include sports, physical education, work education, vocational education, Tribal Art, painting, crafts, kitchen gardening, health, hygiene and nutrition, etc. to make the school education useful, relevant and interesting for the children and tribal communities.
- (vii) Promotion of Kitchen Garden and Sports
- (viii) Traditional Food (minor millet) in School meals
- (ix) School management to engage teachers to overcome shortage
- (x) 100% screening of children for Sickle Cell Anamia/Trait
- (ix) 100% physical enrolment of children
- (xii) Habit of hygiene and sanitation, use of recyclable material amongst school children, reduction in generation of garbage
- (xiii) Engagement of trained lady health workers as Warden/Asstt. Wardens in girls' hostels

Ministry of Tribal Affairs is also implementing scheme of Pre-matric Scholarship for ST students.

Literacy rate among STs

3191. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the present literacy rate among the Scheduled Tribes (STs) indicating the break-up of male and female literacy and its comparison with the overall literacy rate in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the present improvement of the literacy rate of tribals is inadequate to enable them to get the benefit of education and socio-economic development; and

(c) if so, the details of the schemes being implemented by Government to improve the literacy level of STs along with the financial assistance, State-wise, and the achievements made under the said schemes, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) Literacy rate of Scheduled Tribes (STs) indicating the break-up of male and female literacy and its comparison with the overall literacy rate in the country, State/UT-wise, are given in Statement-I (See below).

(b) Yes, Sir. There is a gap of about 14 percentage points in literacy rate of STs as compared to all India literacy rate.

(c) In order to bridge gap in literacy rate and improve education level of Scheduled Tribes, Ministry of Tribal Affairs has been implementing following schemes:

- (i) **Scheme of Girls and Boys Hostels for STs:** Under the Scheme, Central assistance is given to States/UTs/Universities for construction of new hostel buildings and/or extension of existing hostels. State Governments are eligible for 100% central share for construction of all Girls' hostel and also for construction of Boys' hostel in naxal affected areas. The funding pattern for other Boys' Hostel to State Governments is on 50:50 basis.
- (ii) **Scheme of Ashram Schools in Tribal Areas:** The objective of the scheme is to provide residential schools for STs to increase the literacy rate among the tribal students and to bring them at par with other population of the country. Under the scheme, State Governments are eligible for 100% Central share for construction of all Girls' Ashram Schools and also for construction of Boys' Ashram Schools in naxal affected areas. The funding pattern for the other Boys' Ashram Schools is on 50:50 basis.
- (iii) **Scheme for Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts:** The scheme aims to bridge the gap in literacy levels between the general female population and tribal women, through facilitating 100% enrolment of tribal girls in the identified Districts or Blocks, more particularly in naxal affected areas and in areas inhabited by Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs), and reducing drop-outs at the elementary level by creating the required ambience for education. Improvement of the literacy rate of tribal girls is essential to enable them to participate effectively in and benefit from, socio-economic development.
- (iv) In addition to above, to maximize retention of ST students within various stages of school education and promoting higher learning, monetary incentives are provided by Ministry of Tribal Affairs in the form of scholarships such as Pre Matric Scholarship, Post Matric Scholarship, National Overseas Scholarship, Scholarship for Top Class Education and Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST students.

State/UT-wise details of financial assistance and achievements made are given in Statement II to XIV respectively (*See below*).

2. Also, Ministry of Human Resource Development has informed that they are implementing Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) as main programme for universalising elementary education for all children from 6-14 years of age. Its overall goals include universal access and retention, bridging of gender and social category gaps in education and enhancement of learning levels of children. At the national level the enrolment share of children from Scheduled Tribes (ST) community is 10.63% which is more than their share of population 8.60% as per Census 2011. Under SSA, districts with 25% and above population of STs are considered as Special Focus Districts (SFDs). ₹ 998433.32 lakhs have been sanctioned in 2016-17 in 109 Scheduled Tribes special focused districts which is 13% of the total outlay of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. State/UT-wise details of fund allocation under SSA to these SFDs are given in Statement-XV.

Statement-I

Details of Literacy Rate of All and Scheduled Tribe (ST) Population

Sl. No.	India/State/UT	Literacy Rate					
		Persons		Male		Female	
		All	ST	All	ST	All	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	India	73.0	59.0	80.9	68.5	64.6	49.4
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	67.2	50.6	76.8	60.6	56.4	39.7
2.	Himachal Pradesh	82.8	73.6	89.5	83.2	75.9	64.2
3.	Uttarakhand	78.8	73.9	87.4	83.6	70.0	63.9
4.	Rajasthan	66.1	52.8	79.2	67.6	52.1	37.3
5.	Uttar Pradesh	67.7	55.7	77.3	67.1	57.2	43.7
6.	Bihar	61.8	51.1	71.2	61.3	51.5	40.4
7.	Sikkim	81.4	79.7	86.6	85.0	75.6	74.3
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	65.4	64.6	72.6	71.5	57.7	58.0
9.	Nagaland	79.6	80.0	82.8	83.1	76.1	76.9
10.	Manipur	76.9	72.6	83.6	77.3	70.3	67.8
11.	Mizoram	91.3	91.5	93.3	93.6	89.3	89.5
12.	Tripura	87.2	79.1	91.5	86.4	82.7	71.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Meghalaya	74.4	74.5	76.0	75.5	72.9	73.5
14.	Assam	72.2	72.1	77.8	79.0	66.3	65.1
15.	West Bengal	76.3	57.9	81.7	68.2	70.5	47.7
16.	Jharkhand	66.4	57.1	76.8	68.2	55.4	46.2
17.	Odisha	72.9	52.2	81.6	63.7	64.0	41.2
18.	Chhattisgarh	70.3	59.1	80.3	69.7	60.2	48.8
19.	Madhya Pradesh	69.3	50.6	78.7	59.6	59.2	41.5
20.	Gujarat	78.0	62.5	85.8	71.7	69.7	53.2
21.	Daman and Diu	87.1	78.8	91.5	86.2	79.5	71.2
22.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	76.2	61.9	85.2	73.6	64.3	50.3
23.	Maharashtra	82.3	65.7	88.4	74.3	75.9	57.0
24.	Telangana	66.5	49.5	75.0	59.5	57.9	39.4
25.	Andhra Pradesh	67.4	48.8	74.8	56.9	60.0	40.9
26.	Karnataka	75.4	62.1	82.5	71.1	68.1	53.0
27.	Goa	88.7	79.1	92.6	87.2	84.7	71.5
28.	Lakshadweep	91.8	91.7	95.6	95.7	87.9	87.8
29.	Kerala	94.0	75.8	96.1	80.8	92.1	71.1
30.	Tamil Nadu	80.1	54.3	86.8	61.8	73.4	46.8
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	86.6	75.6	90.3	80.9	82.4	69.9

Note: No Notified Scheduled Tribes in Punjab, Chandigarh, Haryana, NCT of Delhi and Puducherry.

Source: Census 2011.

Statement-II

Details of funds released to State Governments/UT Administrations/Universities under the Scheme of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys during the last three years

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT/University	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	846.73	0	400
2.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	1221.74

Sl. No.	State/UT/University	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
3.	Gujarat	939.33	0	0
4.	Himachal Pradesh	0	380.47	0
5.	Kerala	553.45	1349.63	0
6.	Madhya Pradesh	0	1305	0
7.	Mizoram	2289.43	0	0
8.	Maharashtra	0	1031	0
9.	Nagaland	810.95	0	1798.45
10.	Rajasthan	2646.87	0	3393.97
11.	Sikkim	0	460.29	0
12.	Tamil Nadu	112.73	0	0
13.	Tripura	1906.01	1797.62	0
14.	Banaras Hindu University (BHU), Varanasi	0	304.99	0
15.	Mizoram University	0	195.01	52.72
16.	National Law School of India University, Bangalore	0	0	61.94
TOTAL		10105.5	6824.01	6928.82

Statement-III

Details of funds released to State Governments/UT Administrations under the Scheme of "Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan" during the last three years

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	371.87	0	0
2.	Assam	749.6	0	0
3.	Goa	0	0	300
4.	Gujarat	0	1144.48	0
5.	Madhya Pradesh	0	1425	0
6.	Maharashtra	2474.63	1000	0
7.	Odisha	2091.1	0	0
8.	Sikkim	575.28	0	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
9.	Tripura	954.52	954.52	0
	TOTAL	7217	4524	300

Statement-IV

Details of scheme of hostels for ST girls and boys hostels sanctioned during 2013-14 to 2015-16 (State-wise) (In Nos.)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT/ University	2013-14 Hostel (Seats)	2014-15 Hostel (Seats)	2015-16 Hostel (Seats)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	--	--	4 (340)
2.	Chhattisgarh	--	--	13 (1,300)
3.	Kerala	4 (280)	6 (600)	--
4.	Mizoram	8 (440)	--	--
5.	Nagaland	5 (500)	--	17 (for upgradation-9,500)
6.	Rajasthan	17 (850)	--	47 (17 new and 30 upgradation-1,600)
7.	Tripura	10 (750)	--	--
	TOTAL	44 (2,820)	6 (600)	81 (12,740)

Statement-V

*Details of scheme of establishment of Ashram schools in tribal sub plan areas
State-wise number of Ashram schools sanctioned during 2013-14*

(In Nos.)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2013-14 School (Seats)
1.	Assam	1 (640)
2.	Maharashtra	8 (3,700)
3.	Odisha	15 (4,500)
4.	Sikkim	1 (420)
5.	Tripura	5 (1,000)
	TOTAL	30 (10,260)

Statement-VI

Details of Recurring Grants released during last three years and current year for Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) along with number of beneficiaries under article 275(1) of the Constitution

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17 (as on 23.11.2016)	
		Releases	No. of Bene.	Releases	No. of Bene.	Releases	No. of Bene.	Releases	No. of Bene.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	1500	1260.00	1500	680.00	1620	680.40	1966
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	47.40	114	50.40	120	120.80	120	50.40	158
3.	Chhattisgarh	1494.11	3234	4126.24	3500	1725.57	3735	1756.02	4180
4.	Gujarat	2083.20	4960	2503.62	5961	3168.90	7545	3802.26	9053
5.	Himachal Pradesh	78.12	0	95.00	220	88.20	210	88.20	210
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0	0.00	0	200.00	0	0.00	0
7.	Jharkhand	498.54	1187	504.00	1200	504.00	1200	806.40	1920
8.	Karnataka	400.00	1620	680.40	1620	1000.00	2380	999.60	2380
9.	Kerala	80.00	805	388.50	925	350.00	833	221.76	528
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2562.84	6102	3290.80	7833	3008.88	6872	3370.92	8026

11.	Maharashtra	805.60	1600	916.96	3600	1083.60	1810	1512.00	3600
12.	Manipur	0.00	0	0.00	0	75.00	300	239.40	450
13.	Mizoram	84.00	200	100.00	200	345.45	320	168.00	400
14.	Nagaland	150.00	550	200.34	477	200.34	439	183.96	438
15.	Odisha	2300.76	4980	2683.29	5200	2142.00	4555	2242.80	5340
16.	Rajasthan	1230.60	2930	1381.80	3290	1381.80	2274	1633.80	3890
17.	Sikkim	284.00	700	320.30	502	300.00	349	300.30	715
18.	Tamil Nadu	705.60	420	264.00	840	352.80	840	378.00	900
19.	Telangana	0.00	0	2520.00	0	1272.00	4533	1344.00	4533
20.	Tripura	682.92	1500	655.20	1560	0.00	1595	730.80	1740
21.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	460	195.44	465	208.70	450	189.00	450
22.	Uttarakhand	75.60	240	126.00	300	151.20	404	0.00	300
23.	West Bengal	870.24	2072	1049.16	2490	1049.16	2307	1049.16	2498
TOTAL		14433.53	35174	23311.45	41803	19408.40	44691	21747.18	53675

Bene: Beneficiaries

Statement-VII

Details of Non-Recurring Grants released during last three years and current year for Eklavya Model Residential Schools, under article 275(1) of the Constitution

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (as on 23.11.2016)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	3500.00	4000.00	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	146.00	20.00	1600.00	200
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	1200.00	0
4.	Bihar	0.00	500.00	800.00	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	2100.00	0.00	0.00	6303.51
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	400.00	0
7.	Gujarat	1100.00	440.00	1200.00	750
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	300.00	0.00	0.00	1955.19
9.	Jharkhand	725.00	3600.00	1675.00	3686.21
10.	Karnataka	1000.00	2750.00	1600.00	0
11.	Kerala	120.00	0.00	0.00	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2183.20	2120.00	5000.00	2400
13.	Maharashtra	4400.00	3200.00	3300.00	3100
14.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	125.00	1380
15.	Mizoram	0.00	600.00	2300.00	0
16.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	1600.00	400
17.	Odisha	0.00	0.00	4337.00	2700
18.	Rajasthan	1199.80	70.00	300.00	600
19.	Sikkim	0.00	50.00	900.00	0
20.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	420
21.	Telangana	0.00	500.00	2300.00	0
22.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	435
23.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	546.71	455.99	500
24.	Uttarakhand	168.66	116.40	47.67	0
TOTAL		13442.66	18013.11	33140.66	24829.91

Statement-VIII

Details of State-wise funds released during the last three years for construction of Hostel and number of seats created under article 275(1) of the Constitution

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
		Releases	No. of Seats	Releases	No. of Seats	Releases	No. of Seats
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0	800.00	480	250.00	1000
2.	Bihar	0.00	0	0.00	1500	0	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	133.77	200	2645.67	6500	5144.00	26500
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	101.00	150	0.00	0	1700.00	0
5.	Jharkhand	322.00	600	2000.00	500	6142.00	1600
6.	Kerala	0.00	0	250.00	0	500.00	300
7.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0	4000.00	0	0.00	0
8.	Maharashtra	0.00	0	1600.00	0	246.00	0
9.	Meghalaya	0.00	0	190.00	0	350.00	400
10.	Mizoram	0.00	0	574.70	0	0	0
11.	Nagaland	0.00	0	300.00	0	250.00	1000
12.	Rajasthan	450.00	400	3132.00	950	600.00	300
13.	Sikkim	0.00	0	261.25	0	0.00	0
14.	Telangana	0.00	0	126.00	0	0	0
15.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0	222.94	240	0	0
16.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0	75.00	210	200.00	210
17.	West Bengal	0.00	0	1607.50	300	1000.00	750
TOTAL		1006.77	1350	17785.06	9180	16382.00	32060

Note: Funds released for hostels include committed liability of previous years, extension/up-gradation of existing hostels and for new hostels.

Statement-IX

State-wise details of funds released to Voluntary Organisations (VOs)/NGOs under Scheme of 'Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribe Girls in Low Literacy Districts' during 2013-14 to 2016-17

		(Amount in ₹)			
Sl. No.	State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (as on 29.11.2016)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	5207920	193107731	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1295053	4271709	-	-
3.	Chhattisgarh	4407038	3925448	-	-
4.	Gujarat	145999463	194219225	171232411	285792943
5.	Jharkhand	-	4442520	2107200	-
6.	Madhya Pradesh	68593579	57103228	14357845	8403577
7.	Maharashtra	9473800	3600400	-	-
8.	Odisha	162255734	26507661	104081259	33033279
9.	Rajasthan	10976580	9665119	-	6797130
10.	Telangana	-	41056770	48075810	-
GRAND TOTAL		403001247	350000000	532962256	334026929

Statement-X

Details of fund released to State Governments/UT Administrations, utilization, and beneficiaries thereof under the Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for ST students during 2013-14 to 2016-17

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013-14			2014-15			2015-16			2016-17 (As on 23.11.2016)		
		Releases	Utilized	Bene.	Releases	Utilized	Bene.	Releases	Utilized	Bene.	Releases	Utilized	Bene.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4895.16	4870.00	229360	5070.01	5070.01	82091	1986.82	1986.82	49239	0.00	0.00	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1366.85	1366.85	630	2.29	2.29	630	1137.61	1137.61	0	1136.32	0.00	0
3.	Assam	4756.81	4755.49	102800	1114.00	1114.00	102800	6748.28	6748.28	116693	0.00	0.00	0
4.	Bihar	23.00	20.60	6463	23.00	23.00	6463	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	1341.48	1341.48	106231	4066.75	4066.75	139447	4764.83	1007.59	148660	1300.00	0.00	0
6.	Goa	2.00	2.00	1332	2.00	2.00	1332	356.00	356.00	4270	574.00	0.00	0
7.	Gujarat	7138.58	7138.05	218570	3929.23	3929.23	218570	5520.40	5520.40	163989	14578.27	0.00	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	282.83	282.83	5189	237.00	237.00	5189	1350.00	1350.00	8079	250.00	0.00	0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	177.00	177.00	18700	2494.17	2494.17	21000	2494.17	2494.17	21000	1428.84	0.00	0
10.	Jharkhand	2043.23	2043.23	72878	4927.23	4927.23	81768	0.00	0.00	0	6600.00	0.00	0
11.	Karnataka	3340.76	3340.76	132376	3691.00	3691.00	134988	5839.00	5839.00	140891	4400.00	0.00	0
12.	Kerala	625.53	625.53	12705	647.00	647.00	13225	0.00	0.00	0	3122.00	0.00	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	5276.71	5276.71	192437	2385.00	2385.00	188145	3065.00	3065.00	197176	8118.00	0.00	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
14.	Maharashtra	11996.04	11996.04	178146	7451.83	7451.83	175000	5209.83	5209.83	175000	14499.28	0.00	0
15.	Manipur	6111.01	6111.01	53965	3615.48	3615.48	57828	3588.00	3588.00	66928	1574.15	0.00	0
16.	Meghalaya	3438.00	3438.00	79011	438.00	438.00	79011	3274.61	3274.61	74608	2000.00	0.00	0
17.	Mizoram	5393.89	5127.51	56873	4501.15	4423.18	62410	4927.91	4927.91	57330	0.00	0.00	0
18.	Nagaland	2626.19	2626.19	39867	2329.59	2329.59	40133	2646.34	2646.34	45140	0.00	0.00	0
19.	Odisha	3459.87	3459.87	89115	4512.00	4512.00	130960	4050.00	4050.00	165100	8216.64	0.00	0
20.	Rajasthan	2216.02	2216.02	288020	6440.00	6440.00	246249	10890.43	10890.43	275669	6500.00	0.00	0
21.	Sikkim	845.49	845.49	2643	414.00	414.00	2705	400.00	400.00	3053	594.16	0.00	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	1436.02	1436.02	11092	44.00	44.00	11092	2266.86	2266.86	20060	1594.00	0.00	0
23.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0	12329.88	12329.88	171329	9650.00	9650.00	171329	4265.00	0.00	0
24.	Tripura	1390.99	1178.81	24270	974.82	974.82	22261	1700.00	1361.04	28374	0.00	0.00	0
25.	Uttar Pradesh	56.00	56.00	7500	56.00	56.00	7500	0.00	0.00	0	930.00	0.00	0
26.	Uttarakhand	1086.50	1086.50	24812	164.00	164.00	25269	900.00	900.00	27796	3814.57	0.00	0
27.	West Bengal	2277.63	2277.63	79230	237.00	237.00	79230	2948.46	2948.46	73357	0.00	0.00	0
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.75	0.00	28	0.75	0.00	148	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0
29.	Daman and Diu	10.90	0.00	320	1.00	0.00	320	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0
TOTAL		73615.24	73095.62	2034563	72098.18	72018.46	2107093	85714.55	81618.35	2033741	85495.23	0.00	0

*During 2016-17, only arrears have been released and details of beneficiaries are not available.

Bene.: Beneficiaries

Statement-XI

Details of fund released to State Governments/UT Administrations, utilization, and beneficiaries thereof under the Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students studying in classes IX and X during 2013-14 to 2016-17

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013-14			2014-15			2015-16			2016-17 (As on 23.11.2016)		
		Releases	Utilised	Bene.	Releases	Utilised	Bene.	Releases	Utilised	Bene.	Releases	Utilised	Bene.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0	1386.00	1386.00	75812	1983.00	1983.00	79602	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	218.44	0.00	29143	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	211.88	211.88	12255	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0	688.60	0.00	40700	375.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0	3718.00	3125.00	228626	3607.00	3607.00	225705	399.15	0.00	0.00
6.	Goa	14.00	0.00	1728	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	2835.28	2835.28	265168	3750.00	3750.00	200000	3745.76	3745.76	138465	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	45.73	37.59	2124	73.00	51.12	3996	96.12	0.00	5798	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	700.00	0.00	37813	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0	1613.00	1376.05	93533	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Karnataka	3320.05	3320.05	84680	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
12.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	300.00	0.00	30010	488.25	0.00	0.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	4300.00	0.00	364167	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Manipur	729.70	729.70	27112	496.05	496.05	40126	0.00	0.00	0	612.34	0.00	0.00
15.	Meghalaya	296.76	160.10	10707	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Mizoram	123.19	0.00	3283	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	851.47	0.00	42048	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Odisha	5601.08	5601.08	221709	4511.00	4511.00	203301	4900.00	4900.00	221243	3376.36	0.00	0.00
19.	Rajasthan	4792.55	0.00	1267802	2383.34	0.00	187508	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0	7.80	7.80	408	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	600.00	600.00	15750	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0	745.52	745.52	105672	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Tripura	674.33	674.33	65690	678.75	678.75	44598	1303.60	435.21	53516	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	12255	0.00	0.00	9869	0.00	0.00	10856	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Uttarakhand	460.20	460.20	119856	19.82	0.00	0	107.00	107.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	West Bengal	2620.00	2107.92	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
GRAND TOTAL		21943.19	16138.14	2123512	20070.88	16127.29	1234149	22868.95	15377.97	1224973	4876.10	0.00	0.00

*During 2016-17, only arrears have been released and details of beneficiaries are not available

Statement-XII

Details of funds released to University Grants Commission under the scheme of National Fellowship Scheme for ST students (NFS) during 2013-14 to 2016-17

(₹ in lakhs)

2013-14			2014-15			2015-16			2016-17 (As on 23.11.2016)		
Fund Released	Utilized	Beneficiaries	Fund Released	Utilized	Beneficiaries	Fund Released	Utilized	Beneficiaries	Fund Released	Utilized	Beneficiaries
0.00	0.00	3335	0.00	0.00	3335	3138.76	3000.00	1408	2500.00	0.00	842

Statement-XIII

Details of funds released under National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education for ST students during 2013-14 to 2016-17

(₹ in lakhs)

2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17 (as on 23.11.2016)	
Fund released	Beneficiaries	Fund released	Beneficiaries	Fund released	Beneficiaries	Fund released	Beneficiaries
950.00	521	1849.85	1850	1552.32	292	365.63	278

Statement-XIV

Details of funds released, utilized, and beneficiaries thereof under the scheme of National Overseas Scholarship (NOS) during 2013-14 to 2015-16

(₹ in lakhs)

2013-14			2014-15			2015-16		
Fund released	Utilized	Beneficiaries	Fund released	Utilized	Beneficiaries	Fund released	Utilized	Beneficiaries
68.00	68.00	9.00	99.13	99.13	21.00	39.04	39.04	0.00

Statement-XV

*Details of fund allocation under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan to Special
Focus Districts (SFDs)*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Districts	Outlay Approved: 2016-17 (Including Spill over)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	9	24014.75
2.	Assam	2	9453.47
3.	Chhattisgarh	8	79964.25
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	3132.32
5.	Gujarat	6	59696.15
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2	1215.61
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	9935.71
8.	Jharkhand	8	61729.82
9.	Madhya Pradesh	16	254112.63
10.	Maharashtra	2	9674.23
11.	Manipur	5	17397.81
12.	Meghalaya	7	37845.34
13.	Mizoram	8	21240.19
14.	Nagaland	11	51691.98
15.	Odisha	13	122012.20
16.	Rajasthan	4	147552.72
17.	Sikkim	1	1147.26
18.	Telangana	1	76657.39
19.	Tripura	1	9959.49
TOTAL		109	998433.32

Source: Ministry of Human Resource Development

Extension of basic facilities to tribals

3192. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the status of availability of drinking water and sanitation facilities of tribal households are available;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has any concrete proposals to extend such basic facilities to the tribal population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (c) As per information of Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, as on 9.12.16, out of 363686 Scheduled Tribes (ST) dominated habitations, 294122 (80.87%) are fully covered with provision of safe drinking water supply, and 57180 (15.72%) are partially covered. State-wise details are given in Statement (*See below*). Efforts are on to cover remaining 57180 ST dominated habitations in coming years.

Regarding sanitation, as per Census 2011, ST households with availability of latrine facilities is as under:

Availability of Latrine	All Social Groups (%)	STs (%)
Latrine facility within the premise	46.9	22.6
Open defecation	49.8	74.7

Under the Scheme Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), a total of 28,76,532 Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) were constructed during last four years as tabulated below:

Year	Number of Household latrines to be constructed
2012-13	4,44,075
2013-14	6,23,915
2014-15	7,06,289
2015-16	11,02,253
(As on 31.12.2015)	

Following targets have been set for construction of IHHLs for STs during 2016-17 to 2018-19:

Year	Total household latrines expected to be constructed
2016-17	15,00,000
2017-18	17,00,000
2018-19	18,40,000

Statement*State-wise details of safe drinking water supply in the ST dominated areas*

Sl. No.	State	Total No of Habitations	No of Fully Covered Habitations	No of Partially Covered Habitations
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	91	41	50
2.	Andhra Pradesh	9549	5686	3828
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	7162	2682	4437
4.	Assam	17440	9801	5604
5.	Bihar	1834	984	772
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	50693	47807	2101
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	66	0	66
9.	Daman and Diu	6	0	6
10.	Goa	50	50	0
11.	Gujarat	15400	15400	0
12.	Haryana	2	2	0
13.	Himachal Pradesh	3242	2679	563
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	2976	1538	1438
15.	Jharkhand	55426	51986	48
16.	Karnataka	2547	1360	1090
17.	Kerala	40	2	36
18.	Lakshadweep	9	0	9
19.	Madhya Pradesh	55949	55814	15
20.	Maharashtra	17433	15647	1753
21.	Manipur	2254	1815	439
22.	Meghalaya	10117	1622	8492
23.	Mizoram	730	441	289
24.	Nagaland	1504	692	771
25.	Odisha	57432	47480	9232

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Puducherry	0	0	0
27.	Punjab	0	0	0
28.	Rajasthan	21824	13569	6847
29.	Sikkim	816	387	429
30.	Tamil Nadu	2707	2690	16
31.	Telangana	9739	5276	4085
32.	Tripura	5076	2300	290
33.	Uttar Pradesh	817	783	10
34.	Uttarakhand	1230	530	700
35.	West Bengal	9525	5058	3764
TOTAL		363686	294122	57180

Publishing of status of FRA claims on website

3193. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how often does the Ministry publish the State-wise status of Forest Rights Act claims on a web portal;

(b) how does the Ministry collect this data;

(c) whether Ministry has requested all States to publish district-wise details on status of FRA claims in their States on a web portal;

(d) if so, whether all States have done that the latest district-wise details on status of FRA claims for all States; and

(e) if all States have not done so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Ministry to expedite this process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) The Ministry uploads the State-wise status of claims, titles distributed etc. under 'The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (OTFDs) (Recognition of Forest Right) Act, 2006' (in short FRA) on the website of the Ministry based on the information received from the State Governments

(b) The Ministry collects the Monthly Progress Reports (MPR) form State Governments.

(c) The Ministry has requested to all State Governments to provide district-wise details on status of claims, titles distributed etc. under FRA to this Ministry.

(d) and (e) A total of 11 States *viz.* Assam, Goa, Jharkhand, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have submitted the District-wise details on status of claims, title distribution etc. under FRA. The rest of States who have not submitted the said details, have been communicated by this Ministry for furnishing the same at the earliest.

Inclusion of communities in ST list

3194. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has proposed to add some more tribes in Scheduled Tribes list in near future;

(b) if so, the detail thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) on what basis/criteria these new tribes are being added in the existing list?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (d) The criteria followed for specification of a community as a Scheduled Tribe are (i) indications of primitive traits, (ii) distinctive culture, (iii) geographical isolation, (iv) shyness of contact with the community at large, and (v) backwardness.

Government of India on 15.6.1999 (as further amended on 25.6.2002), has approved modalities for deciding claims for inclusion in, exclusion from and other modifications in Orders specifying lists of STs. Accordingly, only those proposals which have been recommended and justified by concerned State Government/UT Administration can be processed further. Thereafter, it has to be concurred with by Registrar General of India (RGI) and National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) for consideration for amendment of legislation.

Welfare of Jarawa tribes in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

3195. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has made any proposal for the welfare of Jarawa tribes in Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the details about the terms and conditions and Plan outlay and funds allocation in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements a Central Sector Scheme known as “Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)” for the comprehensive socio-economic development of PVTGs including Jarawa tribes in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Under this scheme the Ministry provides 100% financial assistance through State Governments for activities in various sectors such as Education, health, agricultural development, livelihood and Skill development, housing and habitat, social security, preservation and promotion of culture etc. for the comprehensive socio-economic development of PVTGs including Jarawas in the country, based on Conservation-cum-Development (CCD) Plan prepared by the concerned State Governments on the basis of assessment of their requirements which are considered and approved by the Project Appraisal Committee of the Ministry.

Further, the Andaman and Nicobar Administration is implementing the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Protection of Aboriginal Tribes) Regulation, 1956 and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocity) Act, 1989 (and Amendment Act, 2015) for the safety and protection of tribes including the Jarawa Tribe. Policy of Jarawa tribe of Andaman Island, 2004 is also being implemented for protection and welfare of Jarawa tribes, which are classified as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs).

(d) The details about terms and conditions of the scheme are given in Statement-I (See below). Plan outlay and Budget allocation is made for the scheme as a whole and not State/UT-wise. Details of Budget outlay under the scheme during last 3 years and current year is in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)

Since PVTGs are the most vulnerable tribal community, it becomes necessary to allocate adequate funds from Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored and State Plan Schemes for the socio-economic development of PVTGs. In 1998-99, a separate 100% Central Sector Scheme for exclusive development of PVTGs was started, and the scheme was revised w.e.f. 1st April, 2015. The scheme covers 75 identified Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups among Scheduled Tribes in 18 States/UT of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The scheme is flexible as it enables the States to focus on areas that they

consider is relevant to PVTGs and their socio-cultural environment. Activities under it include housing, land distribution, land development, agricultural development, animal husbandry, construction of link roads, installation of non-conventional sources of energy for lighting purpose, social security including Janshree Beema Yojana or any other innovative activity meant for the comprehensive socio-economic development of PVTGs. Most of the State Governments and the UT of Andaman and Nicobar Islands have formulated a “Conservation-cum-Development (CCD) Plan” for the Twelfth Plan period keeping habitat/hamlet development approach in view and in the format prescribed by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. The CCD plans indicate the annual provisions for each financial year and also the agency involved in implementation of that activity. The State Government/UT Administration have been asked to ensure proportionate flow of financial resource for all PVTGs found in their State and the activities to be taken with a proper mix of interventions through the State/UT of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The funds are released to States/UT in accordance with the annual programme for a particular financial year in the CCD Plan.

Statement-II

*Details of Budget Estimate (BE), Revised Estimate (RE) during
2013-14 to 2015-16 under the Scheme of Development of
Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17
		BE	RE	BE	RE	BE	RE	BE
1.	Development of particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups	244.00	207.00	207.00	180.00	217.35	217.35	200.00

Distribution of land titles

3196. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of beneficiaries to whom land titles were distributed under the Schedule Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers Act; and

(b) the total land in hectares distributed till 31st March, 2016?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) Responsibility for

implementation of 'The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (OTFDs) (Recognition of Forest Right) Act, 2006' (in short FRA) lies with State Governments/ UT Administrations. As per information received from the State Governments, till 31st March, 2016, a total 17,39,815 titles (16,97,327 individuals and 42,488 community) were distributed. The extent of forest land for which these titles were distributed was 36,02,547 hectares.

Expansion of scheduled area in Rajasthan

†3197. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Rajasthan has forwarded a proposal to the Central Government for the expansion of the Scheduled Area under the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution of India, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government proposes to expand the Scheduled Area in Rajasthan, if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government of Rajasthan has forwarded proposal for extension of Scheduled Area in Rajasthan under Fifth Schedule of the Constitution. The Government of Rajasthan has requested for extension of Scheduled Area on the basis of Census 2011 and due to reorganization/ creation of districts in the State. The proposal is being processed. Any proposal received from a State is examined according to requisite criteria. Time limit for approval of any proposal for extension of Scheduled Area cannot be specified.

Individual claims of other traditional forest dwellers

3198. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many individual claims were filed by the Other Traditional Forest Dwellers all over the country;

(b) how many individual claims of Other Traditional Forest Dwellers were accepted all over the country;

(c) how much area is involved over which individual claims of the Other Traditional Forest Dwellers were accepted all over the country;

(d) how many individual claims of Other Traditional Forest Dwellers were rejected all over the country;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) how much area is involved over which the individual claims of the Other Traditional Forest Dwellers have been rejected; and

(f) the State-wise and Union Territory-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (d) As per 'The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (OTFDs) (Recognition of Forest Right) Act, 2006' (in short FRA) and rules there under, responsibility for implementation of the Act lies with the States/UTs. As per information received from the State Governments, up to 31.08.2016, a total of 1,90,363 individual claims of OTFDs were filed against which 8,561 titles distributed and 1,20,936 claims rejected. The extent of forest land for which these titles distributed was 4195.99 hectares.

(e) The data of area involved over which claims are rejected is not maintained by this Ministry.

(f) Does not arise in view of reply to part (e) above.

Operational vocational training centres

†3199. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States in which Vocational Training Centers are operational in Scheduled Tribe areas, list of the areas thereof;

(b) the number of tribal women and youths received training at these centres and have become self-employed or are working in Government sector, State-wise details thereof;

(c) whether such training centres will be opened in Udham Singh Nagar, a tribal district of Uttarakhand where Tharu tribes reside; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) Under the Ministry's scheme of Vocational Training Centre (VTC), the details of States in which VTCs are operational, and number of beneficiaries are given in Statement (*See below*). The Scheme is being implemented through State Governments/UT Administrations, Institutions or Organizations set up by Government as autonomous bodies, educational and other institutions like local bodies and cooperative societies and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) etc. Information in respect of training/employment of women/youth separately is not maintained Centrally. As per scheme guidelines, the training

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

for trades including modern trades having employment potential in the region should be provided, and the organization should establish linkages with placement services, and for the candidates interested in self employment.

(c) and (d) The scheme is a demand driven and funds are released on receipt of proposal from State Government subject to fulfillment of requisite conditions and availability of funds. There is no proposal from the Government of Uttarakhand for opening such training centres in Udham Singh Nagar.

Statement

A. Grants-in-aid released to State Governments for Vocational Training Centres

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Centres	Number of Beneficiaries
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	800
2.	Assam	41	7500
3.	Chhattisgarh	11	477
4.	Gujarat	13	6198
5.	Madhya Pradesh	30	2587
6.	Meghalaya	9	700
7.	Mizoram	15	1500
TOTAL		127	19762

B. Grants-in-aid released to NGOs for Vocational Training Centres

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Centres	Number of Beneficiaries
1.	Assam	3	600
2.	Karnataka	1	320
3.	Meghalaya	1	260
4.	Nagaland	2	340
5.	Tamil Nadu	1	200
TOTAL		8	1720

Claims received by forest dwellers in Telangana

3200. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that out of 2.15 lakh claims received from various forest dwellers in Telangana as of 1st June, 2016, only one lakh titles have been distributed so far;

(b) whether it is also a fact that one lakh claims have been rejected;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor with respect to (a) above and reasons behind (b) above; and

(d) how the Ministry would persuade the State to distribute pending claims within a fixed time-frame?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) Responsibility for implementation of 'The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (OTFDs) (Recognition of Forest Right) Act, 2006' (in short FRA) lies with State Governments/ UT Administrations. As per information received from the State Government of Telangana, as on 1st June, 2016, a total of 2,15,742 claims were filed against which a total of 1,00,247 titles distributed and a total of 99,377 claims rejected.

(c) The reasons reported by State Govt. of Telangana for rejection of claims are as under:-

- (i) Lack of sufficient documentary evidence.
- (ii) Forest encroachment after 13.12.2005.
- (iii) Claims on the lands which were not classified as forest area.
- (iv) Claims of OTFDs in Scheduled Areas. There is total prohibition on transfer of land to non-tribals in the State of Telangana.
- (v) Claimants below 18 years of age group.
- (vi) Multiple claims

(d) The Ministry constantly monitors the progress/status of the implementation of FRA and communicates to the State Government as and when required.

***WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED AND UNSTARRED QUESTIONS SET
FOR THE 12th DECEMBER, 2016**

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Development of economic corridors

*271. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to build 44 highway stretches totalling 27,000 km. to be developed as economic corridors and if so, the details thereof;

^sThe Sitting of the Rajya Sabha on Monday, the 12th December, 2016 was cancelled on account of shifting the Id-E-Milad holiday to 12th December, 2016 in place of 13th December, 2016 as notified earlier.

(b) whether these economic corridors would lead to seamless movement of cargo vehicles, cut delays and create jobs and help in decongesting 30 top cities by building ring roads and logistic hubs along these corridors and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when the new plan is expected to be completed along with its funding options?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) The Ministry has appointed a consultant under the study "Logistics Efficiency Enhancement Program" and the consultant has recommended development of economic corridors to improve efficiency of freight movement in the country to reduce travel time and costs. The recommendations also include development of logistics parks and ring roads along the economic corridors.

(c) Currently, the Detailed Project Report (DRP) preparation for development of economic corridors including ring roads and logistics parks is under way. The detailed plan alongwith funding will be available after the DPRs are prepared.

Solar energy potential of Karnataka

*272. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) which districts of Karnataka have the potential in solar energy and the ratio of its exploitation there; and

(b) whether there is any special programme of subsidy for better use of solar power?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Government of Karnataka has reported that the state has a radiation of 5.4 to 6.2 Kwh/m²/day with about 240-300 sunny days in a year. Solar Power Projects are awarded/ allotted in all the districts of Karnataka, other than Uttar Kannada, Kodagu, Udupi and Dakshina Kannada Districts., where radiation is comparatively less.

Based on the availability of waste land and solar radiation, the potential of solar energy in Karnataka has been assessed at 24.70 GW and a capacity of 340 MW has been installed.

(b) Government of Karnataka has reported that there is no special programme for providing subsidy to consumers/producers from the State Government. However, the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is providing Central Financial

Assistance (CFA)/ subsidies to all States including Karnataka in accordance with respective guidelines. Details of such schemes and CFA are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of Schemes and Incentives for promotion of Solar Energy

Sl. No.	Scheme	Central Financial Assistance/Subsidy
Solar Energy		
1.	Scheme for Setting up of 750 MW Grid-connected Solar PV Power Projects under Batch-1 of Phase-II of JNNISM with Viability Gap Funding Support from NCEF	The selection of the bidders has been based on the Viability Gap Funding (VGF) required for the project in an ascending order upto the full capacity. VGF is limited to 30% of the project cost or 2.5 crore per MW, whichever is lower. Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) has signed Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with such project developers for purchasing entire power from the project for 25 years at ₹ 5.45 per unit (₹ 4.75 per unit for projects availing accelerated depreciation).
2.	Grid Connected Rooftop	CFA is 30% of the benchmark for general and 70% for NE and Special Category States for Government projects.
3.	Pilot-cum-demonstration project for development of grid connected solar PV power plants on canal banks and canal tops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial support of ₹ 3 crore/MW or 30% of the project cost, whichever is lower, for Canal Top SPV projects and ₹ 1.5 crore/MW or 30% of the project cost, whichever is lower, for Canal Bank SPV projects. • Total CFA of upto ₹ 225 crore for 100 MW (50 MW on Canal Tops and 50 MW on Canal Banks) to be disbursed over a period of maximum 2 years post sanctioning of the plants as under: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – upto 40% on sanctioning of the projects. – 60% on successful commissioning of the projects. • Service charge to SECI @1% of project cost.
4.	Development of Solar Cities Programme	Financial support of up to ₹ 50 lakh for each city, for preparation of the Master Plan alongwith

Sl. No. Scheme	Central Financial Assistance/Subsidy
	few DPR (up to ₹ 10 lakh), oversight of its implementation (up to ₹ 10 lakh), setting up and functioning of Solar City Cell in the city (up to ₹ 10 lakh) and organizing promotional activities (up to ₹ 20 lakh).
5. Scheme for Development of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ₹ 20 lakhs/MW or 30% of the project cost including Grid-connectivity cost, whichever is lower • CFA @ ₹ 25.00 lakh per park for DPR preparation of solar parks, conducting surveys, etc.
6. Scheme for setting up of 1000 MW of Grid-Connected Solar PV Power Projects by Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) under Batch-V of Phase II of JNNSM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VGF provided through SECI, at a fixed rate of ₹ 1 Cr/MW for projects, where domestically produced cells and modules are used and ₹ 50 lakh/MW in cases, where domestically produced modules are used. • VGF released in two tranches are as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) 50% on successful commissioning of the full capacity of project (COD). (ii) Balance 50% after one year of successful operation of the project.
7. Operationalization of 300 MW Solar PV Projects by defence establishment and para military forces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The bidders selected on the basis of bids for minimum VGF requirement for the project with commitment to supply solar power at ₹ 5.50/ KWh for 25 years. • The upper limits of the VGF are as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Category-I: ₹ 2.5 crore/MW for project capacity up to 5 MW or 30% of the project cost whichever is lower; (ii) Category-II: ₹ 2 crore/MW for project capacity greater than 5 MW up to 25 MW or 30% of the project cost whichever is lower; and (iii) Category-III: ₹ 1.5 crore /MW for project capacity greater than 25 MW or 30% of the project cost whichever is lower.

Sl. No. Scheme	Central Financial Assistance/Subsidy			
8. SPV Lighting Systems	Sl. No.	Category	Capacity	Applicable CFA
	1.	Solar power packs/ SPV power plants (with battery bank @ 9.6 Vah/Wp	Upto 300 Wp >300 Wp to 10 kWp >10 kWp to 100 kWp	₹ 75 ₹ 45 ₹ 39
	2.	SPV power plants (without Battery)	Upto 500 kWp	₹ 24
	3.	Street lights through SPV power plants	Upto 500 kWp	₹ 75
9. Solar Water Pumping Programme for irrigation purpose	₹ 1.62 lakhs per AC Solar Water Pumping System and ₹ 2.025 lakhs per DC Solar Water Pumping System as subsidy, up to 5 HP capacity.			

Note: CFA stands for Central Financial Assistance.

Modern irrigation systems under PMKSY

†*273. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) and the extent to which this scheme has been successful in fulfilling its objectives, so far;

(b) the criteria prescribed for implementing modern irrigation systems, drip and sprinkler programmes under this scheme;

(c) the details of benefits of this scheme to small and marginal farmers; and

(d) the budget allocated under this scheme for the years 2015-16 and 2016-17, State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) has been launched during 2015-16 to serve as a platform for convergence of investments in irrigation through comprehensive District and the State Irrigation Plans. It envisages end to end solution in irrigation supply chain viz.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

water resources, distribution, efficient application and extension services. The focus is on improving water use efficient at farm level and bridging the gap between irrigation potential created and utilization. The main components are:

- **Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP):** To focus on faster completion of ongoing Major and Medium Irrigation, including National Projects.
- **PMKSY (Har Khet ko Pani):** Source augmentation, distribution, ground water development, lift irrigation, diversion of water from water plenty to water scarce areas, supplementing rain water harvesting beyond IWMP and MGNREGA, Repair, Restoration, Renovation (RRR) of traditional water bodies, Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI) Scheme, Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM).
- **PMKSY (Per Drop More Crop):** Micro level storage structures, efficient water conveyance and application, precision irrigation systems, topping up of input cost beyond MGNREGA permissible limits, secondary storage, water lifting devices, extension activities, coordination and management.
- **PMKSY (Watershed):** Ridge area treatment, drainage line treatment, soil and moisture conservation, water harvesting structures, livelihood support activities and other watershed works.

The achievement of objective/targets during 2015-16 is given below:

Components	Potential/CCA Targets during 2015-16 (As per approved scheme)	Potential achieved/CCA covered during 2015-16
AIBP	1.2 Lakh Ha.	2.47 Lakh Ha.
HKKP	2.8 Lakh Ha.	6.92 Lakh Ha.
● RRR, SMI and GW		
● CADWM		
Per Drop More Crop	5.0 Lakh Ha.	5.73 Lakh Ha.
Watershed	4.4 Lakh Ha	2.46 Lakh Ha.

(b) Criteria for implementation of drip and sprinkler programmes under Micro Irrigation is as under:

- Support to each farmer is restricted to 5 Ha. Further assistance on the same land can only be availed after 10 years.
- At least 50% of the allocation is to be utilized for small, marginal farmers of which at least 30% has to be women beneficiaries/farmers.

- At least 25% of the funds allocated for micro irrigation to the State are to be used for agricultural crops.
- Category-wise slab for funds has to be followed by all States. Total fund allocation to states is distributed as per the population category namely General, SCSP (SC Category). Fund is allocated to these categories as per their population percentage in total State population as per the data of Census, 2011.
- State-wise Annual Action Plans (AAP) are prepared by all States for each financial year to set physical and financial targets regarding area of land likely to be brought under micro irrigation and the expenditure to be incurred thereof.

(c) Under the micro irrigation component under PMKSY-Per Drop More Crop in addition to benefits mentioned at part (b) of reply, small and marginal farmers gets higher rates of subsidy as under:

Sl. No.	Category of Area	Category of Beneficiaries	Rate of Subsidy
1.	Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)/Desert Development Programme (DDP) Areas and North Eastern and Himalayan (NE&H) States	Small and Marginal Farmers	60%
		Other than Small and Marginal Farmers	45%
2.	Non-DPAP/DDP/NE and H Regions	Small and Marginal Farmers	45%
		Other than Small and Marginal Farmers	35%

(d) The details of State-wise funds released under PMKSY during the years 2015-16 are given in Statement-I (*See below*). Details of Allocation and CA released during 2016-17 are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of State-wise Funds released under PMKSY during 2015-16

(₹ in crore)

States	MoWR, RD&GR	MoRD (DoLR)*	MoA&FW	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	0	87.87	206.47	294.34
Arunachal Pradesh	45.53	18.00	2.60	66.13

1	2	3	4	5
Assam	271.65	46.70	5.03	323.39
Bihar	55.62	5.00	28.60	89.22
Chhattisgarh	32.77	21.07	20.30	74.14
Goa	0	0	0.30	0.30
Gujarat	482.72	100.00	213.05	795.77
Haryana	77.39	6.91	34.97	119.26
Himachal Pradesh	1.67	20.00	7.60	29.28
Jammu and Kashmir	146.01	0	4.87	150.88
Jharkhand	281.62	22.93	14.97	319.52
Karnataka	269.25	125.00	213.12	607.38
Kerala	1.93	20.80	8.53	31.26
Madhya Pradesh	292.51	150.95	161.74	605.20
Maharashtra	312.59	250.00	107.26	669.85
Manipur	210.30	9.67	2.76	222.73
Meghalaya	72.99	19.04	1.43	93.46
Mizoram	1.98	8.87	3.27	14.12
Nagaland	61.45	29.04	2.34	92.83
Odisha	286.50	70.36	28.70	385.55
Punjab	156.97	9.34	43.00	209.31
Rajasthan	194.65	200.00	142.84	537.49
Sikkim	4.34	6.30	4.86	15.50
Tamil Nadu	38.49	75.00	129.78	243.28
Telangana	157.38	70.99	111.32	339.68
Tripura	0	21.40	1.55	22.95
Uttar Pradesh	648.38	76.18	37.51	762.07
Uttarakhand	121.37	26.67	9.60	157.63
West Bengal	7.56	10.74	4.80	23.10
Delhi	0	0	0.10	0.10

1	2	3	4	5
Puducherry	0	0	2.03	2.03
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0.20	0.20
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0.10	0.10
Daman and Diu	0	0	0.20	0.20
TOTAL	4233.64	1508.83	1556.23	7298.70

* Includes releases for institutional and project works

Statement-II

Details of funds allocated and released under PMKSY during 2016-17

Sl. No.	State	MoA&FW		MoRD (DoLR)		MoWR, RD&GR*
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	263.00	277.80	83.09	83.09	0
2.	Bihar	61.00	21.60	19.19	19.19	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	48.00	28.80	34.96	34.96	0
4.	Goa	1.50	0.30	0	0	0
5.	Gujarat	260.00	211.50	115.04	57.48	172.52
6.	Haryana	45.00	27.00	12.82	12.82	0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	18.25	8.50	35.4	35.4	0
8.	Jharkhand	51.00	30.60	29.48	0	0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	16.00	5.40	25.59	0	0
10.	Karnataka	190.00	114.00	152.17	69.7	1055.359
11.	Kerala	30.00	0.00	11.37	11.37	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	202.00	121.20	89.27	89.27	301.076
13.	Maharashtra	347.00	208.20	186.95	80.34	339.393
14.	Odisha	47.00	28.20	63.38	63.38	41.119
15.	Punjab	14.00	0.00	9.49	0	47.174
16.	Rajasthan	215.00	129.00	199.35	199.35	5.1
17.	Tamil Nadu	142.00	80.50	62.31	0	0
18.	Telangana	139.00	133.40	55.02	0	311.078

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19.	Uttarakhand	23.00	5.00	11.23	11.23	0
20.	Uttar Pradesh	69.00	41.40	97.31	0	0
21.	West Bengal	38.50	19.90	28.33	24.06	0
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.75	0.00	23.12	23.12	20.52
23.	Assam	44.50	0.00	37.62	0	87.86
24.	Manipur	9.75	3.60	18.81	0	109.253
25.	Meghalaya	6.75	0.00	11.56	11.56	0
26.	Mizoram	10.50	6.30	16.06	16.06	0
27.	Nagaland	9.50	4.50	28.2	28.2	18.5
28.	Sikkim	9.50	0.00	2.16	0	0
29.	Tripura	10.50	0.00	12.47	12.47	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
31.	Puducherry	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
	Others	12.00	0.35	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL		2340.00	1507.85	1471.75	883.05	2508.952

* The on-going project under funding are identified and funds are released on receipt of proposals for these projects. Therefore, specific State-wise allocation is not made under the components.

Increase in Wild and Domestic Animals

*274. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the increase in the number of wild and domestic animals during the last two decades;

(b) whether menace of dogs, monkeys, etc. is assuming alarming proportions in many places;

(c) whether Government has chalked out a practical solution to the problem;

(d) whether a Cabinet Minister has recently advised invoking the Kerala Anti-Social Activities (Prevention) Act (KAPA) against anybody beating dangerous dogs, sometimes to death, when they bite old people or small children to death; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) Fluctuation in the population of animals is a natural phenomenon. Due to concerted management efforts and legislations for protection of wildlife, reports of increase in population of wild animals like tiger, rhino, elephant, lion etc. have come to the notice of the Ministry. Increase in population of domestic animals have also been reported.

(b) and (c) Under the Animal Birth Control (Dogs) Rules 2001, the responsibility of managing stray dogs is vested in the Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI) and respective municipal authorities. State Governments, like Himachal Pradesh have informed the Ministry regarding damage of property and injury to humans due to monkey attacks. Considering the request of the Government of Himachal Pradesh, the Ministry has included Rhesus Macaque in Schedule V of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

(d) and (e) This Ministry is not aware of any such advice given by a Cabinet Minister to invoke the Kerala Anti-Social Activities (Prevention) Act (KAPA) against anybody beating dangerous dogs, sometimes to death, when they bite old people or small children to death.

Cleaning of Ganga River

*275. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the budget allocation for 2016-17 for cleaning Ganga river;
- (b) how the money is devolved to the concerned State Governments and the allocation made for Uttar Pradesh;
- (c) whether the National Green Tribunal has asked Government not to spend any more money for cleaning Ganga from Haridwar to Unnao and if so, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether Government agencies have been under-reporting the number of polluting factories and urban sewage discharge into the river to NGT; and
- (e) if so, the steps being taken to provide realistic figures to NGT and how Government proposes to undertake clearing of river in Haridwar-Unnao section?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) and (b) The Budget allocation for the year 2016-17 for cleaning of Ganga is ₹ 2500.00 crore. A total of ₹ 617.42 crore has been released to the States during 2016-17. The amounts released to Uttar Pradesh (UP) is ₹ 465.75 crore.

(c) National Green Tribunal (NGT) has made oral observation/direction that no amount be spent from Namami Gange fund for cleaning Ganga from Down Stream Haridwar to Unnao in UP without specific permission by the NGT. No specific reason has been given by NGT in this regard.

(d) and (e) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in collaboration with State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) inventorizes Gross Pollution Industries. Industries discharging effluents into a water course and (a) handling hazardous substances or (b) effluent having Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) load of 100kg per day or more or (c) a combination of (a) and (b) for initiating action against the defaulting industries. CPCB has identified 764 such industries in the main stream of Ganga. For undertaking works in Haridwar-Unnao section, prior permission of NGT will be sought.

Coal linkage policy for private power producers

*276. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is arranging coal to the private power producers through e-auction route or imports, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has formulated or is formulating a coal linkage policy to help those power producers; and

(c) whether in the absence of coal linkage policy, the viability of their projects is being impacted and if so, the corrective steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) In order to make coal available to those power plants which have short supply of coal for the reason that they do not have coal block or linkages or do not have long term Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs), the Coal India Limited (CIL) is offering coal exclusively to such power producers under a special scheme of e-auction called Special Forward e-Auction for Power Producers. In the existing Fuel Supply Agreements (FSAs) with private power producers, there is a provision for supply of imported coal along with indigenous coal as per the option given by the consumer. However, in 2016-17, sufficient availability of indigenous coal has enabled CIL and its subsidiaries to offer indigenous coal in lieu of import component.

(b) The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in 2013 has directed CIL to sign FSAs with power utilities for a total capacity of about 78,000 MW, including tapering linkage cases, which were likely to be commissioned by 31.03.2015. Taking into account the overall domestic availability of Coal and the likely actual requirements of these power plants, FSAs were to be signed for supply of domestic

coal quantity to the extent of 65%, 65%, 67% and 75% of Annual Contracted Quantity (ACQ) for the remaining four years of the XII plan for the power plants having normal coal linkages. The coal supplies at present are made as per this policy.

(c) The Special Forward e-Auction for Power Producers, as detailed in (a), is envisaged to make coal available for those power plants which are in short supply of coal for the reason that they do not have coal block or linkages or do not have long term PPAs.

Implementation of PESA Act by States

*277. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether implementation of provisions of the Panchayat (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act (PESA) has been severely hampered by the reluctance of most State Governments to make laws and rules that conform to the spirit of the Act and its provisions have remained appealing on paper only;

(b) whether the average size of land holdings by tribals has been shrinking due to the State-led acquisitions; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps taken for the same?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR):
(a) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has issued guidelines from time to time for effective implementation of “the Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996” (PESA). Most of the State Governments have amended their Panchayati Raj Acts in compliance with PESA provisions. Details of Compliance status of State Panchayati Raj Acts and other subject laws with the provisions of PESA Act by the ten States having notified Fifth Schedule Areas are given in Statement-I and II (*See below*). Rules for implementing the provisions of PESA Act have been framed by Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Telangana.

(b) and (c) No such issue has been brought to the notice of the Government.

Statement-I

Details of status of compliance of States Panchayati Raj Acts with Section 4 of PESA Act

States	Provisions under clauses of Section 4 of PESA													
	d (Customary mode of conflict resolution by the Gram Sabha)	e (Selection of programme beneficiaries by Gram Sabha)	f (GP to obtain UC from Gram Sabha)	h (Nomination by State Government of persons of ST not represented in intermediate and district PRIs)	i (Consultation with Gram Sabha or PRI before land acquisition and resettlement and rehabilitation)	j (Planning and management of water bodies by Gram Sabha or PRI)	k (Recommendation by Gram Sabha or PRI before grant of prospecting license or mining lease)	l (Recommendation by Gram Sabha or PRI before exploitation of minor minerals)	Sub-clauses of Section-4(m)					
									(i) (Restrict sale of intoxicant)	(ii) (Own Minor Forest Produce)	(iii) (Prevent land alienation)	(iv) (Manage village markets)	(v) (Control money lending)	(vi) (Control social sector institutions and functionaries)
Andhra Pradesh	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Chhattisgarh	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Gujarat	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Himachal Pradesh	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Jharkhand	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
Odisha	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Maharashtra	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Madhya Pradesh	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
Rajasthan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Telangana	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

'Y' denotes the provision has been made PESA compliant.

'N' denotes action is yet to be completed.

Statement-II

Details of status of compliance of States Subject Laws with the provisions of PESA Act

States	Land acquisition	Excise	Forest produce	Mines and minerals	Agri produce market	Money lending
Andhra Pradesh	N	N	N	N	N	N
Chhattisgarh	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Gujarat	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Himachal Pradesh	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Jharkhand	N	N	Y*	N	N	N
Odisha	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Maharashtra	N	N	Y	N	N	N
Madhya Pradesh	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Rajasthan	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
Telangana	N	N	N	N	N	N

* Jharkhand Government has adopted a resolution on 8.2.2007 conferring ownership right over Minor Forest Produce to GP.

‘Y’ denotes the provision has been made PESA compliant.

‘N’ denotes action is yet to be completed.

Reducing of road accidents

*278. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps taken to implement the UN target of reducing road accidents by 50 per cent by the year 2020;

(b) important policy decisions taken by the National Road Safety Council in the matter of road safety and implemented by Government;

(c) the number of State Highways identified for conversion to National Highways based on the traffic, State-wise; and

(d) the details of steps taken to put up signages and other speed restriction measures at accident prone spots on National Highways and the rectification measures taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Ministry has *inter alia* taken the following steps to curb road accidents as under:-

- (i) The Government has approved a National Road Safety Policy. This Policy outlines various policy measures such as promoting awareness, establishing road safety information data base, encouraging safer road infrastructure including application of intelligent transport, enforcement of safety laws etc.
- (ii) The Government has constituted the National Road Safety Council as the apex body to take policy decisions in matters of road safety.
- (iii) The Ministry has requested all States/UTs for setting up of State Road Safety Council and District Road Safety Committees, and to hold their meetings regularly.
- (iv) The Ministry has formulated a multi-pronged strategy to address the issue of road safety based on 4 'E's viz. Education, Engineering (both of roads and vehicles), Enforcement and Emergency Care and circulated to the States for implementation.
- (v) Road Safety Audit has been made an integral part of road design at planning stage.
- (vi) Road Safety Audit of selected stretches of National Highways has been taken up.
- (vii) High priority has been accorded to identification and rectification of black spots (accident prone spots) on national highways and necessary guidelines have been issued in this regard.
- (viii) The threshold for four laning of national highway has been reduced from 15,000 Passenger Car Units (PCUs) to 10,000 PCUs. About 52,000 Km of stretches of State Highways has been identified for conversion to national highways.
- (ix) Ministry has decided to install crash barriers at accident prone locations on National Highways on Hilly Terrain.
- (x) Workshops on matters related to road engineering are conducted to train and sensitise officers of PWD and other road agencies.
- (xi) Earmarking of 10% of total Central Road Fund (CRF) accrual to the State/UT for road safety works.
- (xii) Provision of Road Over/Under Bridges (ROB/RUB) at all the railway level crossings.
- (xiii) Setting up of model driving training institutes in States and refresher training to drivers of Heavy Motor Vehicle in the unorganized sector.
- (xiv) Advocacy/Publicity campaign on road safety through the electronic and print media.

- (xv) Tightening of safety standards for vehicles like Seat Belts, Power-steering, anti-lock braking system etc.
- (xvi) Providing cranes and ambulances to various State Governments under the National Highway Accident Relief Service Scheme for development on National Highways. National Highways Authority of India also provides ambulances at a distance of 50 Km. on each of its completed stretches of National Highways under its Operation and Maintenance contracts.
- (xvii) The Motor Vehicles amendment Bill, 2016, has been introduced in the Parliament, which *inter alia* contains provisions for improving road safety by enhancing penalties for offences for traffic violations, pedestrian safety, protection of 'Good Samaritans' etc.

(b) Important Policy decisions taken by the National Road Safety Council and implemented by the Government *inter alia* include decisions regarding amendment of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 to enhance penalties, compulsory training of drivers before grant of commercial driving licence, identification and rectification of Black Spots, curbing overloading, setting up of State road safety councils, improvement of Vahan and Sarathi database to computerize all RTOs, automation of vehicles fitness check, provision of helpline for road accident victims.

(c) State/UT-wise details of length of State Road approved "In-Principle" for their declaration as new NHs are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) Identifying and rectifying road accident Black Spots is a continuous engineering activity towards improvement of road safety. Guidelines for this activity have already been issued. The guidelines stipulate that some or all of the following signages shall be installed at the identified black spots immediately for cautioning/alerting road users:

- (i) Cautionary accident black spots signs.
- (ii) Solar red blinking signals at both the ends.
- (iii) Rumble strips together with rumble strip sign
- (iv) Restriction ends sign.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of length of State Road approved "In-Principle"

Sl. No.	Name of State/U.T.	In-principle approval-DPR Assigned (Length in Km)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1654

1	2	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Assam	288.00
4.	Bihar	2,133.80
5.	Chandigarh	0.00
6.	Chhattisgarh	2,032.60
7.	Delhi	9.00
8.	Goa	108.50
9.	Gujarat	846.00
10.	Haryana	851.23
11.	Himachal Pradesh	4,019.36
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	167.00
13.	Jharkhand	2,728.50
14.	Karnataka	3,940.00
15.	Kerala	183.00
16.	Madhya Pradesh	2,967.00
17.	Maharashtra	11,072.00
18.	Manipur	90.00
19.	Meghalaya	166.00
20.	Mizoram	0.00
21.	Nagaland	805.70
22.	Odisha	1,171.00
23.	Puducherry	0.00
24.	Punjab	678.19
25.	Rajasthan	2,774.00
26.	Sikkim	534.00
27.	Tamil Nadu	700.00
29.	Telangana	1,810.00
28.	Tripura	0.00
30.	Uttarakhand	582.25
31.	Uttar Pradesh	2,715.11

1	2	3
32.	West Bengal	291.50
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	90.70
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00
35.	Daman and Diu	0.00
	Economic	2,482.00
	TOTAL	47,890.44

Villages covered under PMGSY

†*279. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages where metalled roads are yet to be constructed under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), State-wise;

(b) the number of villages where such roads have been constructed, State-wise;

(c) the details of funds provided to States under PMGSY during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise; and

(d) the details of policies to ensure post construction maintenance of roads made under PMGSY?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) 'Rural Roads' is a State subject and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention of the Central Government to provide rural connectivity by way of a single all-weather road, to the eligible unconnected habitations existing in the Core Network.

The programme envisages connecting all eligible unconnected habitations with a population of 500 persons and above (as per 2001 Census) in plain areas and 250 persons and above (as per 2001 Census) in Special Category States (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand), Tribal areas (Schedule-V), the Desert Areas (as identified in Desert Development Programme) and in Selected Tribal and Backward Districts (as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs/Planning Commission). The PMGSY permits upgradation (to prescribed standards) of existing rural roads in districts where all the eligible habitations of the designated population size have been provided all weather road connectivity.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Since inception of PMGSY, out of 1,78,184 eligible habitations, the Ministry of Rural Development has sanctioned the proposals for connecting 1,53,779 habitations and State have reported that 1,19,292 habitations have been connected by constructing/upgrading 4,84,921.38 km. road as on 31.10.2016. In addition, 7,771 habitations of population 100 to 249 in 267 LWE blocks identified by Ministry of Home Affairs are now eligible to be connected under PMGSY. State-wise details are given in Statement-I (See below).

(c) Year-wise and State-wise details of Central funds released under PMGSY during the last three years are given in Statement-II (See below).

(d) All PMGSY Roads are covered by 5-year maintenance contract, entered into along with construction contract, with the same contractor, in accordance with the Standard Bidding Document (SBD). Maintenance funds to service the contract are budgeted by the State Governments. On expiry of 5-year post-construction maintenance, the State Governments are required to make necessary budget provision to place such roads under zonal maintenance contracts.

National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA) and the Ministry of Rural Development have extended support to the States in the maintenance management of rural roads. Accordingly, a Model Policy Framework for Maintenance of Rural Roads along with a Guidance Note for the States has been finalized in close consultation with the States. Based on these documents, the States are required to formulate and implement State Rural Road Maintenance Policies to suit State specific needs. So far, 15 States (Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal) have notified such policy.

Statement-I

Details of Habitations cleared and connected since inception of PMGSY and upto October 2016

Sl. No.	States	Eligible Habitations*	Habitations cleared upto Oct 16	Habitations connected upto 'Oct 16	Length of road works completed (in km)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1591	1181	1009	13520.73
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	438	389	368	5488.42
3.	Assam	16026	9854	8893	16185.91

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Bihar	35496	27184	15947	40045.49
5.	Chhattisgarh	11108	10133	8758	26590.84
6.	Goa	20	2	2	155.33
7.	Gujarat	3077	3059	3021	12330.4
8.	Haryana	1	1	1	5528.42
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3124	2232	2010	11795.77
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2504	2202	1469	6786.16
11.	Jharkhand	13375	9103	5907	13512.76
12.	Karnataka	297	297	294	18281.4
13.	Kerala	435	435	380	2695.14
14.	Madhya Pradesh	18429	18003	14530	63379.42
15.	Maharashtra	1516	1321	1282	24259.37
16.	Manipur	654	549	410	5264.33
17.	Meghalaya	702	475	220	1398.21
18.	Mizoram	252	161	157	2491.36
19.	Nagaland	110	93	93	3451.87
20.	Odisha	17901	14766	11421	37916.08
21.	Punjab	397	390	390	6908.1
22.	Rajasthan	16570	16530	13734	58999.07
23.	Sikkim	366	344	281	3140.71
24.	Tamil Nadu	2004	1986	1951	13386.18
25.	Telangana	934	734	599	9725.6
26.	Tripura	1916	1898	1756	3749.07
27.	Uttar Pradesh	13452	11623	11228	49539.91
28.	Uttarakhand	2233	1299	861	7306.17
29.	West Bengal	18671	17535	12320	21089.16
GRAND TOTAL		183599*	153779	119292	484921.38

*This includes, 7771 no. of habitations of population 100+ to 249 in 267 LWE blocks, identified by MHA .

Statement-II

Year-wise and State-wise details of releases under PMGSY (2013-14 to 2015-16)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Central funds released during 2013-14	Central funds released during 2014-15	Central funds released during 2015-16
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5.00	32.98	379.20
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8.00	345.92	375.00
3.	Assam	240.49	316.07	347.82
4.	Bihar	850.83	1548.16	2781.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	270.75	498.00
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	519.24	418.77	474.10
8.	Haryana	0.00	218.96	304.70
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	99.40	268.40
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	523.24	416.60	488.00
11.	Jharkhand	21.86	249.48	865.00
12.	Karnataka	5.00	237.00	140.80
13.	Kerala	1.50	151.41	151.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	615.00	708.00	1122.00
15.	Maharashtra	0.00	212.53	553.30
16.	Manipur	4.03	100.00	299.80
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	62.56	150.70
18.	Mizoram	0.00	54.74	50.90
19.	Nagaland	0.00	58.99	4.00
20.	Odisha	758.92	1051.50	1382.70
21.	Punjab	117.68	310.21	221.10
22.	Rajasthan	427.06	425.66	559.90
23.	Sikkim	1.97	94.59	68.60
24.	Tamil Nadu	343.48	239.65	205.00

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Telangana	*	*	273.73
26.	Tripura	98.83	187.36	274.83
27.	Uttar Pradesh	511.93	638.70	1110.35
28.	Uttarakhand	0.00	314.92	409.20
29.	West Bengal	306.17	1193.80	1427.58
TOTAL		5360.24	9958.70	15186.71

*Funds released to united Andhra Pradesh

Action plan for 'Power for All'

*280. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to meet the target of capacity addition of 1,18,537 MW by 2016-17 and how much has been achieved by 31st October, 2016;

(b) whether State specific action plans, for providing '24x7 Power for All', have been prepared in partnership with the States;

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

(d) the details of action taken to strengthen sub-transmission and distribution networks and to reduce transmission and distribution losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) A capacity addition target of 1,18,537 MW, including 88,537 MW from conventional energy and 30,000 MW of renewable energy was fixed for the Twelfth Plan Period (2012-17). Against this target, a capacity addition of 1,10,468.8 MW, which includes 88,928.2 MW (100.4% of 88,537 MW) from conventional sources and 21,540.6 MW (71.8% of 30,000 MW) from Renewable Energy Sources, has been achieved till 31.10.2016.

In order to meet the target of capacity addition, the under construction power projects are being monitored on regular basis through the following monitoring mechanism:

- The Central Electricity Authority (CEA) monitors the progress of under construction power projects.
- A Power Project Monitoring Panel (PPMP) has been set up by the Ministry of Power for monitoring of on-going power projects targeted for commissioning during the Twelfth Plan and beyond.

- Regular review meetings are held by Secretary (Power).
- Issues are also raised for review under PRAGATI (Proactive Governance and Timely Implementation).
- Central Sector Projects are also monitored by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) through their Online Computer Monitoring System (OCMS).

(b) and (c) Government of India has taken a joint initiative with respective State Governments for preparation of State Specific Documents for providing “24x7 Power for All” (PFA). These documents contain the details of funds requirement for various activities required to achieve 24x7 Power for All within the States/UTs. Out of the 36 States/UTs, documents have been jointly signed with 34 States/UTs except Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.

(d) The responsibility of reduction of Transmission and Distribution (T&D) losses in the distribution network is with the State Governments and the Power Departments/Utilities. However, to supplement the efforts of the State Governments and the Power Departments/Utilities, the following steps have been taken by Government of India to strengthen sub-transmission and distribution networks and bring down T&D losses:

- (i) Launching of Scheme Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) for rural areas: The Scheme provides for (a) separation of agriculture and non-agriculture feeders; (b) strengthening and augmentation of sub-transmission and distribution infrastructure in rural areas including metering at distribution transformers, feeders and consumers end; and (c) rural electrification.
- (ii) Launching of Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) for urban areas: The Scheme provides for (a) strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution networks in urban areas; (b) metering of distribution transformers/feeders/consumers in urban areas; and (c) IT enablement of distribution sector and strengthening of distribution network.
- (iii) Operationalization of Power System Development Fund (PSDF): PSDF shall be utilised for the project proposed by distribution utilities for (a) creating necessary transmission system of strategic importance; (b) installation of shunt capacitors etc. for improvement of voltage profile in the grid; (c) installation of standard and special protection schemes; and (d) Renovation and Modernisation of transmission and distribution systems for relieving congestion; etc.
- (iv) Launching of Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY) for operational and financial turnaround of Discoms.

(v) Revised Tariff Policy also contains the following provisions in order to bring down Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses:

- SERCs may calculate the cost of supply of electricity by the distribution licensee to consumers of the applicable class by taking transmission and distribution losses applicable to the relevant voltage level and commercial losses allowed by the State Electricity Regulatory Commission (SERC) as one of the factor.
- In order to enable energy audit in the distribution system, all distribution companies shall ensure smart meters in their electricity system.

Rural wages

*281. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that rural wages in the country have been consistently going down in the recent past;

(b) if so, the corresponding data of growth in rural wages during the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure a steady growth in rural wages?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) The wages of workers under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) are protected against inflation by Indexation with the Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labour (CPI-AL). MGNREGA wage rate is linked to State-wise CPI-AL which is revised on yearly basis and implemented during the financial year in States/UTs. Details of State-wise wage rate during the last three years are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of State-wise wage rate during the last three years

(In ₹)

States	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Andhra Pradesh	169	180	194
Arunachal Pradesh	155	167	172
Assam	167	179	182
Bihar	158	162	167
Chhattisgarh	157	159	167

States	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Goa	195	208	229
Gujarat	167	178	188
Haryana	236	251	259
Himachal Pradesh	154-193	162-203	170-213
Jammu and Kashmir	157	164	173
Jharkhand	158	162	167
Karnataka	191	204	224
Kerala	212	229	240
Madhya Pradesh	157	159	167
Maharashtra	168	181	192
Manipur	175	190	197
Meghalaya	153	163	169
Mizoram	170	183	188
Nagaland	155	167	172
Odisha	164	174	174
Punjab	200	210	218
Rajasthan	163	173	181
Sikkim	155	167	172
Tamil Nadu	167	183	203
Telangana		180	194
Tripura	155	167	172
Uttar Pradesh	156	161	174
Uttarakhand	156	161	174
West Bengal	169	174	176
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	222-235	228-241	230-243
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	182	196	208
Daman and Diu	170	181	192
Lakshadweep	195	210	220
Puducherry	167	183	203
Chandigarh	227	239	248

Problems under UDAY

*282. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY) introduced by the Ministry to protect Discoms in the country, is creating new problems and throwing them into debt trap in the long run;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether all State Governments have entered into MoUs with the Ministry in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to insure the State Governments from getting any losses from the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY) has been launched for financial and operational turnaround of the State owned Power Distribution Companies (DISCOMs). The scheme aims to reduce interest burden, cost of power and power losses in Distribution sector and improve operational efficiency of DISCOMs.

(c) The Scheme is optional for States to join. As on 08.12.2016, Seventeen States namely Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and one Union Territory of Puducherry have signed the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Government of India under UDAY.

(d) Under the scheme, States are to take over 75% of debt of DISCOMs as on 30.09.2015 which would be outside the Fiscal Responsibility and Budgetary Management (FRBM) limits. To reduce chances of future losses, States/DISCOMs have committed to several measures to reduce Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses and revenue gaps, which include coal linkage rationalization, liberally allowing coal swaps from inefficient to efficient plants, allocation of coal linkages at notified prices, demand side management and energy efficiency measures etc.

Safety concerns on GM mustard

*283. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Information Commission has asked the Genetic Engineering Approval Committee to share information about safety data on GM mustard;

(b) whether it is also a fact that people are apprehensive that GM mustard would increase the usage of chemical herbicide; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) The Central Information Commission (CIC) *vide* Order No. CIC/SA/A/2015/901798 dated 12th August, 2016, had directed the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) to publish information related to bio-safety data regarding transgenic mustard hybrid Dhara Mustard Hybrid-11 (DMH-11). Accordingly, a summary document on the Assessment of Food and Environmental Safety (AFES) for GM Mustard was published on the website of MoEF&CC inviting public comments on 05.09.2016 for a period of 30 days. Detailed document was also made available to public during official hours in the above period.

(b) and (c) Cultivation of GM Mustard does not require use of post emergence herbicide chemicals in addition to other pre emergence herbicide chemicals used already by the farmers, thereby mitigating the need for herbicide chemicals during post emergence phase.

Efficient Solar Panels

*284. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of solar power Government plans to generate through decentralized rooftop projects, utility scale solar plants and ultra mega solar plants by 2022;

(b) whether Government is introducing solar panels with efficiency greater than the normal 24 per cent and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures that would be taken by Government to reduce the lowering of efficiency of solar panels that could occur due to accumulation of dust of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Government has planned to install 1,00,000 MW solar power by 2022, which include rooftop projects and utility scale ground mounted projects.

(b) Under the programme, developers are free to select the technology and efficiency of the solar panels, as long as the same complies to the technical specifications, prescribed under the guidelines.

(c) The solar power projects are also being installed by solar power developers

on Build, Own and Operate (BOO) basis. The responsibility of the operation and maintenance of the solar modules/panels is the responsibility of the developer. The decrease in efficiency of solar panels can be controlled through regular cleaning of the modules.

Achievements of PMKSY

*285. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) has fulfilled the vision of extending irrigation as "Har Khet Ko Pani" and more efficient use of water like "More Crop Per Drop" in true sense;

(b) if so, the agricultural land covered under the above said scheme during the last two years; and

(c) the details of Central funds given to Odisha for creating water conservation, water harvesting, recharge of ground water in the rain-fed areas during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) and (b) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) has been launched during 2015-16 with the objective of enhancing irrigation coverage and improving the delivery system at farm level. It comprises of various components such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), Har Khet Ko Pani (HKKP) [comprising of Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR), Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI) and Ground Water (GW) Schemes], Per Drop More Crop and Watershed.

The targets and achievement under PMKSY during 2015-16 is as under:

Components	Target (Lakh Ha.)	Potential achieved/CCA covered (Lakh Ha.)
AIBP	1.2	2.47
HKKP RRR, SMI and GW	0.80	1.207
CADWM	2.0	5.715
Per Drop More Crop	5.0	5.73
Watershed	4.4	2.46

(c) Central Assistance released to Odisha during 2015-16 under PMKSY is as under:

Components	Central Assistance Released (₹ in crore)
AIBP	173.8
HKKP RRR, SMI and GW	54.75
CADWM	57.95
Per Drop More Crop	28.70
Watershed	70.36

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Impact of coal mining on environment

2881. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of coal by Coal India Limited and other entities in the country is at its highest level ever;

(b) if so, what impact the increased mining of coal would have on the environment;

(c) whether Government has taken any step to make coal mining more environment friendly;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and how Government plans to protect the environment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) All India coal production has increased from 565.77 MT in 2013-14 to 639.23 MT in 2015-16. Coal India Limited (CIL) has produced 462.422 million tonne, 494.238 million tonne and 538.754 million tonne during 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 respectively which shows that CIL is continuously growing. A roadmap has also been prepared by Coal India Limited to substantially enhance production of coal to 1 Billion Tonnes by 2019-20.

(b) Before start of mining operation, Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) is done and Environment Management Plan (EMP) is prepared for each mine to ensure that the impact to environment is brought to within permissible limit. EMP is examined by experts in Environment Appraisal Committee (EAC) meeting and is approved by Ministry of Environment and Forest and Climate Change while giving

Environment Clearance (EC). As such the impact of mining of coal on environment is brought down to within permissible limit.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Government while granting EC of a coal mine make it mandatory in the EMP to use modern eco-friendly technologies for production of coal in order to ensure minimum impact on environment and to adopt current and future pollution control measures. Some of the measures taken by coal companies are:

- (i) Sprinklers have been installed at coal handling plants, near coal stockyards, weigh bridges, and haul roads to control dust.
- (ii) Use of water tankers to spray water in the mine roads in order to arrest dust and plantation in and around the mine reduces dispersion of dust.
- (iii) The major roads used for coal transport are either black topped or made of concrete.
- (iv) Covered conveyors are now being used to transport coal to minimize generation of dust during transporting besides taking railway line near to the mine.
- (v) The drills are fitted with dust extractors.
- (vi) Controlled blasting techniques with delay detonators are used to minimize vibration and dust generation.
- (vii) Deployment of surface miners to eliminate drilling, blasting and crushing of coal for extraction of it.
- (viii) Use of state of the art mining equipment having higher capacity and productivity in its open cast operations to reduce sound and air pollution.
- (e) Question does not arise in view of above.

Landslides due to Vertical Mining of Coal

2882. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been frequent landslides due to extensive vertical mining of coal during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details regarding the accidents, region-wise and the number of casualties, if any;

(c) whether Government has any preventive measures to avoid such accidents and whether there is any limit set for vertical mining; and

(d) the details of international guidelines thereon, if any and whether Government's policies are in line with that?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) There is no case of landslide due to extensive vertical mining of coal was reported during last three years in CIL and its subsidiaries.

(c) Director General of Mine Safety (DGMS), Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoL&E) prescribes the requisite conditions for safe working of opencast mines with proper benching and slope. All opencast mines of Coal India Ltd. (CIL) and its subsidiaries are being operated as per mine specific provisions stipulated under DGMS permission. Accordingly, adequate preventive measures are being taken as per statute and conditions imposed in the DGMS permission letter to avoid any likelihood of landslide.

(d) CIL has informed that the broad guidelines being followed internationally in this context are as under:

“Overall design, operation and monitoring of opencast mines shall be done in consideration with mine specific geological conditions, topography of mine surface and type and size of Heavy Earth Moving Machinery (HEMMs) being deployed at the mine”.

The broad guideline being followed in India in this respect is in conformity with international guidelines as mentioned above.

Categorisation of Coal Mines

2883. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of mines categorised as Schedule-I, II and III under the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Ordinance, 2014;

(b) the details of total coal mined in terms of quantity, quality (grade) and commercial value, mine-wise after enforcement of the Ordinance;

(c) the details of private companies involved in mining of Schedule III mines, mine-wise; and

(d) the details of coal imported in terms of quality, quantity (grade) and countries imported from, during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The allocation of 204 coal mines which were cancelled by the Hon'ble Supreme Court are now made under the provisions of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 and the Rules made thereunder.

Schedule-I of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 contains all the 204 coal mines cancelled by the Hon'ble Supreme Court. 42 mines out of the

204 mines which were under production or were ready for production are included in Schedule-II. These mines were permitted to extract coal till 31.03.2015 by the Supreme Court. Schedule-III initially contained a list of 32 coal mines which were in an advanced stage of development. Subsequently, under the provisions of Section 7 (2) of the said Act, 43 coal mines were shifted from Schedule-I to Schedule-III. Now Schedule-III contains 75 coal mines. The details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The mine-wise production of coal, average grade of coal, final bid price as well as revenue generated on account of final bid price/reserve price from April, 2015 to November, 2016 is as per the table below:-

Sl. No.	Name of the coal mine	Avg. Grade	Final Bid Price/ Reserve Price	Coal Production (Provisional) in million tonnes		Revenue Generated from monthly production of coal on account of Final Bid Price/Reserve Price from April, 15 to November, 2016 (₹ in crores)
				2015-2016	2016-2017 (till November, 2016)	
1.	Sarisatolli	G11	470	1.877	0.895	124.13
2.	Talabira-I	G13	478	0.56	0.151	21.07
3.	Gare Palma IV/4	G9	3001	0.069	0.723	205.66
4.	Gare Palma IV/5	G9	3502	—	0.582	167.03
5.	Chotia	G7	3025	0.12	0.18	90.75
6.	Belgaon	G10	1785	0.165	0.062	40.45
7.	Amelia (North)	G8	712	2.8	2.657	309.97
8.	Sial Ghogri	G8	1402	—	0.005	0.44
9.	Parsa East and Kanta Basan	G11	100	6.21	4.974	104.84
TOTAL				11.801	10.229	1064.34

(c) Under the provisions of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 and the Rules made thereunder, 14 Schedule III coal mines have been allocated to private sector companies through e-auction for specified end uses. The details are as per the

table below:

State	Name of coal mine	Successful Bidder	Specified End Use	No. of coal mines
Chhattisgarh	Gare Palma Sector-IV/8	Ambuja Cements Limited	Non-Regulated Sector	1
Jharkhand	Brinda and Sasai	Usha Martin Limited	Non-Regulated Sector	2
	Dumri	Hindalco Industries Limited	Non-Regulated Sector	1
	Ganeshpur	GMR Chhattisgarh Energy Limited	Power	1
	Jitpur	Adani Power Limited	Power	1
	Lohari	Araanya Mines Private Limited	Non-Regulated Sector	1
	Meral	Trimula Industries Limited	Non-Regulated Sector	1
	Moitra	JSW Steel Limited	Non-Regulated Sector	1
Madhya Pradesh	Mandla-South	Jaypee Cement Corporation Limited	Non-Regulated Sector	1
Maharashtra	Majra	Jaypee Cement Corporation Limited	Non-Regulated Sector	1
	Nerad Malegaon	Indrajit Power Private Limited	Non-Regulated Sector	1
Odisha	Mandakini	Mandakini Exploration and Mining Limited	Power	1
	Utkal-C	Monnet Power Company Ltd.	Power	1
GRAND TOTAL				14

(d) The details of coal imported in terms of quality, quantity (in million tonnes) and countries imported from, during the last three years is as per the table below:-

Country	2013-14			2014-15			2015-16		
	Coking Coal	Non-Coking Coal	Total	Coking Coal	Non-Coking Coal	Total	Coking Coal	Non-Coking Coal	Total
Indonesia	0.08	101.79	101.87	0.00	123.73	123.73	0.15	96.04	96.19
Australia	29.80	4.68	34.48	37.50	10.12	47.62	37.97	9.58	47.56
South Africa	0.69	19.92	20.61	0.16	30.57	30.73	0.26	35.82	36.08
U.S.A	2.65	1.00	3.65	1.60	2.67	4.27	1.16	4.58	5.74
New Zealand	1.13	0.00	1.13	1.03		1.03	0.62	0.06	0.68
Canada	1.25	0.00	1.25	1.86	0.10	1.96	1.36	0.20	1.55
Mozambique	0.97	0.53	1.50	1.41	0.57	1.98	1.86	0.81	2.66
Russia	0.24	0.50	0.74	0.13	1.20	1.33	0.00	3.82	3.82
Others	0.06	1.57	1.63	0.03	5.11	5.13	0.12	5.47	5.59
TOTAL	36.87	129.99	166.86	43.72	174.07	217.78	43.50	156.38	199.88

Statement

Details of names of Schedule-I, II and III coal mines and the number of coal mines each contain

Name of coal mines	No. of coal Mines
Schedule-I	
Agarzari	1
Amarkonda Murgadangal	1
Amelia	1
Andal East	1
Anesttipali	1
Ashok Karkatta Central	1
Baitarni West	1
Bander	1
Bhandak West	1
Biharinath	1
Bikram	1
Brahmadiha	1
Brahmini	1
Burakhap Small Patch	1
Chichro Patsimal	1
Chinora	1
Choritand Tiliaya	1
Dahegaon/Makard Hokra-IV	1
Datima	1
East of Damogoria (Kalyaneshwari)	1
Fatehpur	1
Gomia	1
Gourangdih ABC	1
Jainagar	1
Jogeshwar and Khas Jogeshwar	1
Kesla North	1

Name of coal mines	No. of coal mines
Kotre-Basantpur, Pachmo	2
Kulti	1
Lalgarh (North)	1
Latehar	1
Lohara (East)	1
Lohara West Extn.	1
Macherkunda	1
Madanpur (North)	1
Madanpur (South)	1
Mahal	1
Mahuagarhi	1
Mandakini-B	1
Marki Barka	1
Marki-Zari-Jamani-Adkoli	1
Mednirai	1
Morga-II	1
Morga-III	1
Morga-IV	1
Morga-I	1
Nakia-I, Nakia-II	2
New Patrapara	1
North of Arkhapal Srirampur	1
Nuagaon Telisahi	1
Panchbahani	1
Patal East	1
Patratu	1
Penagaddppa	1
Pindra-Debipur-Khaowatand	1
Punkula-Chilka	1
Rabodih OCP	1

Name of coal mines	No. of coal mines
Rajgamar Dipside (Deavnara)	1
Rajgamar Dipside (South of Phulakdihnama)	1
Rajhara North (Central and Eastern)	1
Ramchandi Promotion Block	1
Rampia and Dip Side of Rampia	2
Rauta Closed Mine	1
Rawanwara North	1
Sahapur East	1
Sahapur West	1
Saria Koiyatand	1
Sayang	1
Semaria/Piparia	1
Shankarpur Bhatgaon-II Extn.	1
Sitarampur	1
Sugia Closed Mine	1
Takli-Jena-Bellora (North) and Takli-Jena-Bellora (South)	1
Talabira-II and III	1
Tandsi-III and Tandsi-III (Extn.)	1
Tenughat-Jhirki	1
Thesgora-B/Rudrapuri	1
Urma Paharitola	1
Urtan North	1
Utkal-A	1
Vijay Central	1
Warora	1
Warora (West) Southern Part	1
Warora West (North)	1
West of Umaria	1
TOTAL	87

Name of the coal mines	No. of coal mines
Schedule-II	
Amelia North	1
Ardhagram	1
Baranj-I, Baranj-II, Baranj-III, Baranj-IV, Manora Deep and Kiloni	6
Barjora	1
Barjora (North)	1
Belgaon	1
Bicharpur	1
Chotia	1
Gangaramchak, Gangaramchak Bhadulia	2
Gare Palma IV/2 and IV/3	2
Gare Palma IV-1	1
Gare Palma IV-4	1
Gare Palma IV-5	1
Gare Palma IV-7	1
Gotitoria (East), Gotitoria (West)	2
Kathautia	1
Khagra Joydev	1
Mandla North	1
Marki Mangli-III	1
Marki Mangli-I	1
Marki Mangli-II	1
Namchik Namphuk	1
Pachhwara Central	1
Pachhwara North	1
Parbatpur-Central	1
Parsa East, Kanta Basan	2
Sarisatolli	1
Sial Ghogri	1

Name of coal mines	No. of coal mines
Talabira-I	1
Tara East and West	2
Tokisud North	1
Trans Damodar	1
TOTAL	42

Schedule-III

Badam	1
Banhardih	1
Bhaskarpara	1
Bijahan	1
Brahampuri	1
Brinda and Sasai	2
Bundu	1
Chakla	1
Chatti Bariatu, Chatti Bariatu (South)	2
Chendipada, Chendipada-II	2
Chitarpur	1
Dongri Tal-II	1
Dulanga	1
Dumri	1
Durgapur-II/Taraimar, Durgapur-II/Sariya	2
Fatehpur East	1
Ganeshpur	1
Gare Palma IV/6	1
Gare Palma Sector-I	1
Gare Palma Sector-II	1
Gare Palma Sector-III	1
Gare-Palma Sector-IV/8	1

Name of the coal mines	No. of coal mines
Gidhmuri, Paturia	2
Gondkhari	1
Gondulpara	1
Ichhapur	1
Jaganathpur-A	1
Jaganathpur-B	1
Jamkhani	1
Jitpur	1
Kasta East	1
Kerandari	1
Khappa and Extn.	1
Kosar Dongergaon	1
Lohari	1
Mahan	1
Mahanadi, Machhakata	2
Majra	1
Mandakini	1
Mandla-South	1
Manoharpur and Manoharpur Dipside	2
Mara-II Mahan	1
Marki Mangli-IV	1
Meral	1
Moirā-Madhujore	1
Moitra	1
Naini	1
Nerad Malegaon	1
North Dhadu	1
Parsa	1
Radhikapur (East)	1

Name of the coal mines	No. of coal mines
Radhikapur (West)	1
Rajbar-D and E	1
Rohne	1
Saharpur Jamarpani	1
Seregarha	1
Sitanala	1
Sondiha	1
Suliyari	1
Tadicherla-I	1
Talaipalli	1
Tara	1
Tubed	1
Utkal-C	1
Utkal-B-1, Utkal B-2	2
Utkal-E, Utkal-D	2
TOTAL	75

Revision of royalty on coal

2884. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would appreciate the genuine concerns of Odisha and take immediate steps for revision of royalty on coal; and

(b) when the decision to enhance the rate of royalty of coal is expected to be taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The Study Group, constituted in 2014 to consider the revision of rates of royalty on coal and lignite has taken into consideration the concerns of all the stakeholders including Government of Odisha and has submitted its report in the month of May, 2016.

(b) Final recommendation of the study group is under consideration in the Ministry.

Functioning of BCCL and ECL

2885. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that both BCCL and ECL have been functioning for a long duration without a regular Chairman and Managing Director;
- (b) what is the reason for delays in filling the key positions;
- (c) whether Government keeping key position unfilled would have a deleterious effect on the functioning of these PSUs; and
- (d) by when Government proposes to fill these posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) For CMD, BCCL, the candidate recommended by Public Enterprises Selection Board (PESB) could not be appointed and it is proposed to initiate fresh selection process. For CMD, ECL, the appointment of the candidate recommended by PESB could not be done initially due to the non-availability of CVC clearance and subsequently due to litigation.

(c) and (d) It is denied that Government is keeping these posts unfilled. Government is making efforts to fill up these posts on regular basis at the earliest. In order to manage the affairs of these companies, additional charge arrangements have been made in both the companies.

Closure of washeries in BCCL

2886. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of coal washeries which have been closed in Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) during the last three financial years;
- (b) what is the reason for closure of these washeries;
- (c) what steps are being taken by Government to deal with the resulting unemployment arising out of such closure; and
- (d) whether there is a plan to reopen these washeries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) In Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) during last three financial years operation of only one washery namely Patherdih washery has been stopped since 01.04.2014.

- (b) The Washery was closed due to economic reasons and poor efficiency.
- (c) After closure, the manpower at Patherdih Washery has been gainfully re-deployed in other washeries of BCCL which were facing shortage of manpower.
- (d) No, Sir.

Purified water supply services

2887. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of action taken by Government to provide sustainable purified water supply services throughout the country;
- (b) whether Government has identified the contaminant affected areas of the country, so far; and
- (c) the action taken and time-frame proposed by Government relating to sanitation and supply of purified drinking water there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation administers the Centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) to provide sustainable and safe drinking water throughout the country, through the respective State Governments. The NRDWP promotes providing piped water supply preferably from surface water bodies.

(b) Details of State-wise number of water quality affected habitations which are yet to be provided safe drinking water as on 07.12.2016 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The Ministry also administers the Centrally sponsored Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin programme which aims at creating Open Defecation Free (ODF) rural India before 2nd October, 2019. As per the strategy plan of the NRDWP Guidelines, by the year 2022, at least 90% of the rural households are to be provided with piped water supply, subject to availability of adequate funds.

Statement

*Details of State-wise Number of Water Quality affected habitations as reported
by the States into the IMIS of the Ministry as on 07.12.2016*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Contamination-wise number of Habitations						
		Fluoride Habs	Arsenic Habs	Iron Habs	Salinity Habs	Nitrate Habs	Heavy Metal Habs	Total Habs
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	447	0	0	71	4	0	522
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	343	47	0	0	0	390
4.	Assam	155	3726	6350	0	0	6	10237
5.	Bihar	1020	1077	2571	1	4	0	4673
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	75	0	774	3	1	0	853
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Haryana	197	45	0	8	0	0	250
13.	Himachal Pradesh	0	157	0	0	0	0	157
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	7	4	0	0	0	11
15.	Jharkhand	998	130	2061	1	6	0	3196

16.	Karnataka	970	21	102	75	510	1	1679
17.	Kerala	73	3	223	103	37	0	439
18.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	109	418	5	12	0	0	544
20.	Maharashtra	98	1	21	150	108	0	378
21.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Meghalaya	0	1	10	0	0	0	11
23.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Nagaland	0	0	43	0	0	0	43
25.	Odisha	62	2	1635	127	3	0	1829
26.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Punjab	282	492	238	17	152	2080	3261
28.	Rajasthan	6671	3	6	12912	1037	0	20629
29.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	204	50	1	0	255
31.	Telangana	1041	0	38	184	162	0	1425
32.	Tripura	0	1	2615	0	0	0	2616
33.	Uttar Pradesh	200	262	1	82	1	0	546
34.	Uttarakhand	0	0	15	0	3	0	18
35.	West Bengal	1046	8066	3809	147	1	0	13069
TOTAL		13444	14755	20772	13943	2030	2087	67031

Written Ans. to Std. and Ustd. [14 December, 2016] Ques. of 12 Dec., 2016 501

Toilets under SBM

2888. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of toilets constructed, State-wise during the last two years under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) in rural areas;

(b) the number of proposals received under SBM for rural areas from various States for construction of toilets during the said period, State-wise; and

(c) the number of toilets to be constructed under SBM during the next two years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) State/UT-wise details of the number of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) constructed under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) (SBM(G)) during the last two years as per the information uploaded by the States/UTs on the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Each State/UT prepares an Annual Implementation Plan for SBM(G) delineating expected outcomes during the year.

(c) SBM (G) has an overall goal to achieve Swachh Bharat by 2nd October, 2019. The details of the number of toilets, yet to be constructed as on 8.12.2016, State-wise, as per the information uploaded by the States on the online IMIS are given in Statement-II (*See below*). Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) is demand-driven scheme and there are no fixed yearly targets.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise details of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) constructed during last two years

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	213867	354996
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12902	19439
3.	Assam	148237	465545
4.	Bihar	165457	427038
5.	Chhattisgarh	39128	357107
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16
7.	Goa	0	28637
8.	Gujarat	335762	922728
9.	Haryana	107765	132661
10.	Himachal Pradesh	54265	66632
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	8496	64665
12.	Jharkhand	98512	315130
13.	Karnataka	791687	533011
14.	Kerala	34101	11752
15.	Madhya Pradesh	521739	1022566
16.	Maharashtra	500897	889170
17.	Manipur	27860	47636
18.	Meghalaya	42002	44129
19.	Mizoram	534	6026
20.	Nagaland	0	22617
21.	Odisha	130925	1329832
22.	Puducherry	0	0
23.	Punjab	9887	71543
24.	Rajasthan	653306	2164590
25.	Sikkim	3562	3707
26.	Tamil Nadu	378162	948287
27.	Telangana	130725	240168
28.	Tripura	24869	61173
29.	Uttar Pradesh	515427	694487
30.	Uttarakhand	57833	64030
31.	West Bengal	847080	1432065
TOTAL		5854987	12741367

Statement-II*Details of State/UT-wise, number of households without toilets as on 8.12.2016*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Households without toilets as on 8.12.2016
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	20163
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3816063
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	45475
4.	Assam	2236059
5.	Bihar	15866894
6.	Chhattisgarh	1541611
7.	Goa	44587
8.	Gujarat	934004
9.	Haryana	378338
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1084492
12.	Jharkhand	2828791
13.	Karnataka	3269630
14.	Kerala	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	6094789
16.	Maharashtra	3747886
17.	Manipur	70259
18.	Meghalaya	57328
19.	Mizoram	16743
20.	Nagaland	87422
21.	Odisha	5706793
22.	Puducherry	44209
23.	Punjab	639773
24.	Rajasthan	3640287
25.	Sikkim	56

1	2	3
26.	Tamil Nadu	3276263
27.	Telangana	2488938
28.	Tripura	185402
29.	Uttar Pradesh	15698411
30.	Uttarakhand	43412
31.	West Bengal	2536017
TOTAL		76400095

Assistance to Rajasthan for drinking water problem

2889. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the request made by Rajasthan Government *vide* letter dated 7th, June, 2014, Government would provide special additional assistance to the State and provide annual assistance of ₹ 7,275 crore for the next ten years for long term solution of drinking water problem;

(b) if so, by when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) to (c) The request regarding additional funds from State Government of Rajasthan has been received. However, under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) Fund are allocated amongst the States based on a pre-approved criteria as per guidelines in which rural population, rural SC/ST population, States under Desert Development Programme (DDP), Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), Hill Area Development Programme (HADP) and Special Category Hill States in terms of rural areas and Rural population managing rural drinking water supply schemes weighted by a Management Devolution Index (MDI) are taken into consideration. The request of additional allocation is not feasible from the existing allocation of funds under NRDWP as there is no provision for the same. The request of additional fund is considered at the end of the financial year subject to available savings of this Ministry. However, as per the guidelines of NRDWP, Rajasthan is already getting the highest allocation amongst all the States. The State may pool more funds for long term solution of drinking water problem from State plan in view of the enhanced devolution of funds under the 14th Finance Commission.

Survey on Swachhta Status by NSSO

2890. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) has conducted a survey of Swachhta Status;

(b) if so, the details of highlights of the findings; and

(c) whether Government proposes to incorporate changes in the Swachh Bharat Mission in the light of findings of the survey?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) has conducted a survey of Swachhta Status in 2015 and has published the findings in Swachchata Status Report 2016. The main findings of the survey in respect of rural areas are as under:-

- 47.9% people were found to have access to a household/community toilet and using the same
- 45.30% Households were found to have sanitary toilets
- Out of households having sanitary toilets, 95.6% persons were found using them
- Out of the households having toilets, 93.9% households had access to water for use in toilet
- 55.4% households contributed to Open Defecation

(c) The survey findings are almost in tune with the overall programmatic data of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) (SBM-G) at the national level. The programme design of SBM (G) addresses the various concerns and challenges indicated by the findings of the Report and therefore, no changes in the programme are warranted.

Providing clean drinking water to villages

†2891. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state the State-wise number of villages out of the total villages in the country which do not have access to clean drinking water and the year-wise action plan to provide clean drinking water to those villages during the next five years and the details of targets set for providing clean drinking water to all the villages?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): This Ministry maintains information for coverage in terms of habitations and not in terms of villages. Details of the State-wise number of habitations which are not getting clean drinking water are given in the Statement (*See below*).

This Ministry has prepared a Strategic Plan for the rural drinking water sector for the period 2011-2022, which stresses on extending the piped water supply to more households in the rural areas. The interim goal till 2017 is to cover 50% of all rural households with piped water supply. By 2022, the goal is to cover 90% rural households with piped water supply.

Statement

*Details of Rural Habitations which are not getting safe drinking water
as on date 07.12.2016*

Sl. No.	State	Total Nos. of Habitations	Nos. of Quality Affected Habitations (affected by chemical contamination)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	400	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	48342	526
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	7577	55
4.	Assam	88099	8782
5.	Bihar	110234	5260
6.	Chhattisgarh	74647	1123
7.	Goa	347	0
8.	Gujarat	36066	0
9.	Haryana	7948	206
10.	Himachal Pradesh	53604	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	15958	5
12.	Jharkhand	120067	6605
13.	Karnataka	60220	1906
14.	Kerala	11883	656
15.	Madhya Pradesh	128067	153

1	2	3	4
16.	Maharashtra	100066	392
17.	Manipur	2868	0
18.	Meghalaya	10475	10
19.	Mizoram	738	0
20.	Nagaland	1530	43
21.	Odisha	156468	2667
22.	Puducherry	266	0
23.	Punjab	15384	3709
24.	Rajasthan	121648	20633
25.	Sikkim	2084	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	100204	351
27.	Telangana	24582	1481
28.	Tripura	8723	3962
29.	Uttar Pradesh	260801	361
30.	Uttarakhand	39209	18
31.	West Bengal	105905	9790
TOTAL		1714528	68694
Percentage			4.01

Source: Format C-17 of Integrated Management Information System of the Ministry.

Supply of safe water to households

2892. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has defined the level of TDS (Total Dissolved Solids) allowed in tap water supplied to households in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the details of steps Government has taken to ensure safe and quality water supply to households in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) has the mandate of prescribing Standards for various products and materials, including Water. The Ministry of Drinking Water

and Sanitation administers the Centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for assisting State Governments technically and financially in providing safe drinking water in adequate quantity. NRDWP Guidelines clearly mentions that water is safe if it is free from bacteriological contamination and within permissible limits of chemical contamination including Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) as per BIS Standard (IS 10500-2012). As per this Standard, the desirable limit for TDS is 500 mg/litre with maximum permissible limit of 2000 mg/litre.

(c) Does not arise as National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) promotes providing piped water supply from safe sources in the country with priority to cover all remaining arsenic and fluoride affected habitations. Safe sources also ensure that, Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) levels are within the permissible limits.

Dual pump water supply scheme

2893. SHRI C. M. RAMESH:

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:

Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that solar power based dual pump water supply scheme is being implemented in Vizianagaram district of Andhra Pradesh and Karimnagar district of Telangana;

(b) if so, how many habitations in the above districts are expected to get water supply;

(c) whether it is also a fact that no habitation has been covered since implementation of the scheme *i.e.* 2013;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) by when all the identified habitations in the above districts would be covered under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As intimated by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, so far 121 habitations in Vizianagaram District have been covered under Solar Energy Based Dual Pump Piped Water Supply Schemes which includes 24 habitations under phase-I of National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF) and National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) grant, 17 habitations under phase-II of NCEF-NRDWP and 80 habitations under Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) and NRDWP grants. Further the State Government of Andhra Pradesh have informed that they have already initiated

action for implementing 47 more solar dual pump schemes in Vizianagaram district under MNRE-NRDWP grant. The State Government of Telangana has already targeted to cover 56 habitations in Karimnagar district.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

(e) As reported by State Government of Telangana, all the identified habitations in the Karimnagar district are expected to be covered by 31.12.2016 while State Government of Andhra Pradesh has reported that depending up on the availability of funds, further works will be taken up in the Vizianagaram district.

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Andhra Pradesh

2894. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one project is under implementation with the help of World Bank in Andhra Pradesh for rural water supply and sanitation;

(b) if so, the status of implementation thereof; and

(c) the total population going to be benefited from the above project, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As intimated by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, the name of the Project is Andhra Pradesh Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project (APRWSSP) which is being implemented in Visakhapatnam, Kadapa and Prakasam districts. The Project is in final completion stage. The Project Outlay is ₹ 405.72 crore. The expenditure incurred so far is ₹ 327.46 crore. In the Project, 1661 works were taken up under infrastructure development and all the works are nearing to completion. The closing date of APRWSS Project is May 2017.

(c) The district-wise population details to be benefitted are as follows.

Sl. No.	District	Population (lakhs)
SVS (Single Village Scheme)		
1.	Kadapa	0.79
2.	Prakasam	4.19
3.	Visakhapatnam	1.81
TOTAL		6.79

Sl. No.	District	Population (lakhs)
MVS (Multi Village Scheme)		
1.	Kadapa	0.92
2.	Prakasam	0.46
3.	Visakhapatnam	0.45
TOTAL		1.83
GRAND TOTAL		8.62

Toilets under SBM in rural households

2895. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of 10 States which have most rural households with toilets under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM); and

(b) the names of 10 States which are worst performers in regard to rural households with sanitation toilets under SBM?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) The States of Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Haryana, Gujarat, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur and West Bengal have most rural households with toilets.

(b) The States of Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Odisha, Jharkhand, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Assam and Karnataka have minimal percentage coverage of rural households with toilets.

Construction of toilets on banks of Ganga

†2896. SHRI HARIVANSH:

SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA:

Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of toilets proposed to be built by Government along the banks of river Ganga;

(b) the extent of utilization of funds allocated under this head during the last two years; and

(c) the quantum of funds spent by the Ministry besides the Ministry of Water

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation under the head of cleaning along the banks of river Ganga and the details of works for which it was spent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) As per the baseline survey conducted by the States, 15,18,649 households in the Gram Panchayats along the banks of river Ganga were found to be without toilets. Of these, 7,30,368 toilets have been constructed so far. The remaining toilets are being built.

(b) ₹ 263 crore were released to the States under Namami Gange in the year 2015-16. In the year 2016-17, ₹ 315 crore have been released.

(c) States were asked to carry out the construction of toilets and other Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) {SBM(G)} related activities from SBM (G) funds even before the receipt of funds from Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation to ensure quick implementation of the sanitation related activities. Funds spent earlier by Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation for Namami Gange GPs out of SBM (G) funds are now being appropriately booked under funds received from Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation.

Awareness regarding sanitation

†2897. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to State:

(a) the number of toilets built by Government during the last two years and the number of toilets out of the above that are being used;

(b) the amount of funds spent by Government for spreading awareness about sanitation during the said period; and

(c) whether according to reports, the toilets built in 7.41 crore dwelling units are not usable and if so, the steps taken by Government to change this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) Since the launch of Swachh Bharat Mission (G) on 2nd October, 2014, 2.88 crore individual household toilets have been constructed till 9th December, 2016. As per a survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Office in 2015, in rural India, out of the households having sanitary toilet, 95.6% people were found to be using them.

(b) ₹ 254.76 crore and ₹ 307.57 crore have been spent on Information, Education and Communication (IEC) during 2014-15 and 2015-16.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) As per the survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Office in 2015, in rural India, out of the households having sanitary toilet, 95.6% people were found to be using toilets. In order to further promote usage, the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) focuses on behaviour change and involvement of communities in the process of making their villages open defecation free. The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) and National Rural Drinking Water Programme guidelines also provide for a conjoint approach in the implementation of the programmes of sanitation and water to maximize the availability of water for sanitation purposes.

Clean drinking water for arsenic affected areas

†2898. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken/proposed to be taken by Government to ensure that all could get safe drinking water at places which are having arsenic in water and that water borne diseases do not spread among Indian citizens;

(b) the number of districts/places in States/Union Territories duly identified by Government where such problems are rampant; and

(c) the reasons for presence of arsenic in water and the details of current status of decision taken previously by Government to eradicate this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) As per the Centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), administered by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, every rural citizen should have access to a basic minimum service level of 40 (forty) litres per capita per day (LPCD) of safe drinking water, including arsenic affected areas. The Ministry promotes provision of piped water supply from safe drinking water sources throughout rural India, including arsenic affected areas, and the water treatment plants shall have proper disinfection facilities so that bacteriological contamination does not occur. The Ministry administers the Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin Programme, which aims at making rural India Open Defecation Free (ODF) by October, 2019 which would help in controlling spread of water borne diseases.

(b) The unit of coverage under NRDWP is habitation which is a part of Gram Panchayat. Details of State-wise number of water quality affected habitations which are yet to be provided safe drinking water as on 07.12.2016 are given in the Statement [Refer to the Statement appended to the answer to USQ NO. 2887, part (b)].

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) The presence of arsenic in drinking water is due to geological reasons. The role of the Government is to provide piped water supply preferably from surface water bodies, especially in arsenic affected areas, through the currently administered National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) which was earlier called as Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme.

Assistance to States for drinking water and sanitation

†2899. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of amount allocated to States under drinking water and sanitation campaign in the current financial year, State-wise;

(b) the names of States which have not utilized the allocated amount completely;

(c) whether there are States which have not utilized the allocated money during the last financial year; and

(d) if not, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) The State-wise details of amount allocated to States for rural water supply and utilization of funds by them under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) in the current financial year are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) State/UT-wise details of Opening balance, Central share released and utilised during 2016-17 under SBM(G) as per the information on the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) SBM(G) are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The State-wise details of utilization of funds during last financial year (comprising % utilization of the fund in 2015-16 and closing balance as on 31.03.2016) under NRDWP for rural water supply by the States are given in Statement-III (*See below*).

Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) State/UT-wise, Opening balance, Central share released and utilised during 2015-16 under SBM(G) as per the information on the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of SBM(G) are given in Statement-IV.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

State-wise details of amount allocated to States for rural water supply under NRDWP in the current year

Sl. No.	State	Opening Balance as on (01.04.2016)	Allocation	Release upto 06.12.2016	Expenditure	% of expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.83	0.44	0.22	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	14.51	147.68	73.27	73.43	83.66
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	15.26	63.59	76.33	42.02	45.88
4.	Assam	160.83	227.84	107.28	77.63	28.91
5.	Bihar	183.89	217.08	180.31	162.58	44.61
6.	Chhattisgarh	8.24	65.83	32.44	26.38	64.86
7.	Goa	5.39	2.38	1.19	3.35	50.86
8.	Gujarat	12.5	238.12	118.37	118.45	90.51
9.	Haryana	35.19	107.31	53.45	49.83	56.21
10.	Himachal Pradesh	40.48	67.58	61.25	32.21	31.67
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	45.44	227.5	113.73	83.85	52.68
12.	Jharkhand	99.65	86.99	77.17	59.23	33.44
13.	Karnataka	90.71	298.92	137.38	159.43	69.9
14.	Kerala	16.71	58.23	28.02	27.55	61.58
15.	Madhya Pradesh	8.93	200.28	136.7	94.31	64.76
16.	Maharashtra	180.69	346.16	165.59	204.69	59.11
17.	Manipur	7.87	26.42	14.44	18.66	83.67
18.	Meghalaya	12.2	34.35	32.53	23.37	52.24
19.	Mizoram	25.15	18.38	9.19	8.38	24.4
20.	Nagaland	4.25	22.7	11.33	4	25.67
21.	Odisha	39.96	105.1	96.84	34.72	24.96
22.	Puducherry	0.98	0.83	0.29	0	0
23.	Punjab	28.31	39.18	27.04	37.47	67.69

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24.	Rajasthan	163.61	609.59	289.2	252.24	55.7
25.	Sikkim	0.54	7.63	7.28	2.74	34.99
26.	Tamil Nadu	27.49	126.72	116.41	69.45	48.26
27.	Telangana	16.72	89.44	83.69	48.99	48.79
28.	Tripura	0.8	26.6	24.45	12.62	49.97
29.	Uttar Pradesh	272.38	403.27	342.97	171.19	27.68
30.	Uttarakhand	44.01	69.99	48.62	42.85	46.26
31.	West Bengal	25.49	199.27	153.7	103.99	58.03
TOTAL		1589.01	4135.4*	2620.68	2045.61	48.52

(*It excludes allocation of ₹ 433.10 crore for Management Devolution Index (MDI), ₹ 250 crore for Externally Aided Projects, ₹ 100 crore for calamity and ₹ 81.50 crore for Administrative expenses at Ministry level.)

Statement-II

Details of State/UT-wise, Opening balance, Central share released and utilised during 2016-17 under SBM(G)

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2016-17 (Upto 8.12.2016)		
		Opening balance	Released	Utilised
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.40	0.50	0.14
2.	Andhra Pradesh	85.97	135.46	236.91
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	14.66	23.98	9.20
4.	Assam	161.11	147.47	140.03
5.	Bihar	42.00	131.86	44.72
6.	Chhattisgarh	-59.63	438.35	150.95
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.01	0.00	0.00
8.	Goa	-3.34	0.00	0.00
9.	Gujarat	-46.88	651.23	372.13

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Haryana	7.74	68.79	8.11
11.	Himachal Pradesh	52.83	117.30	45.00
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	53.99	16.79	14.04
13.	Jharkhand	-122.77	245.16	122.14
14.	Karnataka	-50.41	190.07	159.68
15.	Kerala	28.91	98.25	104.06
16.	Madhya Pradesh	-156.34	570.57	421.32
17.	Maharashtra	-43.33	528.94	226.97
18.	Manipur	-4.66	27.28	3.23
19.	Meghalaya	17.28	41.22	17.81
20.	Mizoram	3.64	9.60	1.88
21.	Nagaland	3.02	32.06	2.02
22.	Odisha	-506.31	732.17	408.33
23.	Puducherry	6.63	0.00	0.00
24.	Punjab	-16.55	147.77	35.42
25.	Rajasthan	-305.98	627.30	484.47
26.	Sikkim	5.15	4.81	0.39
27.	Tamil Nadu	-241.10	402.76	111.90
28.	Telangana	58.14	50.27	83.16
29.	Tripura	36.07	0.00	4.49
30.	Uttar Pradesh	269.22	534.26	501.81
31.	Uttarakhand	-16.58	127.93	44.63
32.	West Bengal	-162.20	640.50	371.43
TOTAL		-886.27	6742.66	4126.36

Statement-III*Details of State-wise financial status under NRDWP for rural water supply during 2015-16*

(Amount ₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	State	Opening Balance (01.04.2015)	Allocation	Release	Expenditure	% of Expenditure	Closing balance (31.03.2016)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.67	0.38	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.83
2.	Andhra Pradesh	33.44	156.69	170.05	190.60	93.67	12.88
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	16.09	58.08	65.40	66.23	81.27	15.26
4.	Assam	92.64	261.73	284.11	216.20	57.34	160.83
5.	Bihar	276.54	229.60	202.73	295.38	61.63	183.89
6.	Chhattisgarh	12.05	63.69	60.83	64.64	88.69	8.24
7.	Goa	3.73	2.08	1.66	0.00	0.00	5.39
8.	Gujarat	48.38	230.68	238.91	274.78	95.65	12.50
9.	Haryana	63.13	97.65	122.65	150.74	81.07	35.19
10.	Himachal Pradesh	45.97	59.58	64.38	69.88	63.32	40.48
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	75.49	199.40	192.12	222.16	83.02	45.44
12.	Jharkhand	89.26	126.85	132.09	133.70	57.30	99.65
13.	Karnataka	179.31	307.62	278.08	366.68	80.17	90.71

14.	Kerala	33.11	52.78	48.05	64.45	79.41	16.71
15.	Madhya Pradesh	174.38	181.76	193.73	387.62	97.75	8.93
16.	Maharashtra	433.66	344.16	330.88	584.00	76.37	180.69
17.	Manipur	23.38	28.98	27.92	43.44	84.67	7.87
18.	Meghalaya	11.60	30.52	31.24	30.92	71.81	12.14
19.	Mizoram	30.99	17.71	17.32	23.16	47.94	25.15
20.	Nagaland	27.37	35.27	38.53	61.90	93.57	4.25
21.	Odisha	87.41	96.90	103.19	150.64	79.03	39.96
22.	Puducherry	0.98	0.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.98
23.	Punjab	22.10	39.77	42.79	36.57	56.36	28.31
24.	Rajasthan	117.07	547.17	526.75	480.21	74.59	163.61
25.	Sikkim	0.98	10.64	12.05	12.49	95.84	0.54
26.	Tamil Nadu	5.48	137.50	182.35	164.85	85.71	27.49
27.	Telangana	22.99	88.77	97.71	106.42	88.00	14.52
28.	Tripura	8.18	28.07	31.68	39.97	98.05	0.80
29.	Uttar Pradesh	412.65	477.69	490.31	690.46	71.71	272.38
30.	Uttarakhand	82.87	63.57	60.06	98.91	69.20	44.01
31.	West Bengal	96.94	199.68	216.85	288.75	91.89	25.49
TOTAL		2528.84	4175.71	4264.58	5315.75	77.03	1585.12

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Statement-IV

Details of State/UT-wise, Opening balance, Central share released and utilised during 2015-16 under SBM(G)

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015-16		
		Opening balance	Released	Utilised
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	3.4	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	143.65	234.17	292.09
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.15	38.71	29.22
4.	Assam	170.96	474.27	484.35
5.	Bihar	143.31	221.55	325.59
6.	Chhattisgarh	58.26	144.72	263.19
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.01	0	0
8.	Goa	0.44	1.05	4.83
9.	Gujarat	50.34	478.22	575.9
10.	Haryana	47.06	32.76	72.27
11.	Himachal Pradesh	119.33	4.37	71.42
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	116.87	4.05	66.92
13.	Jharkhand	42.58	97.32	262.77
14.	Karnataka	-57.16	450.77	444.21
15.	Kerala	37.12	8.5	17.03
16.	Madhya Pradesh	271.07	374.33	803.06
17.	Maharashtra	31.25	567.45	644.49
18.	Manipur	4.63	44.19	53.48
19.	Meghalaya	37.75	35.65	56.13
20.	Mizoram	6.99	3.32	6.66
21.	Nagaland	19.99	10.83	28.1
22.	Odisha	119.11	571.5	1197.06
23.	Puducherry	2.23	4.4	0
24.	Punjab	4.09	38.7	59.34

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Rajasthan	41.83	938.73	1287.23
26.	Sikkim	4.93	6.12	5.9
27.	Tamil Nadu	239.76	78.94	560.44
28.	Telangana	87.19	128.39	157.53
29.	Tripura	49.76	38.89	52.89
30.	Uttar Pradesh	275.28	565.39	571.91
31.	Uttarakhand	5.53	49.37	71.67
32.	West Bengal	29.56	712.92	904.79
TOTAL		2108.84	6362.96	9370.47

Supply of piped drinking water in villages

2900. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages and percentage thereof provided with piped drinking water during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the number of proposals received from various States for providing piped drinking water to households of rural areas of the country; and

(c) the targeted year by which every Indian could expect to have at least piped drinking water connection to his house?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) This Ministry maintains information in terms of habitations and not in terms of villages. The State-wise details of number of habitations which were provided with Piped Water Supply (PWS) during last three years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Under NRDWP, the execution of rural drinking water supply is done by the States. The scheme sare approved by the States only. They do not send their schemes/proposals to the Ministry for approval.

(c) This Ministry has prepared a Strategic Plan for the rural drinking water sector for the period 2011-2022, which stresses on extending the Piped Water Supply (PWS) to more households in the rural areas. By 2022, the goal is to cover 90% rural households with piped water supply.

Statement*State-wise details of number of habitations which were provided with PWS during last three years*

Sl. No.	State	Habitations covered with PWS during 2013-14	Habitations covered with PWS during 2014-15	Habitations covered with PWS during 2015-16	Habitations covered with PWS during 2016-17, till 07.12.16	Habitations (in %) covered with PWS as on 07.12.2016
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	63.5
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2768	2390	1806	1164	79.89
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	342	194	133	38	47.63
4.	Assam	2595	1751	472	98	38.02
5.	Bihar	107	154	100	170	6.09
6.	Chhattisgarh	1936	1758	296	551	21.77
7.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	3786	2494	1187	375	89.16
9.	Haryana	590	436	299	150	97.19
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2566	2533	1525	569	97.69
11.	Jammu And Kashmir	756	624	230	26	93.65
12.	Jharkhand	778	1656	437	385	10.55
13.	Karnataka	16542	14262	18097	6423	86.96
14.	Kerala	356	221	432	213	100.97

15.	Madhya Pradesh	2407	2687	2214	333	16.55
16.	Maharashtra	3689	3391	1510	345	67.92
17.	Manipur	243	222	80	78	95.99
18.	Meghalaya	457	256	210	24	57.63
19.	Mizoram	56	50	28	9	90.38
20.	Nagaland	131	190	168	119	96.34
21.	Odisha	1318	2328	1467	962	23.76
22.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	44.36
23.	Punjab	727	379	159	211	85
24.	Rajasthan	2218	2405	2206	476	34.67
25.	Sikkim	75	16	11	14	99.91
26.	Tamil Nadu	5726	8530	1390	700	99.38
27.	Telangana	-	1605	1371	381	90.51
28.	Tripura	662	981	643	125	70.26
29.	Uttar Pradesh	1725	3614	1452	22	9.19
30.	Uttarakhand	949	972	478	322	96.3
31.	West Bengal	2879	4865	4745	1592	34.9
TOTAL		56384	60964	43146	15875	41.09

Source: format C-14 of Integrated Management Information System of the Ministry

Non-availability of safe drinking water

2901. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the problem of non-availability of safe drinking water continues in many States;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, State/UT-wise;
- (c) the funds sanctioned/spent for this purpose in each State/UT during each of the last three years and the current year;
- (d) whether Government is working on a mission to provide clean tap water for drinking purposes; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) guideline, rural areas which are getting more than 40 litre per capita per day (lpcd) supply of potable water is considered to be Fully Covered (FC), rural areas getting less than 40 lpcd is considered to be Partially Covered (PC) and rural areas where drinking water is chemically contaminated is considered as Quality Affected (QA). As per data entered by State Government as on 07.12.2016 on Integrated Information Management System (IMIS) of this Ministry, the State-wise details of FC, PC and QA Habitations are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) The State-wise details of funds sanctioned/spent under NRDWP in each States/UTs during last three years and current year are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) and (e) This Ministry has prepared a Strategic Plan for the rural drinking water sector for the period 2011-2022, which stresses on extending the piped water supply to more households in the rural areas. The interim goal till 2017 is to cover 50% of all rural households with piped water supply and 35% of rural households with household connections. By 2022, the goal is to cover 90% rural households with piped water supply with 80% having household connections. Moreover, this Ministry has accorded utmost priority for addressing the problem of Arsenic and Fluoride affected habitations in the country.

Statement-I

*Details of status of Rural Habitation with respect to drinking water supply
as on 7.12.2016*

Sl. No.	State	Total No. of Habitations	No. of Fully Covered Habitations	No. of Partially Covered Habitations	No. of Quality Affected Habitations
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	400	324	76	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	48342	32952	14864	526
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	7577	2847	4675	55
4.	Assam	88099	55844	23473	8782
5.	Bihar	110234	64826	40148	5260
6.	Chhattisgarh	74647	70556	2968	1123
7.	Goa	347	345	2	0
8.	Gujarat	36066	36061	5	0
9.	Haryana	7948	7500	242	206
10.	Himachal Pradesh	53604	41492	12112	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	15958	8714	7239	5
12.	Jharkhand	120067	113033	429	6605
13.	Karnataka	60220	27201	31113	1906
14.	Kerala	11883	3551	7676	656
15.	Madhya Pradesh	128067	127867	47	153
16.	Maharashtra	100066	88164	11510	392
17.	Manipur	2868	2239	629	0
18.	Meghalaya	10475	1670	8795	10
19.	Mizoram	738	447	291	0
20.	Nagaland	1530	707	780	43

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Odisha	156468	127887	25914	2667
22.	Puducherry	266	153	113	0
23.	Punjab	15384	9858	1817	3709
24.	Rajasthan	121648	55025	45990	20633
25.	Sikkim	2084	731	1353	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	100204	91385	8468	351
27.	Telangana	24582	13031	10070	1481
28.	Tripura	8723	4242	519	3962
29.	Uttar Pradesh	260801	259386	1054	361
30.	Uttarakhand	39209	21643	17548	18
31.	West Bengal	105905	51600	44515	9790
TOTAL		1714528	1321281	324553	68694
Percentage			77.06	18.93	4.01

Statement-II

State-wise details of amount sanctioned/release and expenditure under NRDWP during last 3 years and current year

(Amount ₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	State	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17 (Exp. as on 28.11.2016)	
		Sanctioned	Expenditure	Sanctioned	Expenditure	Sanctioned	Expenditure	Sanctioned	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.09	0.64	0.81	0.43	0.16	0	0.22	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	631.52	662.4	377.78	427.08	170.05	190.6	73.27	73.43
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	237.32	230.97	109.83	119.5	65.4	66.23	76.33	42.02
4.	Assam	524.97	635.18	585.32	586.88	284.11	216.2	107.28	77.63
5.	Bihar	348.94	307.43	399.11	381.9	202.73	295.38	180.31	162.58
6.	Chhattisgarh	135.2	172.38	150.74	173.08	60.83	64.64	32.44	26.38
7.	Goa	0	2.22	0	0	1.66	0	1.19	3.35
8.	Gujarat	515.07	627.95	405.58	491.44	238.91	274.78	118.37	118.45
9.	Haryana	229.52	301.15	277.98	228.82	122.65	150.74	53.45	49.83
10.	Himachal Pradesh	130.81	153.33	120.89	120.18	64.38	69.88	61.25	32.21
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	414.82	499.79	474.41	458.03	192.12	222.16	113.73	83.85
12.	Jharkhand	253.28	277.96	175.18	206.88	132.09	133.7	77.17	59.23
13.	Karnataka	897.29	928.81	563.91	622.37	278.08	366.68	137.38	159.43

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14.	Kerala	212.04	265.1	124.1	131.86	48.05	64.45	28.02	27.55
15.	Madhya Pradesh	474.95	483.98	440.18	399.94	193.73	387.62	136.7	94.31
16.	Maharashtra	690.27	657.46	748.23	901.96	330.88	584	165.59	204.69
17.	Manipur	55.3	57.17	88.54	92.25	27.92	43.44	14.44	18.66
18.	Meghalaya	103.4	114.81	69.5	81.02	31.24	30.92	32.53	23.37
19.	Mizoram	44.89	33.37	34.5	39.81	17.32	23.16	9.19	8.38
20.	Nagaland	61.07	52.38	101.44	86.45	38.53	61.9	11.33	4
21.	Odisha	317.07	288.08	230.67	257.29	103.19	150.64	96.84	34.72
22.	Puducherry	0.06	0	0	0	0	0	0.29	0
23.	Punjab	147.95	159.05	97.38	90.23	42.79	36.57	27.04	37.47
24.	Rajasthan	1332.49	1572.96	1304.64	1386.79	526.75	480.21	289.2	252.24
25.	Sikkim	26.56	71.25	31.7	32.03	12.05	12.49	7.28	2.74
26.	Tamil Nadu	387.11	527.57	382.46	432.39	182.35	164.85	116.41	69.45
27.	Telangana	-	-	212.24	189.25	97.71	106.42	83.69	48.99
28.	Tripura	89.93	94.19	68.31	64.81	31.68	39.97	24.45	12.62
29.	Uttar Pradesh	804.92	858.5	1073.22	1146.18	490.31	690.46	342.97	171.19
30.	Uttarakhand	87.61	138.59	111.48	152.94	60.06	98.91	48.62	42.85
31.	West Bengal	485.83	757.11	431.09	480.72	216.85	288.75	153.7	103.99
TOTAL		9640.28	10931.8	9191.22	9782.51	4264.58	5315.75	2620.68	2045.6

528 Written Ans. to Std. and Ustd. [RAJYA SABHA]

Ques. of 12 Dec., 2016

Scarcity of Drinking Water

2902. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE:

SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI:

Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether several parts of the country has faced the scarcity of drinking water recently especially in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra and if so, what steps are taken to ensure that States have sufficient clean drinking water with them to supply to the people; and

(b) whether any short term and long term solutions has already been taken by Government or it is planning to take to ensure regular availability of clean drinking water and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) Yes, Sir. Based on the predictions of Indian Meteorological Department (IMD), this Ministry had taken immediate steps to tackle the scarcity of drinking water arising due to deficit monsoon as per the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP). States including Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra have been requested to prepare contingency plan as per the SOP and execute the same to mitigate the scarcity of water. This Ministry time to time issues advisory to the affected States/UTs regarding the mitigation measures to be taken by the States in the wake of drought/drought like situation. In a latest advisory to State dated 04.11.2016, the States have been asked to take the following measures for tackling the crisis of drinking water in the affected rural areas:

- (i) Hiring of diesel generator sets, pumps;
- (ii) Hiring of water tankers for emergency water supply to affected sites subject to recoupment from future releases under calamity funds;
- (iii) Procurement of sodium hypochlorite, halogen tablets, bleaching powder for proper disinfection;
- (iv) Hiring of sufficient vehicles fitted with water treatment plants to provide onsite safe drinking water;
- (v) Keeping adequate stock of spare parts that may be required for urgent repair and restoration works both for piped water supply schemes and hand pumps (tube wells);
- (vi) Raising platforms of hand pumps;

- (vii) Procurement of polyvinyl chloride water tanks for supply of drinking water in relief camps subject to recoupment from future releases under National Disaster Response Fund/State Disaster Response Fund.

(b) As a long term solution, this Ministry has directed the States to cover the rural households with piped water supply. This Ministry has prepared a Strategic Plan for providing drinking water supply in rural areas of the country for the period 2011-2022. By 2022, the goal is to cover 90% of rural households with piped water supply. To achieve this, the States have been advised to pool more funds from State plan in view of the enhanced devolution of funds under the Fourteenth Finance Commission and to arrange external assistance or loan from borrowing agencies over and above the funding from the Ministry under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). As short term in respect of arsenic and fluoride affected habitations, the Ministry has advised the States to provide community water purification plants.

Funds to States for controlling pollution

2903. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has released funds to various States to check the level of pollution in their respective States and if so, the details thereof during the last two years and the current year, State-wise; and

(b) the details of works undertaken with the help of funds allocated for controlling pollution and whether Government has undertaken any review of the said works and if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change is implementing a number of schemes for control and prevention of pollution which include National River Conservation Programme (NRCP), National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP), National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-systems (NPCA), Assistance for Abatement of Pollution and Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) and World Bank Aided Capacity Building and Industrial Pollution Management (CBIPM) project under which financial assistance is provided to the State implementing agencies. State-wise details of the funds released during the last two years and the current year under various schemes are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) is also implementing various projects aimed at control and prevention of water, air and noise pollution in association with State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and Pollution Control Committees (PCCs).

The details of financial assistance provided by CPCB to SPCBs/PCCs for various projects are given in Statement-II (See below).

Funds are released to the State implementing agencies based on physical and financial progress. The physical and financial progress reports are examined and unspent balances are taken into account before releasing the next installment of funds. The monitoring process includes review of schemes/projects/programmes for taking appropriate corrective steps wherever needed to achieve the required objectives. Further, mandatory audit of accounts of grantee organizations, submission of audited utilization certificates, expenditure statements, progress reports of the activities conducted by the grantee organizations, and regular reviews of progress of implementation of schemes by State Governments/Central Government Officers, including site visits are also undertaken. Physical and Financial capabilities of SPCBs/PCCs are augmented through deployment of additional manpower, equipments, training and technical knowhow.

Statement-I

State-wise details of the funds released during the last two years and the current year under various schemes

Sl. No.	Scheme	State	Funds released (₹ in crore)		
			2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assistance for Abatement of Pollution	Chandigarh	—	44.25	95.13
2.	Assistance for Abatement of Pollution	Himachal Pradesh	50.00	—	—
3.	Assistance for Abatement of Pollution	Manipur	38.16	47.52	39.99
4.	Assistance for Abatement of Pollution	Mizoram	185.32	39.69	41.72
5.	Assistance for Abatement of Pollution	Tripura	—	19.78	48.89
6.	CETP	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	0.20
7.	CETP	Gujarat	8.40	11.06	—
8.	CBIPM	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	5.00
9.	CBIPM	Telangana	—	—	4.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	CBIPM	West Bengal	0.18	9.82	4.68
11.	NRCP and NGRBA	Kerala	—	5.00	—
12.	NRCP and NGRBA	Gujarat	44.00	24.12	61.00
13.	NRCP and NGRBA	Maharashtra	—	4.99	21.00
14.	NRCP and NGRBA	Punjab	28.80	17.61	—
15.	NRCP and NGRBA	Haryana	10.46	—	--
16.	NRCP and NGRBA	Uttar Pradesh	30.08	—	—
17.	NRCP and NGRBA	Uttarakhand	3.00	—	—
18.	NRCP and NGRBA	Sikkim	—	1.00	5.00
19.	NRCP and NGRBA	Nagaland	—	10.00	—
20.	NPCA	Gujarat	—	1.59	—
21.	NPCA	Haryana	0.63	0.29	—
22.	NPCA	Jammu and Kashmir	—	15.00	—
23.	NPCA	Madhya Pradesh	2.50	4.90	12.00
24.	NPCA	Manipur	0.60	0.47	—
25.	NPCA	Mizoram	0.79	1.08	0.59
26.	NPCA	Odisha	—	—	0.40
27.	NPCA	Puducherry	—	0.42	—
28.	NPCA	Punjab	—	1.52	—
29.	NPCA	Rajasthan	25.66	10.95	13.56
30.	NPCA	Sikkim	—	0.78	0.21
31.	NPCA	Tamil Nadu	0.31	—	—
32.	NPCA	Uttar Pradesh	5.07	1.24	13.00
33.	NPCA	West Bengal	—	0.92	—
34.	NPCA	Nagaland	1.11	—	—

CETP: Common Effluent Treatment Plants;

CBIPM: Capacity Building and Industrial Pollution Management;

NRCP: National River Conservation Programme;

NGRBA: National Ganga River Basin Authority;

NPCA: National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-systems.

Statement-II

Details of payment released by CPCB to State/UT under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP)/National Water Quality Monitoring Programme (NWMP)

(amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	State	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17 Till October 2016	
		Air	Water	Air	Water	Air	Water
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7666250	—	—	2481784	—	—
2.	Assam	7842500	—	—	1331010	—	—
3.	Bihar	—	—	—	1328964	—	—
4.	Chhattisgarh	—	—	1526250	914385	—	—
5.	Goa	7125000	—	7789333	141540	—	—
6.	Gujarat	—	—	—	1513411	—	—
7.	Haryana	—	—	—	66028	—	—
8.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	10128333	4483840	—	—
9.	Karnataka	354167	—	6749583	925981	—	—
10.	Kerala	6474167	—	—	3899767	—	—
11.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	474825	—	—
12.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	671822	7984417	—
13.	Maharashtra	—	—	—	2859707	16316919	—
14.	Meghalaya	—	—	7845833	3576450	—	—
15.	Mizoram	1765000	—	5413333	602635	—	—
16.	Nagaland	906667	—	—	104880	3658667	—
17.	Odisha	5734583	—	—	3147859	—	—
18.	Puducherry	—	—	—	109725	5110333	—
19.	Punjab	7795417	—	—	764512	—	—
20.	Rajasthan	—	—	4218750	1195971	—	—
21.	Tamil Nadu	2358333	—	—	1061221	—	—
22.	Tripura	—	—	—	81595	—	—
23.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	7263333	343862	—	—
24.	Uttarakhand	—	—	4085833	264925	—	—
25.	West Bengal	—	—	—	5036455	—	—

Note: CPCB has provided funds for setting up of a total of 35 Noise Monitoring Stations, five each in Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Bengaluru, Chennai, Lucknow and Hyderabad on cost sharing basis ratio of 50:50 with SPCBs/PCCs. An amount of ₹ 2.32 crore has been contributed by CPCB for these stations.

Protection of rivers and water bodies from pollution

2904. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any guidelines are under consideration to protect rivers and water bodies situated close to tourist and pilgrimage sites, from pollution; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) The effluent standards notified by the Government for discharge into rivers and water bodies all across the country are also applicable for tourist and pilgrimage sites. Also, the primary water quality criteria for 'Bathing water' as per the notification under Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 is followed for rivers and water bodies close to tourist and pilgrimage sites.

Idols after worship are generally immersed in rivers and water bodies located near pilgrimage sites. Therefore, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has brought out specific guidelines on prevention and control of pollution in rivers and other water bodies from idol immersion. These guidelines prescribe that the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) conduct water quality assessment of the water body before and after immersions, post the data on internet and help local administration in preparing material for mass awareness for the purpose. Further, the guidelines prescribe that idols be made from natural materials like traditional clay, water soluble and non-toxic natural dyes be used for painting of idols, worship material like flowers, clothes, decorating material (made of paper and plastic) be removed before immersion of idols, biodegradable materials collected separately for recycling or composting, non-biodegradable materials disposed off in sanitary landfills, immersion of idols in river be done at identified idol immersion spots along the river bank in temporary ponds having earthen bunds with removable synthetic liners at bottom, etc. The guidelines have been circulated to all States and Union Territories for implementation.

The Government has also notified the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, wherein the ambit of the rules has been expanded beyond municipal/notified areas to *inter alia* include places of pilgrimage, religious and historical importance. The Rules also provides for criteria and action to be taken by the concerned local bodies for scientific disposal of solid waste management in hilly areas.

Assessment on impact of pollution

2905. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps are being taken by the Central Government to solve the problem of air pollution in NCR due to burning of crop residue in adjoining States;

(b) whether Government has set up any institutional mechanism to discount annual recurrence of this phenomenon and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has assessed any adverse impact of pollution on the health of children and people; and

(d) if so, what punitive measures have been taken against the people and agencies, polluting the environment during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) The Government has taken several steps to control the air pollution due to burning of crop residue which, *inter alia*, include finalisation of National Policy for Management of Crop Residues in 2014, which envisages adoption of technical measures and extending Central financial assistance; issuance of directions under Section 18 (1) (b) of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and under section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to the NCR States/UT including Punjab for ensuring strict enforcement of ban on burning of agricultural waste; issuing advisory in multimedia mode for curbing stubble burning in Northern States of India; creating awareness amongst farmers; subsidizing cost of agriculture machineries; ban on open burning of agriculture residue by NCR States including Punjab; conducting regular co-ordination meetings at official and Ministerial level in addition to regular meetings by Central Pollution Control Board; setting up of bio-mass power plants by Governments of Punjab and Haryana; constitution of Centralised Monitoring Committee etc.

(b) The Government has set up mechanisms at the level of Minister as well as Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change at Union level and at the level of Chief Secretary at State level to review steps taken for control of burning of crop residue.

(c) The Central Pollution Control Board has conducted a study through Chittranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata to assess the impact of air pollution on human health, including children. Air pollution is known to be one of the aggravating factors for many respiratory ailments and cardio-vascular diseases besides other factors such as lifestyle, obesity, hypertension, smoking, food habits etc.

(d) The Government has taken various punitive measures against people and agencies polluting environment which, *inter alia*, include filing of FIRs against open burning of agriculture residue; impounding of visibly polluting vehicles; challaning of defaulters of Pollution Under Control; impounding of overloaded vehicles; filing of prosecution against vehicles carrying building material without proper covering under Motor Vehicle Act; imposing fine on construction projects not following pollution control norms etc..

Side effects of GM crops

2906. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for getting approval for cultivating GM crops in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is aware of the side effects of GM crops and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is strong resentment among public on approving the cultivation of GM mustard and a dharna has also been staged before the Ministry to stop the approval of its cultivation and all other such crops, in view of their adverse effects on the environment and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) Yes, Sir. Proposals include Genetically Modified (GM) Mustard for hybrid production technology, insect resistance and/or herbicide tolerant maize, brinjal, pigeonpea and chickpea crops.

(b) The Government is aware of potential side effects and has established due procedure for assessment of risks and benefits of GM crop varieties.

(c) The Government has noted the issues raised with regard to apprehension regarding GM crop varieties.

(d) Introduction of any Genetically Modified (GM) crop variety requires due consideration of environmental and health aspects in view of various concerns. The Government has laid down due procedure for assessment of risks and benefits under Rules for the manufacture, use/import/export and storage of hazardous micro organisms/ genetically engineered organisms or cells under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Any clearance to GM crops is accorded as per rules, which takes into account of representations from stakeholders.

Electrocution of animals in forests

2907. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of animals died due to electrocution in forests during 2010 to 2016, State/UT-wise;

(b) the number of electric cables in forests converted into underground cables following the guidelines published by the Ministry in October; and

(c) the details of inspections conducted by Government on electric cables in forests during that period, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

Death of Penguins in Mumbai Zoo

2908. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Penguins have died in Mumbai Zoo, due to adverse climatic conditions;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) why the Penguins were brought to India, even though the climatic conditions here do not suit them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The authority of FJB Udyan and Zoo, Byculla, Mumbai had informed that out of eight Humboldt Penguin (3 males and 5 females) acquired from Coex Aquarium, Seoul, South Korea, a female Humboldt Penguin died during month of October, 2016. The detailed post mortem examination and histo-pathological and microbiological examination revealed that the said female bird died due to gram negative bacterial infection.

(c) Humboldt Penguin is part of animal collection plan of the VJB Udyan and Zoo, Byculla, Mumbai. The proposal for acquisition of Humboldt Penguins was approved by the Central Zoo Authority after taking views from the World Association of Zoos and Aquariums and Singapore Zoological Garden, Singapore who had favoured acquisition of Humboldt Penguins. There are 125 zoos around the world including 15 Asian zoos of Thailand, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, Singapore, etc. which

are displaying the said birds in the captivity with similar climatic conditions as that of Mumbai. In general, the Humboldt Penguin adapt easily to captive conditions in contrast to Penguins found in Antarctica.

Poaching of Royal Bengal Tigers in Sundarbans

2909. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the poaching of Royal Bengal tigers in Sundarbans have increased during the last five years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what remedial measures are adopted to stop poaching?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) No, Sir. As reported by the State of West Bengal, there is no tiger poaching during last five years.

(c) Conservation and Protection of Royal Bengal Tigers in Sundarban Tiger Reserve is done effectively through intensive and effective patrolling, radio telemetry, wireless network, creation and management of land based camps, floating camps as well as mobile camps, mitigation of human-animal conflict, involving people living in forest fringes and conservation by means of Joint Forest Management Committee as well as introduction of modern technology in conservation.

Deposits in *adhoc* CAMPA by Odisha

2910. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount of funds deposited in *adhoc* Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) by Odisha Government, till date;
- (b) the amount of funds released by the Central Government to the State Government; and
- (c) by when the balance of funds would be released to the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) As per the unaudited accounts available, a principal amount of ₹ 4995 crores has been deposited and is available, net of releases, in the Odisha State account maintained by the *adhoc* CAMPA as of 30th November, 2016;

(b) An amount of ₹ 1291 crores has been released to the Odisha State CAMPA since the year 2009, and till date;

(c) Release of funds to the State CAMPA is undertaken in terms of the Supreme Court order dated 10th July, 2009 and judgment dated 12th March, 20014 in Writ Petition (Civil) No.202/1995, on the basis of the Annual Plans of Operation drawn up by the State Government in terms of the Guidelines for State CAMPAs.

Disposal of plastic waste

2911. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the plastic waste generated in the country do not get disposed off, as per the procedure;

(b) if so, what is our capacity to collect, store and recycle such waste; and

(c) what is the roadmap for developing the required capacity for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) Based on a study, the Central Pollution Control Board has estimated that around 25,940 tons of plastic waste is generated per day in the country. The total plastic waste, which is collected, is estimated to be 15,564 tons per day and 10,376 tons per day of plastic waste remains uncollected. The data on capacity to recycle plastic waste is not available.

(c) As per the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016; local bodies are responsible for setting up of infrastructure for management of plastic waste. These Rules provide for ways and means to minimize plastic waste generation, adoption of extended producer responsibility by the producers, importers and brand owners for collection of waste generated from their products involving State Urban Development Departments, local bodies, and for recycling/utilization of plastic waste in road construction, energy recovery, etc.

Cause of haze over Delhi/NCR

2912. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the real reasons for the recent haze over Delhi/NCR are yet to be found;

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

(c) how a solution could be found without knowing its exact cause?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) to (c) The reasons for the recent haze over Delhi/NCR can be attributed to adverse meteorological conditions like low temperature, poor wind speed and low mixing height, in addition to the contributing factors like road dust, vehicular emissions, construction and demolition activities, gensets, industrial emissions, garbage burning, stubble burning, hot mix plants, brick kilns, burning of firecrackers etc. The Government of NCT of Delhi has conducted a 'Comprehensive Study on air pollution in Delhi' during 2015 through Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur. The Central Pollution Control Board has issued comprehensive directions to Governments of NCT of Delhi and NCR States under section 18 (1) (b) of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 which takes into account causes of air pollution.

Reducing Carbon Footprints

2913. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to refer to answer to Starred Question 121 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 28th November, 2016 and state the challenges which we are facing collectively as a country in the process of reducing our carbon footprints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): India's per capita GHG emission in 2010 was 1.56 tonnes CO₂ equivalent, which is less than one-third of the world's per capita emissions and far below that of many developed and developing countries.

India through its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in October 2015 has committed to reduce Green House Gas (GHG) emissions intensity of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 33 to 35 per cent by 2030 from 2005 level, to achieve about 40 per cent cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel based energy resources by 2030, and to create an additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tones of CO₂ equivalent through additional forest and tree cover by 2030. Apart from domestic resources, accomplishment of these goals are contingent upon availability of low cost international climate finance and technology transfer.

High level of particulate matters in air

2914. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country is suffering with extremely high level of particulate matters *vis-a-vis* WHO recommended air quality standards;

- (b) the study report on the impact of such pollution; and
- (c) the action proposed by Government to control this environmental threat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) World Health Organisation (WHO) has published a report titled “Ambient Air Pollution: A global assessment of exposure and burden of disease” which presents summary of methods and results of the latest global assessment of ambient air pollution exposure. According to this report, air pollution has become a growing concern with an increasing number of acute air pollution episodes in many cities world-wide, including few cities in India.

(c) The major actions taken by Government to curb air pollution in the country *inter alia* include notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards; formulation of environmental regulations/statutes; setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality; introduction of cleaner/alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG etc.), ethanol blending; promotion of cleaner production processes; launching of National Air Quality index; universalization of BS-IV by 2017; leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards by 1st April, 2020; comprehensive amendments to various Waste Management Rules and notification of Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules; banning of burning of leaves, biomass, municipal solid waste; promotion of public transport and network of metro, e-rickshaws, promotion of car pooling, Pollution Under Control Certificate, lane discipline, vehicle maintenance; regular co-ordination meetings at official and Ministerial level with Delhi and other State Governments within the NCR; issuance of directions under Section 18(1)(b) of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986; installation of on-line continuous (24x7) monitoring devices by major industries; collection of Environmental Protection Charge on more than 2000 CC diesel vehicles in Delhi; and ban on bursting of sound emitting crackers between 10 pm to 6 am etc.

**Implementation of conditionalities on environmental clearances
to forest dwellers**

2915. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would ensure that, as a part of environmental clearances given for Polavaram dam, forest-dwellers would get relief, as per the Forest Rights Act, 2006;

(b) whether it is a fact that no benefits under the Act has been given to farmers of Kothuru in Kurdrukota Panchayat and Pydipaka since 1st July, 2015;

(c) how Government would ensure that the full extent of conditionalities of environmental clearances are implemented; and

(d) whether a conference of affected people would be given a hearing by Government to ensure full compliance of environmental clearances given for Polavaram dam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) to (c) Idnira Sagar (Polavaram) Multipurpose Project in Andhra Pradesh was accorded environmental Clearance (EC) on 25.10.2005 as per the provisions of Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 1994 subject to strict compliance of terms and conditions. The Forest Clearance (FC) was accorded on 28.7.2010 in accordance with Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 with conditions. As per the condition stipulated in the EC, the responsibility of implementation of environmental safeguards rests fully with the project proponent which is Irrigation Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh and as per the condition stipulated in the FC, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has to implement the conditions. The settlement rights and compliance of the Schedule Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 is primarily the responsibility of the Government of Andhra Pradesh. The implementation of EC conditions are monitored through the Regional Offices of the Ministry.

(d) As per Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 the public consultation is mandatory requirement for River valley and Hydroelectric Power Projects by which the concerns of local affected persons and others who have plausible stake in the environment impacts of the projects or activity is taken on board. The Government of Andhra Pradesh, under the technical guidance of the Central Water Commission, shall ensure that no submergence and displacement of people including Scheduled Tribes (STs) takes place in the territories of States of Odisha and Chhattisgarh and the population of these two States including STs does not get adversely affected in any manner either by changes in drainage regime or by any kind of primary/secondary displacements.

Revised guidelines for Declaration of Critical Wildlife Habitat

2916. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to issue revised guidelines for declaration of Critical Wildlife Habitat in the Wildlife Sanctuaries and National Parks;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change had proposed framing of Rules for declaration of Critical Wildlife Habitats in accordance with provisions of Section 2(b) of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006. The Ministry of Law and Justice has indicated that there is no clear provision under the said Act wherein the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change can frame Rules and that the Ministry may issue notification instead of framing rules. No final decision has been taken in this regard.

Protection of children from air pollution

2917. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is taking any action to protect children from air pollution;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of schools being shut, due to excessive pollution during the last three years; and
- (d) the details of steps taken for controlling the air pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) to (d) Government has taken action to control air pollution including children being exposed to air pollution. Government of NCT of Delhi had ordered closure of schools run by New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) from 7th to 9th November, 2016 as an emergency step to prevent children being exposed to air pollution. The major actions taken by Government to curb air pollution in the country *inter alia* include notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards; formulation of environmental regulations/statutes; setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality; introduction of cleaner/alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG etc.), ethanol blending; promotion of cleaner production processes; launching of National Air Quality Index; universalization of BS-IV by 2017; leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards by 1st April, 2020; comprehensive amendments to various Waste Management Rules and notification of Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules; banning of burning of leaves, biomass, municipal solid waste; promotion of public transport and network of metro, e-rickshaws, promotion of car pooling, Pollution Under Control Certificate, lane discipline, vehicle maintenance; regular co-ordination meetings at official and Ministerial level with Delhi and other State Governments

within the NCR; issuance of directions under Section 18(1)(b) of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986; installation of on-line continuous (24x7) monitoring devices by major industries; collection of Environmental Protection Charge on more than 2000 CC diesel vehicles in Delhi; and ban on bursting of sound emitting crackers between 10 pm to 6 am etc.

Compensatory plantation in Chhattisgarh

†2918. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the area, in hectares, of land in Chhattisgarh on which trees were planted by Government as a compensation for tree felled for construction of National Highways during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether Government is aware of the fact that artificial afforestation is not a long-term measure and it cannot be compared with decreasing and disappearing natural forests; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) In terms of the guidelines issued under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, as an ameliorative measure *in-lieu* of felling of trees as a consequence of construction of national highways, the stipulation of planting of trees in multiples of the number of felled trees, is prescribed, with the quantum of multiples stipulated varying from State to State. In Chhattisgarh, of the total target of compensatory afforestation over 42638 hectares over the period 1980 to 31st March 2012 *in-lieu* of forest land diverted for various developmental projects, including those for construction of national highways, compensatory afforestation has been completed over 30450 hectares. On the average, 1,000 plants are planted per hectare under compensatory afforestation.

(b) and (c) It is true that artificial afforestation carried out under compensatory afforestation provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 cannot substitute natural forests, yet, keeping in view the imperatives of development, and the crucial role played by development projects including highways in the process of development, permission for diversion of forest land is granted under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 only in cases where diversion of forest land is inevitable. Compensatory afforestation is undertaken to minimize the loss of impact of forest diversion in due course of time.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Notices to mining lease holders in Goa

2919. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Green Tribunal has given notices to mining lease holders in Goa on the issue of validity of environment clearances given to them;

(b) the number of mining lease holders and the names of companies or individuals to whom such notices have been given;

(c) what is the stand, if any, taken by these companies or individuals;

(d) by when the companies are expected to reply; and

(e) the details of consequences provided for cases of violations and which provisions of the law would be applicable in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In OA No. 144/2016 filed by Shankar Jog and Anr v/s MoEF&CC and ors. pending in the NGT Pune regarding validity to the Environmental Clearances issued to mine leases in the State of Goa, a total of 25 mine leases have been issued notice. The list of the 25 mine leases is as follows:-

Sl. No.	Lease No.	Name of the Lease Holder
1.	005/49	Chowgule and Co. Pvt. Ltd.
2.	013/49	Chowgule and Co. Pvt. Ltd.
3.	098/52	Chowgule and Co. Pvt. Ltd.
4.	011/41	Sesa Mining Corp. Ltd.
5.	013/41	Sesa Mining Corp. Ltd.
6.	012/41	Sesa Mining Corp. Ltd.
7.	014/41	Sesa Mining Corp. Ltd.
8.	015/41	Sesa Mining Corp. Ltd.
9.	023/53	Emco Goa Pvt. Ltd.
10.	007/41	Emco Goa Pvt. Ltd.
11.	061/53	Sociedade Timblo Irmaos Ltd. Rep Pandurang Tmblo Industries
12.	087/53	Sociedade Timblo Irmaos Ltd. Rep Pandurang Tmblo Industries

Sl. No.	Lease No.	Name of the Lease Holder
13.	092/52	Sociedade Timblo Irmaos Ltd. Rep Timblo Pvt. Ltd.
14.	003/51	Sesa Resources Ltd.
15.	040/54	Sesa Resources Ltd.
16.	035/52	Sesa Resources Ltd.
17.	020/54	Sesa Resources Ltd.
18.	021/54	Sesa Resources Ltd.
19.	005/54	Sesa Resources Ltd.
20.	002/51	M.S. Talaulikar
21.	014/52	Baddrudin Husainbhai Mavani
22.	045/54	Sova
23.	070/51	R S Shetye and Bros
24.	016/55	V G Quenim
25.	063/51	Chandarkant F. Naik(Late)/Rajesh Timblo

(c) to (e) In CA No. 1247 of 2012, Talaulikar and Sons Pvt. Ltd vs. Union of India and Anr, Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* order dated 12th July 2016 has held that the original Environmental Clearance granted to the project *vide* Ministry's order dated 25.11.2005 was valid for 2 years. This condition of validity of 2 years was deleted by order dated 18.10.2007 without following the due process envisaged under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. With above observation Hon'ble Supreme Court has quashed the EC granted to the project and directed the Ministry to complete the process of grant of fresh EC in three months time. The Ministry is processing the case of EC in the above matter accordingly.

The case filed in NGT has raised same issue in another 25 cases of Goa. The case is under consideration of the Tribunal.

In case of violation, action can be taken under section 15 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and Competent Authority can also issue directions under section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

Environmental concerns of GM mustard

2920. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are environmental concerns in introducing GM mustard variety;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) Introduction of any Genetically Modified (GM) crop variety including GM mustard requires due consideration of environmental and health aspects in view of various concerns. The Government has laid down due procedure for assessment of risks and benefits under the Rules for the manufacture, use/import/export and storage of hazardous micro organisms/genetically engineered organisms or cells under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Any clearance to GM crops is accorded as per rules, which takes into account of representations from stakeholders.

- (c) Does not arise.

Security of wild animals

†2921. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is seriously considering about security of wild animals;

(b) if so, whether Government is planning to take any concrete step for their security; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) to (c) Management of wildlife is the responsibility of the respective State/UT Governments. The Government has been taking adequate steps to secure wildlife and its habitats. The important steps taken to protect wildlife include:

- (i) Legal protection to wild animals against hunting and commercial exploitation under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.
- (ii) Creation of Protected Areas, viz., National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Tiger Reserves, Conservation Reserves and Community Reserves covering important wildlife habitats all over the country under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to conserve wild animals and their habitats.
- (iii) Nation-wide launching of special programmes like 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant' for conservation of species like Tigers and Elephants.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (iv) Launching of a specific component of 'Recovery programmes for saving critically endangered species and their habitats' under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats (IDWH)' for focused conservation action on selected 16 critically endangered species.
- (v) In addition to provision of stringent punishment for the offenders, the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 also provides for forfeiture of any equipment, vehicle or weapon that is used for committing wildlife offence(s).
- (vi) Provision of providing Financial and Technical Assistance to the State/ Union Territory Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes for providing better protection to wildlife species and improvement of their habitats.
- (vii) Empowerment of 'Central Bureau of Investigation' (CBI) under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to apprehend and prosecute wildlife offenders.
- (viii) Setting up of Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB) to ensure co-ordination among various officers and State Governments in connection with the enforcement of law for control of poaching and illegal trade in wildlife and its products.

Funds for Afforestation

†2922. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has provided funds to the States for afforestation, keeping in view the betterment of environment of the country;

(b) if so, the amount provided to States during the financial years 2013-14 to 2016-17, State-wise;

(c) the States which have started plantation on priority basis; and

(d) the States which have not started any work, even after getting the funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change has two Centrally Sponsored afforestation Schemes (CSS) for environment protection, namely National Afforestation Programme (NAP) Scheme and the Green India Mission (GIM) for afforestation and eco-restoration of degraded forests and adjoining landscapes with participatory approach. The State-wise details of funds released during the financial years 2013-14 to 2016-17-till

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

date under NAP and GIM are given in Statement-I (*See* below). Apart from these two Schemes, the fund under Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA), *inter alia*, is also used in plantation activity including compensatory afforestation. The details of CAMPA funds released to the States/UTs during the last three years and current year are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) and (d) All States which have received funds under the above schemes for advance works and plantations have started the work.

Statement-I

State-wise details of funds released under National Afforestation Programme (NAP), Green India Mission (GIM) during the years 2013-14 to 2016-17 (till date)

(A) National Afforestation Programme					(₹ in crores)
Sl. No.	State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.75	4.56	0.87	1.32
2.	Bihar	12.84	7.00	5.01	1.50
3.	Chhattisgarh	21.38	20.00	10.20	4.92
4.	Gujarat	11.68	10.50	0.00	1.00
5.	Haryana	17.94	11.00	8.54	0.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2.61	0.73	0.72	0.00
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	8.11	3.59	0.00	0.00
8.	Jharkhand	9.02	8.60	0.00	0.00
9.	Karnataka	9.26	21.35	0.00	0.00
10.	Kerala	6.99	2.82	1.05	0.00
11.	Madhya Pradesh	22.10	21.00	1.02	0.00
12.	Maharashtra	32.33	35.00	9.45	3.21
13.	Odisha	5.36	17.92	14.90	3.50
14.	Punjab	2.00	1.87	9.49	0.00
15.	Rajasthan	2.81	3.35	0.00	0.00
16.	Tamil Nadu	3.21	4.25	0.75	0.00
17.	Telangana	0.00	2.03	1.42	0.00
18.	Uttar Pradesh	20.15	12.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Uttarakhand	6.01	2.50	2.68	0.00

Sl. No.	State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
20.	West Bengal	2.96	0.78	3.05	0.00
TOTAL (OTHER STATES)		200.49	190.85	69.15	15.45
North Eastern States					
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00
22.	Assam	2.99	-	2.56	0.00
23.	Manipur	12.12	8.00	3.67	0.00
24.	Meghalaya	4.50	3.61	1.35	0.00
25.	Mizoram	11.94	15.00	10.17	5.05
26.	Nagaland	9.82	11.00	0.00	5.21
27.	Sikkim	3.77	6.00	1.52	5.09
28.	Tripura	11.99	9.17	5.73	0.00
TOTAL (NE STATES)		57.13	52.93	25.00	15.35
GRAND TOTAL		257.62	243.78	94.16	30.80

(B) Green India Mission

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States	Funds released			
		FY 2013-14*	FY 2014-15#	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	—	105.53
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	127.2	—	—	—
3.	Assam	—	—	—	—
4.	Bihar	224.85	—	—	—
5.	Chhattisgarh	—	—	2338.55	1739.38
6.	Gujarat	—	—	—	—
7.	Haryana	—	—	—	—
8.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—	—
10.	Jharkhand	—	—	—	—
11.	Karnataka	—	—	105.53	86.85
12.	Kerala	—	—	914.82**	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	—
14.	Maharashtra	—	—	—	—
15.	Manipur	—	—	834.84	—
16.	Meghalaya	89.7	—	—	—
17.	Mizoram	223.65	—	—	988.35
18.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—
19.	Odisha	—	—	182.92	138.96
20.	Punjab	—	—	611.53	—
21.	Rajasthan	—	—	—	—
22.	Sikkim	299.55	—	—	—
23.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	—
24.	Tripura	—	—	—	—
25.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—
26.	Uttarakhand	—	—	2020.9	—
27.	West Bengal	300.75	—	—	—
TOTAL		1265.7	0	7009.09	3059.07

*The funds were allocated for carrying out preparatory activities for GIM, prior to the approval of the mission.

#The funds could not be released as the GIM implementation guidelines were approved in November, 2014.

Statement-II

*Details of funds released during last three years and current year
(2013-14 to 2016-17 till date) under CAMPA*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.00	1.20	1.00	—
2.	Andhra Pradesh	920.00	135.00	85.00	44.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	475.00	62.00	—	—
4.	Assam	130.00	15.00	15.00	—
5.	Bihar	108.02	18.14	27.02	27.98
6.	Chandigarh	0.85	1.08	1.04	—

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
7.	Chhattisgarh	1,100.00	193.00	239.00	—
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—
9.	Daman and Diu	—	—	—	—
10.	Delhi	15.00	4.51	5.40	—
11.	Goa	65.00	—	—	—
12.	Gujarat	280.00	65.00	33.00	45.00
13.	Haryana	195.00	42.00	45.00	—
14.	Himachal Pradesh	535.00	96.00	95.60	44.00
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	180.00	34.00	31.00	31.00
16.	Jharkhand	975.00	175.00	141.00	149.00
17.	Karnataka	345.00	72.00	53.00	37.00
18.	Kerala	15.00	—	—	—
19.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—
20.	Madhya Pradesh	895.00	213.00	140.00	—
21.	Maharashtra	780.00	148.00	172.00	98.00
22.	Manipur	45.00	8.27	25.00	15.00
23.	Meghalaya	52.00	—	—	—
24.	Mizoram	30.00	6.80	6.73	3.40
25.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—
26.	Odisha	1,800.00	322.00	236.00	—
27.	Puducherry	—	—	—	—
28.	Punjab	215.00	41.00	49.00	49.00
29.	Rajasthan	345.00	74.00	97.00	32.00
30.	Sikkim	95.00	13.70	11.00	9.00
31.	Tamil Nadu	—	2.20	4.00	5.00
32.	Telangana	—	35.00	85.00	53.00
33.	Tripura	35.00	8.00	11.00	6.50

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
34.	Uttar Pradesh	608.72	81.04	150.00	27.00
35.	Uttarakhand	615.00	109.00	123.00	—
36.	West Bengal	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL	10,859.59	1,975.94	1,881.79	675.88

Note: 1. The releases for the year 2013-14 has been made from the principal amount; the releases for the years 2014-15 onwards have been made from the interest accrued.
 2. The release of funds to Uttar Pradesh State CAMPA have been made against the APO years 2012-13 and 2013-14.

Increase in e-waste

2923. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that e-waste is increasing very fast every year in the country;

(b) if so, the details of e-waste generated during the last five years, State-wise;

(c) whether Government has any plan for safe disposal of E-Waste, and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(d) whether Government is aware that many diseases and deaths are being caused to labourers engaged in e-waste management; and

(e) whether Government has any proposal to prevent such human suffering and have a safe e-waste disposal mechanism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) No comprehensive inventorization of e-waste generation in the country has been done. However, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in 2005 estimated 1.47 lakh ton of e-waste in the country, and simultaneously had projected 8.0 lakh ton of e-waste generation in the year 2010. As per the United Nations University report, "The Global E-Waste Monitor 2014", 17 lakh ton of e-waste generation was reported in the country in 2014.

(c) The Government has comprehensively revised E-Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011, and notified E-Waste (Management) Rules in March, 2016 to ensure better management of e-waste in the country. The provisions of this Rule include expanding producer's responsibility, setting up of producer responsibility

organizations and e-waste exchange to facilitate collection and recycling, assigning specific responsibility to bulk consumers of electronic products for safe disposal, providing for economic incentives for collection of electronic waste, and other measures to include dedicated responsibility of electronic and electrical product producers for collection and channelizing of electronic waste and simplification in permission process for dismantling and recycling facilities through single authorization based on Standard Operating Procedures (SoPs) prescribed by Central Pollution Control Board.

(d) Ministry does not have any information regarding diseases and deaths of labourers engaged in e-waste management.

(e) The revised E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016 also has specific provision on responsibility of State Governments wherein they have been entrusted with obligation of earmarking industrial space for e-waste dismantling and recycling facilities and to undertake industrial skill development; and to put in place measures for safety and health of workers engaged in dismantling and recycling facilities.

Safety Appraisal of Herbicide Tolerant Crops

2924. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the regulatory system of the country has developed testing protocols and guidelines for the Safety Appraisal of Herbicide Tolerant (HT) Crops, particularly for HT mustard;

(b) if so, whether safety testing of GM mustard has been taken up using such HT crop-specific protocols and whether safety clearances have been provided without such testing; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) to (c) Each crop and trait including Genetically Modified (GM) Mustard are assessed on a case-by-case through statutory Committees established under Rules for the manufacture, use/import/export and storage of hazardous microorganisms/genetically engineered organisms or cells under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The safety clearance to GM Mustard has not yet been granted by Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC).

Monitoring and analysis of river pollution

2925. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any concrete steps are under consideration for constant monitoring and analysis of pollution levels of rivers in the country; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) along with State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) is regularly monitoring the river water quality across the country through a network of 1275 monitoring stations covering 445 rivers under the National Water Quality Monitoring Programme (NWQMP).

The monitoring results indicate that organic pollution, measured in terms of Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BoD), is a predominant cause of pollution of rivers. Based on the monitoring, CPCB has identified 302 polluted river stretches on 275 rivers in the country.

Ban on cutting of trees

2926. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:
SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:
SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of revenue loss suffered by States, due to ban on cutting of trees used for commercial purposes during the last five years and the current year, State-wise;
- (b) whether Government proposes any scheme to compensate the affected States or whether there is any such scheme in place; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) to (c) There is no revenue loss suffered by States since there is no ban on cutting of trees for commercial purposes subject to prescription under approved working plans, except in National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries and areas above 1000 meters of mean sea level (msl).

Protection, preservation and breeding of wild animals

2927. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken or proposes to take financial and technical assistance from international wildlife experts/bodies for protection, preservation and breeding of wildlife such as tigers, lions, elephants, etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken/proposes to take any steps for strict implementation of wildlife laws for preservation of wild animals; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Presently, financial and technical assistance for protection, and conservation of wildlife has been offered by international organization for the following projects:

- (i) Mainstreaming of Coastal and Marine Biodiversity into production sectors in the East and West Coast of India-Global Environment Facility grant.
- (ii) Developing an effective multiple use Management Framework for conserving Biodiversity in the Mountain landscape of the High Ranges, the Western Ghats-Global Environment Facility grant.
- (iii) Securing Livelihoods, conservation, sustainable use and restoration of high range Himalayan Ecosystems-Global Environment Facility grant.
- (iv) Human Wildlife Conflict Mitigation Project-GIZ grant.
- (v) Rhino DNA Indexing System for creation of DNA database for Rhinos-in collaboration with World Wildlife Fund.

(c) and (d) The Government has taken the following important steps for implementation of wildlife laws for conservation of wild animals:

- (i) The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 empowers various authorities under the State Governments to exercise various powers in respect of prevention and detection of offences and prosecution of offenders. The State Governments have enforcing machinery at the field level for the purpose.

- (ii) The Central Government provides financial assistance to States/UTs under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger', 'Project Elephant' for protection, infrastructure and anti-poaching operations (including deployment of special forces like Tiger Protection Force, Special Tiger Protection Force and Special Rhino Protection Force).
- (iii) Modern technology for improved surveillance (like e-Eye system, Smart patrolling, Camera traps etc.) using thermal cameras are utilized by the State Forest Department.
- (iv) The States are assisted to refine protection oriented monitoring through Monitoring System for Tiger's Intensive Protection and Ecological Status (M-STrIPES).
- (v) Initiatives are taken for collaboration of National Tiger Conservation Authority and Wildlife Crime Control Bureau towards an online tiger/wildlife crime tracking/reporting system in tiger reserves and to coordinate with INTERPOL for checking trans-border trade of wildlife products.
- (vi) The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has been empowered under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to apprehend and prosecute wildlife offenders.

Pollution due to fairs in Pragati Maidan

†2928. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:
SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:
CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which air pollution and other harmful substances in Delhi have been found to be hazardous by experts, in view of vehicular pollution and rise in other substances causing damage to environment because of various fairs arranged every year at Pragati Maidan in Delhi;

(b) whether the Ministry has issued any directions to organizers to take precautions for minimizing damage to environment, by air pollution and other harmful substances, due to such functions; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) According to source

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

apportionment study carried out by Central Pollution Control Board and IIT, Kanpur, the main sources of air pollution in Delhi include road dust, vehicular emissions, construction and demolition waste, industries, gensets and secondary particulate matters etc. Study of data of air quality monitoring station at ITO near Pragati Maidan does not show significant increase in air pollution level during days of fair since the level of air pollution is also influenced by wind speed, temperature inversion, mixing height etc. apart from other factors. In so far as solid and liquid waste management is concerned, these are addressed by concerned authorities.

(b) and (c) The Ministry has not issued any specific directions to the organizers of fairs at Pragati Maidan, since the issue of air pollution and other kinds of waste are dealt with under rules relating to waste management and emission/effluent standards.

Delay in executing NGT/court orders on old vehicles

†2929. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is delay in removing old cars/vehicles from the roads in Delhi even after an order by NGT/court to the effect;

(b) if so, whether the failure in controlling pollution is being talked about;

(c) whether the Ministry has warned the concerned agencies to take necessary action to remove old vehicles from the roads of Delhi; and

(d) the details of steps being taken by the Ministry to curtail the delay in removing old vehicles from Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) to (d) Implementation of orders passed by NGT/courts relating to prevention and control of air pollution in Delhi and National Capital region (NCR) is an ongoing process and every attempt is made to implement them in letter and spirit. To ensure the implementation of orders passed by NGT including directions for removal of old vehicles from the roads in Delhi, a Centralised Monitoring Committee (CMC) under the Chairmanship of Secretary, MoEF&CC with Chief Secretaries of Governments of NCT of Delhi, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab, and State Level Monitoring Committees under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary have been constituted. Further, the Ministry

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of Road Transport and Highways has taken up steps for scrapping of old vehicles under Vehicle Fleet Modernisation Programme as there is no deregistration provision in the Motor Vehicles, Act.

Power from tidal waves

2930. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to generate power from tidal waves of the sea in many parts of the country;
- (b) whether it is a fact that Israeli technology would be used for the said purpose;
- (c) if so, whether Government has prepared any feasibility report for generating power from tidal waves of the sea in any part of the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Generation of Power from tidal waves of the sea has not taken off on account of higher capital cost and unsustainable feed in tariff. Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) supports the promotion of research, design and development for projects including tidal energy through financial incentives.

(b) No proposal for harnessing energy from tidal waves using Israeli technology has come to the MNRE.

(c) and (d) MNRE has not prepared any feasibility study for generating power from tidal waves but National Hydro Power Corporation (NHPC) had signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with West Bengal Renewable Energy Development Agency in 2007 and with Government of Gujarat in 2005 for updation of Detail Project Report (DPR) and implementation of 3.65 MW Durgaduani Tidal Power Project in Sunderbans, West Bengal and to prepare DPR limited to harnessing tidal power from Kalpasar Multipurpose Project respectively. Due to high cost involved in these tidal projects, the projects were not implemented.

Solar energy plant in Chhattisgarh

†2931. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether proposals for installation of solar energy plants with the capacity of 11,000 KW from Chhattisgarh is pending for approval in the Ministry and if so, whether the approval would be accorded without delay;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether the utilisation certificates and the details of expenditure for getting the amount released has been sent by CREDA but the amount has not been released and if so, whether it would be released soon; and

(c) whether the State has received lesser amount of Central grants for its solar water heating plants and if so, whether the balance amount would be paid without delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Government of Chhattisgarh has reported that no proposal for Solar Photo Voltaic (SPV) is pending for sanction/approval with Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE).

(b) There is no long pending claim in MNRE against SPV installations.

(c) Government of Chhattisgarh has reported that there is no pending claim in MNRE against solar water heaters.

Solar power losses in distribution

2932. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total distribution losses incurred by solar power plants during 2010 to 2016;

(b) whether Government is planning to construct an inter-State green corridor to reduce transmission and distribution losses arising from lack of connectivity of solar power plants with national grid; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Solar power plants are generators of power. They do not incur distribution losses.

(b) and (c) In order to facilitate integration of large scale renewable generation capacity addition, a comprehensive scheme including Intra-State and Inter-State Transmission System has been identified as a part of "Green Energy Corridors". Intra-State Transmission System is being implemented by respective State Transmission Utilities (STU) and Inter-State Transmission System is being implemented by POWERGRID.

The Green Energy Corridor is expected to mainly evacuate power from the renewable energy sources and also transfer such power within the State and also to other States.

Renewable energy projects

2933. SHRI SACHIN RAMESH TENDULKAR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects proposed for meeting the renewable energy targets and the total worth of such projects; and

(b) the details of such projects which are termed as non-moving projects due to lack of clearances from other Ministries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) A target of 16725 MW of the Grid-Interactive Power has been fixed from various renewable energy sources during 2016-17 which include 12000 MW from solar, 4000 from wind, 500 MW from biomass and 225 MW from small hydro power. The project cost for installation of 16725 MW has been estimated to be about ₹ 1,00,000 crore (at the rate of ₹ 6.00 crore/MW).

No major renewable energy project has been reported as non-moving project due to lack of clearances.

Initiatives on renewable energy capacity

2934. SHRI SACHIN RAMESH TENDULKAR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what initiatives the Ministry is taking to achieve its targeted renewable energy capacities and meet committed reduction in emissions;

(b) what is the quantum of projected electricity generation from renewable sources; and

(c) the details of researches the Ministry is undertaking to bring down the cost of generating electricity from renewable sources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The initiatives taken by the Government to achieve targeted renewable energy capacities and meet committed reduction in emission in the country include:

- Up-scaling of the target of renewable energy capacity to 175 GW by the year 2022, which includes 100 GW from solar, 60 GW from wind, 10 GW from bio-power and 5 GW from small hydro-power;
- Amendments in the tariff policy for strong enforcement of Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) and for providing Renewable Generation Obligation (RGO);

- Setting up of exclusive solar parks;
- Development of power transmission network through Green Energy Corridor project;
- Identification of large Government complexes/buildings for rooftop projects;
- Provision of roof top solar and 10 per cent renewable energy as mandatory under Mission Statement and Guidelines for development of smart cities;
- amendments in building bye-laws for mandatory provision of roof top solar for new construction or higher Floor Area Ratio (FAR);
- Infrastructure status for solar projects;
- Raising tax free solar bonds;
- Making roof top solar a part of housing loan by banks/NHB;
- Incorporating measures in Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) for encouraging distribution companies and making net-metering compulsory; and
- Raising funds from bilateral and international donors as also from the Green Climate Fund to achieve the target and creation of Surya Mitras for installation and maintenance of the solar projects.

(b) As per information of the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), 47.62 BU have been generated from various renewable energy sources during 2016-17 (April to September'16), which is 7.54% of the total energy generation in the country.

(c) The focus areas for R&D are solar energy, wind hybrid systems, biogas, biofuels, hydrogen, fuel cells and related components. R&D projects undertaken have strengthened R&D/academic institutes, industries for furthering RD&D for technology development for commercialization. In solar photovoltaics, the focus has been on indigenous development of solar cells with improved efficiency at par with international level, with cost reduction. Crystalline silicon solar cell of 18% efficiency has been developed at lab scale. R&D efforts are continuing for improvement of efficiency with cost reduction. R&D in solar thermal power provided feedback on operational aspects of the technology for further development. R&D in hybridization of solar and wind is being pursued for ensuring improved energy supply from renewable energy. In addition, R&D efforts are going on for design, development and demonstration of hydrogen and fuel cells for power generation and other uses.

Setting up of bio-gas plants

2935. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH:

DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has directed the State Governments to set up one lakh bio-gas plants in States by 2017-18 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the response of State Governments in this direction;

(c) whether any places have been identified for setting up of such plants in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any special allocations have been made for this purpose and if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Under the National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP) a target of 1.00 lakh family type small biogas plants has been allocated to the States, which is to be achieved by 31.03.2017 (2016-17). The State-wise details of the physical progress as reported by the States against the allocated targets upto October, 2016 are given in Statement-I (See below).

(c) A total of 3537 and 3541 families have been identified in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana respectively for setting up of family type biogas plants upto 31.10.2016. The details of the beneficiaries identified is available with the respective State Nodal Agencies (SNAs).

(d) Under the NBMMP, during the current year 2016-17, a budget allocation of ₹ 15.00 crore has been provided under the Special Component Plan for the Scheduled Castes and ₹ 5.00 crore for Tribal Area Sub Plan. Accordingly, the physical targets for the year 2016-17 have been allocated to the States as per details given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise details of physical targets and achievement under National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP) for the year 2016-17 (as on 31.10.2016) for setting up family type biogas plants

Sl. No.	Name of the States/ KVIC/BDTCs	Total target allocated (in Nos.)	Achievement (as on 31.10.2016)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10200	3537
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	100	0
3.	Assam	9000	4720

1	2	3	4
4.	Chhattisgarh	3050	333
5.	Goa	100	26
6.	Gujarat	2500	522
7.	Haryana	1000	169
8.	Himachal Pradesh	150	44
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	100*	0
10.	Jharkhand	200	21
11.	Karnataka	10000	1833
12.	Kerala	2850	549
13.	Madhya Pradesh	8000	1386
14.	Maharashtra	14500	5125
15.	Meghalaya	200	0
16.	Mizoram	500	58
17.	Nagaland	300	0
18.	Odisha	4000	403
19.	Punjab	5000	1032
20.	Sikkim	250	0
21.	Tamil Nadu	300	42
22.	Telangana	12300	3541
23.	Tripura	400	40
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1100	382
25.	Uttarakhand	1400	660
26.	KVIC, Mumbai	8000#	874
27.	BDTC, IIT Guwahati (Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and West Bengal)	500	0
28.	BDTC, MPUAT, Udaipur (Rajasthan)	1000	220

1	2	3	4
29.	BDTC, IIT Delhi (Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and Haryana)	500	0
30.	BDTC, UAS, Bangalore (Karnataka)	1000	0
31.	BDTC, PAU, Ludhiana (Punjab, Himachal Pardesh and Jammu and Kashmir)	1500	45
TOTAL		100000	25562**

Note: Not exceeding the targets over 10% of the total as given in the last column.

*Subject to settlement of outstanding amount of previous years lying with the State Government.

#For KVIC, Mumbai national target 8000 {6500 (5700 Gen.+800 NEZ) and 1500 SCP target}.

**Figs. are being firmed up.

Statement-II

*State-wise details of allocation of physical targets including special components
(SC and ST special component) under National Biogas and Manure
Management Programme (NBMMP) for the year 2016-17
for setting up family type biogas plants*

Sl. No.	Name of the State's SNAs/ SNDs/KVIC/BDTCs	Target			Total
		Gen.	S.C.	S.T.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh (NEDCAP, Hyderabad)	7000	1800	1400	10200
2.	Arunachal Pradesh (APEDA)	100	0	0	100
3.	Assam (FDA)	6200	300	2500	9000
4.	Chhattisgarh (CREDA)	1600	50	1400	3050
5.	Goa (Dir. of Agri.)	100	0	0	100
6.	Gujarat (GAIC)	2000	200	300	2500
7.	Haryana (Dir. of Agri.)	1000	0	0	1000
8.	Himachal Pradesh (Dir. of Agri.)	150	0	0	150
9.	Jammu and Kashmir (JKEDA)	100	0	0	100*
10.	Jharkhand (JREDA)	100	0	100	200
11.	Karnataka (RD&PRD)	9000	1000	0	10000

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Kerala (Dir. of Agri.)	1700	50	0	1750
13.	Kerala (ANERT, Thiruvananthapuram)	1000	100	0	1100
14.	Madhya Pradesh (MPSAIDC)	6600	400	1000	8000
15.	Maharashtra (RD and WCD)	13500	1000	0	14500
16.	Meghalaya (MNREDA)	200	0	0	200
17.	Mizoram (Dir. of AH)	500	0	0	500
18.	Nagaland (Dir. of NRE)	300	0	0	300
19.	Odisha (OREDA)	2500	1000	500	4000
20.	Punjab (PEDA)	4800	200	0	5000
21.	Sikkim (SREDA)	250	0	0	250
22.	Tamil Nadu (RD and RD)	300	0	0	300
23.	Telangana (TNREDCL)	9800	1100	1400	12300
24.	Tripura (TREDA)	400	0	0	400
25.	Uttar Pradesh (RDD)	-	-	-	-**
26.	Uttar Pradesh (UPNEDA)	1000	100	0	1100
27.	Uttarakhand (UREDA, Dehradun)	800	100	-	900
28.	Uttarakhand (RDD, Pauri)	400	100	-	500
29.	KVIC, Mumbai	6500#	1500	-	8000#
SUB TOTAL		77900	9000	8600	95500
30.	BDTC, IIT Guwahati	500	0	0	500
31.	BDTC, MPUAT, Udaipur	800	100	100	1000
32.	BDTC, IIT Delhi	500	0	0	500
33.	BDTC, UAS, Bangalore	1000	0	0	1000
34.	BDTC, PAU, Ludhiana	1500	0	0	1500
SUB TOTAL		4300	100	100	4500
GRAND TOTAL		82200	9100	8700	100000

Note: Not exceeding the targets over 10% of the total as given in the last column.

* Subject to refund of outstanding amount of previous years lying with the State Government.

** Target not consider due to accounts from the year 2007-08 to 2014-15 are pending for settlement.

For KVIC, Mumbai national target 8000 {6500 (5700 Gen.+800 NEZ) and 1500 SCP target}.

Awareness of renewable sources of energy

2936. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to increase awareness of renewable sources of energy among public;

(b) the incentives and subsidies provided by Government to promote renewable sources of energy;

(c) which major Government notified/authorized companies or agencies are involved in installation of solar power systems; and

(d) the details thereof of their projects and installations made by such companies, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is implementing 'Information and Public Awareness (I&PA) Programme' to generate awareness in the public for utilization of renewable energy sources through electronic, print and outdoor media, exhibitions, seminars and symposia, renewable energy tableau, mobile exhibition vans, etc.

(b) The Government is providing a range of fiscal and financial incentives for promotion of renewable energy under various schemes. These include capital subsidy, tax holiday on the earnings for 10 years, generation based incentive, accelerated depreciation, viability gap funding, concessional excise and custom duties, preferential tariff for power generation from renewables, etc. The capital subsidy is provided upto 30% of benchmark cost for general category States/UTs and upto 90% of benchmark cost for special category States/UTs *i.e.* North Eastern States including Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar Islands to promote renewable energy based systems and devices.

(c) There are no such notified/authorized companies by the Government. Solar power projects/systems are installed by multiple implementing agencies *i.e.* State Nodal Agencies, Public Sector Companies, Private Sector Companies, Financial Institutions, Government Departments, etc.

(d) The details of State/UT-wise, solar power projects/systems installed are given in the Statement.

Statement*State/UT-wise details of solar power projects/systems installed*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Solar power projects/systems installed (Megawatt) (as on 30.11.16)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.40
2.	Andhra Pradesh	979.65
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.27
4.	Assam	11.18
5.	Bihar	95.91
6.	Chandigarh	16.20
7.	Chhattisgarh	135.19
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.60
9.	Daman and Diu	4.00
10.	Delhi	38.41
11.	Goa	0.05
12.	Gujarat	1158.50
13.	Haryana	53.27
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0.33
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.00
16.	Jharkhand	17.51
17.	Karnataka	327.53
18.	Kerala	15.86
19.	Lakshadweep	0.75
20.	Madhya Pradesh	840.35
21.	Maharashtra	421.75
22.	Manipur	0.01
23.	Meghalaya	0.01
24.	Mizoram	0.10
25.	Nagaland	0.50
26.	Odisha	68.08

1	2	3
27.	Puducherry	0.03
28.	Punjab	568.04
29.	Rajasthan	1317.64
30.	Sikkim	0.01
31.	Tamil Nadu	1590.97
32.	Telangana	973.41
33.	Tripura	5.02
34.	Uttar Pradesh	239.26
35.	Uttarakhand	45.10
36.	West Bengal	23.07
37.	Solar rooftops in Railways, Government Departments, Public Sector Undertakings etc.	15.07
TOTAL		8970.03

Equity flow for wind and solar projects

2937. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a slow-down in equity flow for close to 10,000 MW of projects relating to independent wind power projects and solar projects under the National Solar Mission;

(b) the details of all solar project bids under the Mission, region-wise and the information regarding their progress; and

(c) whether Government has assessed the financial constraints being faced by projects and their viability due to low tariffs being won at Government auctions and if so, the steps taken by Government to tackle the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The region-wise details of solar projects bids along with their progress are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The Government has launched several schemes and is providing fiscal and promotional incentives, as given below, for promotion of Solar Energy:-

- capital and/or interest subsidy,
- tax holiday on the earnings for 10 years,
- generation based incentive,
- accelerated depreciation,
- Viability Gap Funding (VGF),
- financing solar rooftop systems as part of home loan,
- concessional excise and custom duties,
- preferential tariff for power generation from renewables, and
- Foreign direct investment up to 100 per cent under the automatic route.

In addition, power is offered at lower tariff through schemes like bundling with thermal power and VGF.

Statement

Region-wise details of solar projects bids alongwith their progress

(I) State-wise details of the solar energy plants handled by SECI

(Figures are in MW)

Generating States	VGF schemes	Canal-top and Canal-bank scheme	CPSU scheme	Defence Scheme	Solarization of Indo-Pak Border	Roof-top scheme (Sanctioned capacity in kW)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands						UC: 1000
Andhra Pradesh	UT: 850 UC: 400	C: 6	UC: 5 C: 250			UC: .255 C: 1215
Bihar						UC: 23 C: 358
Chhattisgarh	UC: 100					C: 800
Dadra and Nagar Haveli			UC: 3			
Delhi			UT: 2			UC: 4499 C: 5087
Gujarat	UT: 150	UC: 25				UC: 1833

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	UC: 250 C: 40					C: 2422
Haryana						UC: 910 C: 4642
Himachal Pradesh	UT: 50					
Jammu and Kashmir						UC: 0.09
Jharkhand						UC: 350 C: 989
Karnataka	UT: 230 UC: 970 C: 10	UT: 10	UT: 85			UC: 1138 C: 4637
Kerala		UC: 3	UT: 50			
Madhya Pradesh	C: 220		UT: 210 UC: 165			UC: 100 C: 690
Maharashtra	UT: 50 UC: 950 C: 25			UC: 7		UC: 2626 C: 7553
Odisha	UC: 300 C: 20		UC: 10			UC: 468 C: 860
Puducherry	UT: 35					

Punjab		UC: 20				UC:950 C: 2075
Rajasthan	UT: 1105 C: 355		UT: 1 UC: 180		C: 5	UC: 523 C: 2804
Tamil Nadu	C: 10		UT: 50 C: 5			UC:4006 C: 10700
Telangana			C: 1.5	UC: 15		UC: 2051 C: 2939
Uttar Pradesh	UC: 325	UC: 6	UC: 6.76			UC: 3160 C: 5801
Uttarakhand		UC: 20				UC: 412
West Bengal		C: 10				UC: 1541 C: 1271
Others			UT: 13			
TOTAL	UT: 2115 UC: 3295 C: 680	UT: 10 UC: 74 C: 16	UT: 411 UC: 369.76 C: 256.5	UT: UC: 22 C:	UT: UC: C: 5	UT: UC: 25933 C: 54842

Legend: UT: Under tendering; UC: Under construction; C: commissioned/completed

(II) Status of solar power projects under developer mode handled by NTPC

Sl. No.	Description of Park/Project Location	Capacity (MW)/ Category	Commissioning Schedule Act/Ant	Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Kurnool Ultra Mega Solar Park/ Kurnool, AP	500 MW (10x50 MW) Open	21.04.17	PPA signed on 22.03.16
2.		350 MW (1x350 MW) Open	20.04.17	PPA signed on 21.03.16
3.		150 MW (3x50 MW) DCR	21.04.17	PPA signed on 21.03.16
4.	Bhadla Solar Park Ph-II/Bhadla, Rajasthan	420 MW (6x70 MW) Open	25.05.17 28.05.17 01.06.17	PPA signed on 26.04.16 PPA signed on 29.04.16 PPA signed on 02.05.16
5.	Uttar Pradesh (Non Solar Park)	100 MW (10x10 MW) Open	28.05.17	PPA signed <i>w.e.f.</i> 29.04.16
6.	Rajasthan (Non Solar Park)	100 MW (10x10 MW) DCR	12.07.17	PPAs signed <i>w.e.f.</i> 13.06.16
7.		130 MW (13x10 MW)	28.09.17	PPAs signed <i>w.e.f.</i> 29.08.16
8.	Telangana (Non Solar Park)	350 MW (35x10 MW) Open	19.08.17	PPAs signed <i>w.e.f.</i> 20.07.2016
9.	Telangana (Non Solar Park)	50 MW (5x10 MW) DCR	19.08.17	PPAs signed on 04.08.16 <i>w.e.f.</i> 20.07.16
10.	Pavagada Solar Park/Tumkur, Karnataka	500 MW (10x50 MW) Open	20.07.17	PPA signed <i>w.e.f.</i> 21.06.16

1	2	3	4	5
11.		100 MW (2x50 MW) DCR	Dec'17	After signing of PSAs, LOIs issued on 04.11.16: PPAs yet to be signed. BGs not yet submitted.
12.	Kadapa Ultra Mega Solar Park/ Kadapa, A P	250 MW (1x250 MW) Open	x	Tender re-tendered
	Break up of Projects		Non Solar Park	Total
	Open		580 MW	2600 MW
	DCR		150 MW	400 MW
	TOTAL		730 MW	3000 MW

(III) Status of Solar Power Projects under EPC mode handled by NTPC

Sl. No.	Description of Park/ Project Location	Capacity (MW)/ Category	Commissioning date <hr/> Act/Ant	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5
A. Solar PV Project				
1.	Ananathapuramu Ultra Mega Solar Park/ Ananthapuram, A P (1000 MW)	250 MW (5x50 MW) DCR	30.04.2016 (200 MW)	Award placed on 3 companies for 50 MW each
			29.07.16 (50 MW)	200 MW commissioned on 30.04.16 and started commercial operation on 09.05.16. 50 MW synchronised on 29.07.16 and Commercial operation started on 10.08.2016 (Sch. Oct'16).
2.		125 MW (1x125 MW) Open	Mar-18	Board has approved award of 125 MW subject to investment

1	2	3	4	5
				approval and PPA signing.
				Bidder offer validity extended from 20.07.16 to 20.09.16, further to 19.11.16 and further to 12.01.17.
				Tariff committee proposal approved on 05.07.16. Forwarded to Cost Engg. On 05.07.16.
				PPA to be signed by Commercial with Discom.
3.		625 MW (5x125 MW) Open	Mar-18	Re-tendered package. NIT published on 19.05.16, Techno-commercial bid opened on 11.08.16 (15 nos. of bids received). RA conducted on 20.10.2016. Successful bidders are Other successful bidders matched quoted rate of ₹ 2.32 Cr/MU of L1 bidder M/s Mahindra Sustain. PPA to be signed by Commercial with Discom.

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Bhadla Solar Park, Ph-II/Bhadla, Rajasthan (260 MW)	260 MW (4x65 MW) DCR	Mar-17	Award placed on 3 companies
5.	Neemuch-Agar Solar Park/Mandsaur, M P (250 MW)	250 MW (5x50 MW) DCR	Mar-17	Award placed on 4 companies
6.	Pavagada Solar Park/ Tumkur, Karnataka (1000 MW)	250 MW (5x50 MW) DCR	Mar-18	9500 acres of Solar Park land procured by SPPD (KSPDCL), Another 500 acres to be procured. NIT issued done in Sept 2016 for 250 MW (DCR). PBM held on 04.11.16
7.		750 MW (6x125 MW) Open	Aug-18	Under process
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Solar Power Project (50 MW) With	Chidia Tapu (8 MW) Open	Jun-18	Pre-bid meeting held on 11.11.16; 12 parties participated.
9.	Battery Support	Manglutan (17 MW)	Jun-18	Pre-bid meeting held on 25.11.16.
10.		Meethakari (20 MW)	x	Land for 20 MW project at Meethakhari site identified. Area Drainage Studies Report and Geotechnical Investigation Report finalized. A&N requested NTPC for not to pursue for Meethakari site due to huge earth filling requirements.
TOTAL (A)		2560 MW		

1	2	3	4	5
B. Joint Venture Project				
1.	NSPCL Salem T N	50 MW	Dec.' 17	Award recommendation approved within NTPC and sent to CEO, NSPCL on 13.09.2016 for their approval.
TOTAL (B)		50 MW		
C. Roof Top Solar Project				
1.	Vindhyachal-V NTPC-Vindhyachal MP	0.45292	06.07.16	140 KW solar plant on Ash Slurry Bldg. commissioned on 15.06.2016. 140 KW solar plant on PT SG Bld. and WTP Bld. commissioned on 30.06.2016. 170 KW solar plant on TG Building commissioned on 06.07.16. 0.45292 MW Roof Top Solar plant commissioned at all specified buildings.
2.	Kudgi NTPC Bijapur Karnataka	1.5		QR approved on 16.06.16. NIT to be issued after Engg. inputs and as per site front readiness plan.
TOTAL (C)		1.95 MW		

Cost of generating solar energy

2938. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cost of generating one unit of electricity using solar power in the country;

(b) the total area of land that needs to be utilized for generation of 1 GW of solar power;

(c) whether there are any existing solar power facilities on fertile or agricultural land; and

(d) if so, whether there are provisions prohibiting such facilities in those areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) As per the tariff order issued by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) for the year 2016-17, the levelised tariff for 25 years for solar power generated is ₹ 5.68 per unit for solar power plants based on solar photovoltaic technology and ₹ 12.07 per unit for solar power plants based on solar thermal technology. However, in the recent bidding for grid-connected solar PV power plants under National Solar Mission (NSM), in Bhadla Phase-II solar park in Rajasthan, lowest bid of ₹ 4.34/kWh has been received.

(b) The land area required to set up solar power plants depends on the type of technology deployed and decreases with increase in the efficiency of the deployed technology. Keeping in view the requirement of 2 Hectare land per MW, to set up 1 GW of solar power, approximately 2,000 hectares of land will be required.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), "in-principle", does not support setting up of solar power plants on fertile or agricultural land. Generally barren/waste lands are preferred by the developers as the same can be acquired easily at a low cost. Further, MNRE has come up with a scheme on solar parks, wherein land and other infrastructure for setting up of solar power plants is made readily available to the solar power developers and for this, State Governments have been asked to prioritize the use of Government waste/non-agricultural land.

Development of Aurangabad as a Solar City

2939. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to develop Aurangabad in Maharashtra as a solar city;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether funds have been earmarked for this purpose;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) what would be the role of private sector in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Under the 'Development of Solar Cities Programme' of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), Aurangabad in Maharashtra has been identified to develop as a solar city.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. An amount of ₹ 50 lakh has been sanctioned for preparation of master plans, solar city cells and promotional activities.

(e) Private Sector is expected to play an important role in preparation of master plans, promotional activities and installation of renewable energy projects in the solar city.

Ideal areas for tidal energy

2940. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that Coastal areas of Maharashtra and other costal States are very ideal for tidal energy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what action Government has taken or propose to take to promote tidal energy in Maharashtra and the rest of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes Sir, CRISIL Risk and Infrastructure Solutions Limited, in collaboration with Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, has published a report named "Study on Tidal Waves Energy in India: Survey on the potential and proposition of a roadmap" has identified the tidal potential areas on the basis of neap and spring tidal ranges in 46 locations in India.

(b) The results presented in the study report indicate that the maximum tidal ranges in India are observed in the Gulf of Kutch and Gulf of Kambhat regions with a range of 10 to 11 m. The tidal range observed along the Sundarbans area is about 5.5 m in magnitude. As per the report, the regions may be categorized as Class-I-Tidal-range. Apart from these, the regions south of Gujarat and West Bengal also experience moderate tidal range of 3 to 5 m. These regions may be categorized as Class-II-Tidal-range.

(c) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) supports the promotion of Research, Design and Development for projects including tidal energy through financial incentives.

Domestic requirement for manufacturing solar cells and modules

2941. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the appellate body of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) ruled against the domestic requirement for manufacturing solar cells and modules in the country's national solar plan;

(b) if so, whether there is any further scope for appeal of this order and if so, whether Government has any plan to pursue this avenue;

(c) what is the expected impact of this order on the National Solar Mission; and

(d) what steps Government proposes to take to ensure the protection and growth of domestic solar industry which is in its incipient State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) On the recommendations of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) Appellate Body/Panel, the WTO Dispute Settlement Body (DSB) has ruled that the Domestic Content Requirement (DCR) under Phase I and Batch I and Batch II of Phase II of India's Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) Programme are inconsistent with WTO Agreement as it discriminates between the products manufactured domestically and the imported products. WTO's Dispute Settlement mechanism does not provide for any scope to appeal against the Appellate Body findings and recommendations.

(c) It will not have much bearing on the NSM, as India does not have enough manufacturing capacity as of now for cells and modules to match the entire domestic requirements.

(d) Government is supporting domestic solar PV manufacturing by way of various means and incentives. In order to make NSM a success and for growth of solar industry, Government has launched several schemes and is providing following benefits to indigenous manufacturers:—

- Concessional custom duties and exemption of excise duty.
- Government provides capital subsidy 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 of Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology.

Establishment of new solar plants

2942. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether as the nation is heading towards green energy, solar power generation would play a major role in it;

(b) whether Government is making efforts for establishment of new solar plants and if so, the amount and percentage of funds allocated especially for maintenance purposes of solar plants during the last three years; and

(c) what steps are taken by Government to ensure proper maintenance of both the private and the Government solar plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir. There was historic increase of installation of 3019 MW of solar power in 2015-16. Government has set a target of 100 GW installations of solar power by year 2022.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Government has launched several schemes for establishment of solar power plants. Details of funds released under solar programmes during the last three years are given below:-

Year	Funds Released (₹ in crores)
2013-14	692.28
2014-15	1158.19
2015-16	3146.24

Cost on Operation and Maintenance (O&M) of solar plants is meagre as there is no moving parts and no fuel cost. O&M is normally an integral part of project award.

In some power purchase agreements between the solar project developers and DISCOMs, there is a provision for minimum generation failing which the solar project developer is liable to pay compensation. This provision ensures proper maintenance of solar plants.

Panchayat Mahila Evam Yuva Shakti Abhiyan

2943. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is implementing the Panchayat Mahila Evam Yuva Shakti Abhiyan (PMEYSA) in the country;

- (b) if so, what are its salient features; and
- (c) what is the present status of implementation of PMEYSA in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The scheme of Panchayat Mahila Evam Yuva Shakti Abhiyan (PMEYSA) was under implementation from the year 2007-08 till 2012-13 with broad objective of empowerment of elected women and youth representatives of Panchayats. Salient features of the scheme were holding of State/Divisional/District Level Sammelans of Elected Women Representatives (EWRs) and Elected Representatives (ERs), formation of Associations, setting up of State Support Centres, sensitization programmes for EWRs and Elected Youth Representatives (EYRs). The scheme was subsumed under the erstwhile Scheme of Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA), w.e.f. March, 2013, which was implemented during 12th five year plan upto the period 2015-16.

Abolition of MPTC and ZPTC system

2944. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH:

SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to abolish the system of Mandal Parishad Territorial Constituencies (MPTCs) and Zila Parishad Territorial Constituencies (ZPTCs) in the country;
- (b) if so, details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether any State Governments have requested the Central Government for abolition of this system and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) No, Sir. There is no such proposal in the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) to abolish the system of Mandal Parishad Territorial Constituencies (MPTCs) and Zila Parishad Territorial Constituencies (ZPTCs).

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. No such proposal has been received by the MoPR from any State Governments for abolition of this system.

Adverse impact of slashed budget

2945. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the functioning of Panchayati Raj institutions has been adversely affected, due to slashed budgetary allocations to the Ministry;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) whether the Ministry would suffer severely because of discontinuation of Backward Regions Grant Fund allocations; and

(d) if so, the details regarding its major consequences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (d) No, Sir. There has not been any adverse impact on the functioning of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) due to slashed budgetary allocations to this Ministry on account of delinking of District component of Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) and State component of Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA) w.e.f. 2015-16. Under the 14th Finance Commission (FFC) award, a much larger amount *i.e.* ₹ 2,00,292.2 crore has been allocated for the period 2015-20 as compared to ₹ 65160 crore recommended under 13th Finance Commission. These funds are directly flowing to the Gram Panchayats.

Further based on FFC award, States also got enhanced share of allocation in the Central taxes *i.e.* from 32% to 42% which has provided much needed flexibility to the States to formulate and implement the development plans as per local requirements especially to address the issues of backwardness.

Funds for development of agriculture and rural sectors

2946. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita allocation of funds for development of agriculture and rural sectors especially in backward and rural areas inhabited by Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes of the country during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise; and

(b) the amount demanded by State Governments and sanctioned by the Central Government for the purpose during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Funds released for all States/UTs under Centrally Sponsored Scheme/Central Sector Scheme/Central Assistance to State Plan for Agriculture and Rural Development sector which includes backward and rural areas inhabited by

Schedules Castes, Scheduled Tribes of the country during the last three years as in the Public Financial Management System are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Sector	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Agriculture	22933.42	22998.61	18881.03
Rural Development	72190.38	81422.07	90508.37

Disparity among States

2947. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per a survey published in the Economic and Political Weekly, the disparity among States is growing during the last 10 to 15 years;

(b) whether it means that 'development clusters' remain within the top 5-6 States;

(c) whether it makes imbalance in the growth story of the country and takes many more decades for inclusive growth; and

(d) if so, how Government is planning to address this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The sub-continental dimensions of India, with inherent differences in geographical parameters and historical developments, have led to regional disparities in the levels of development of different areas, owing to the differences in resource endowment, levels of infrastructure and socio-economic parameters. Several studies have also been undertaken by Economic Institutions/Academicians/Researchers etc. An article titled 'Governance Performance of Indian States' authored by 3 academicians has been found to be published in Economic and Political Weekly in its 3rd September, 2016 edition.

(b) This Article has claimed to have considered only five sets of criteria *i.e.* infrastructure, social services, fiscal performance, justice-law and order and quality of the legislature to analyse the Governance Performance of Indian States. In this Article, it has been assessed that the ranking in respect of infrastructure delivery, social service delivery, fiscal performance delivery, justice-law and order and quality of legislature rank has undergone quite changes in the top and bottom ranks but in respect of overall Governance Performance Index, the rankings have been broadly the same. This Article has also highlighted that after adjusting for the level of development, some of the less developed States like Bihar and Chhattisgarh have moved up quite significantly in the service delivery ranking.

(c) and (d) In view of the background of Regional Disparities, the Union Government's aim has been to promote inclusive and balanced growth. The Government has already accepted the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) for increasing the share of the States in the net proceeds of Union taxes which has significantly been enhanced from 32% to 42% which is the biggest ever increase in vertical tax devolution/share of States in the Central divisible pool. Development of States is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments concerned. The States have been implementing their own schemes to address specific development needs to bridge intra-State and inter-State disparities.

Further, as per the recommendations of the Sub-Group of Chief Ministers and consultations with various Ministries/Departments and other stakeholders, Government of India has decided to rationalize the existing 66 Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) into 28 Umbrella Schemes. The funding pattern for 8 North Eastern States and Himalayan States of Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir has been kept at Centre : 90% and State 10% whereas for the rest of the States this ratio has been kept at Centre : 60% and State : 40% for Core CSS. Also, the flexi-funds available in each CSS has been raised from the current level of 10% to 25% for States and 30% for UTs of the overall annual allocation under each Scheme so that the implementation can be better attuned to the needs of individual States/UTs.

Funds for SETU scheme

2948. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the India Inclusive Innovation Fund was replaced by Self-Employment and Talent Utilization (SETU) and Atal Innovation Mission;

(b) whether the Ministry is aware that no money was allocated for SETU scheme inspite of budget proposals of 1,000 crore to catalyse the entrepreneurship eco-system and if so, the reason therefor;

(c) whether any other scheme is also running to achieve the same objectives and if not, the reasons therefore; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated, released and spent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) and Self-Employment and Talent Utilization (SETU) have been initiated in NITI Aayog as a follow up of Union Budget 2015-16 announcements. The scheme was recommended by Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) on August 28, 2015, as a single scheme and it was observed that while AIM is a Mission and SETU is an approach. Subsequently, the Government

also approved Atal Innovation Mission including SETU as one scheme titled as 'AIM' with two sub-components—(i) SETU, wherein the innovators would be supported and mentored as successful entrepreneurs; and (ii) Innovation.

(b) AIM is a new scheme approved by the Government on February 24, 2016. A budget of ₹ 150 crore has been approved in the Union Budget 2016-17.

(c) and (d) The Atal Innovation Mission has two core functions:

- (1) Entrepreneurship promotion through Self-Employment and Talent Utilization, wherein innovators would be supported and mentored to become successful entrepreneurs. This will be achieved through setting up Atal Incubation Centres (AICs) and upgrading Established Incubation Centres. These centres will provide high class incubation facilities across the country with suitable physical infrastructure in terms of capital equipment and operating facilities, coupled with the availability of sectoral experts for mentoring the start-ups and funding agencies like venture capitalists, angle investors, etc.
- (2) Innovation promotion to provide a platform where innovative ideas are generated. The Mission is setting up Atal Tinkering Labs in schools across the country for fostering curiosity, creativity and imaginations in young minds; and inculcates skills such as design mindset, computational thinking, adaptive learning, physical computing etc.

AIM is an umbrella scheme for radical transformation of innovation and entrepreneurship eco-system landscape of the country. However, the Start-up India Action Plan of Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Technology Business Incubators (TBI) Scheme of the Department of Science and Technology, Biotechnology Parks Scheme of the Department of Biotechnology, ASPIRE Scheme of Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Skill Development and Entrepreneurship Schemes under the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship are some of the initiatives supporting different aspects of innovations, entrepreneurship and start-ups for creating impact in the country on a massive scale.

Discontinuation of special category status

2949. SHRI K. G. KENYE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has proposed to discontinue the support as special category status to entire North Eastern States;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the decision of NITI Aayog thereon;

(c) the details of Centrally sponsored schemes under 90:10 funding ratio proposed for those States, during the last five years; and

(d) the present status of those schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Special Category Status for plan assistance has been granted in the past by the National Development Council (NDC) to some States that are characterized by a number of features necessitating special consideration. There is no proposal to discontinue the special category status of North Eastern States and the Himalayan States. The Fourteenth Finance Commission in its recommendations has not made any distinction between special and general category States in determining the norms and recommendations. In the assessment of State resources, it has taken into account the disabilities arising from constraints unique to each State to arrive at the expenditure requirements. As per the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission, block grants of Normal Central Assistance (NCA), Special Plan Assistance (SPA) and Special Central Assistance (untied) (SCA) have been discontinued from Budget 2015-16 and the recommendation to increase the States' share in the net proceeds of the Union tax revenues from 32% earlier to 42% for the period 2015-20 have been accepted by the Union Government. This would provide more untied resources to the States. The objective has been to fill the resource gap of each State to the extent possible through tax devolution.

(c) and (d) The Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) were restructured to 66 in 2013. These have been rationalized into 28 umbrella schemes as per the Report of the Sub-Group of Chief Ministers on Rationalization of Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

The funding pattern of the schemes is based on the recommendations of the Sub-Group of Chief Ministers on Rationalization of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (October, 2015). Some schemes were merged with others while States have been given the option to continue any earlier schemes left out in the restructuring, in a sharing pattern of 50:50 between the Centre and States. This change in funding pattern is being implemented from the fiscal year 2016-17.

Of the 28 umbrella Schemes, 6 Schemes have been categorized as Core of the Core Schemes, 20 Schemes as Core Schemes, and remaining two as Optional Schemes. The existing funding pattern will continue for Core of the Core Schemes. These include: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), National Social Assistance Programme (Old Age Pension etc.), umbrella programmes for the development of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Minorities, Development of Backward Classes, Differently Abled and Other Vulnerable Groups.

The funding pattern for Core Schemes, for the eight North-Eastern States and the three Himalayan States is in the ratio of Centre: State of 90:10 whereas, for the rest of the States, this ratio shall be 60:40 between the Centre and States. These include

the following broad category of Schemes (part of the national development agenda): Krishi Unnati Yojana, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana, Rashtriya Pashudhan Vikas Yojana, Swachh Bharat Mission, National Rural Drinking Water Programme, National Health Mission, National Education Mission, Integrated Child Development Service, Mid-Day Meal Programme, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) and Smart Cities, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, Environment, Forestry and Wild Life, Police Modernisation and Infrastructure for Judiciary.

The funding pattern for Optional Schemes for the eight North Eastern States and the three Himalayan States is in the ratio of Centre: State of 80:20 while it is 50:50 for the rest of the States.

Achievement of SDGs

2950. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) set forth by the UN;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any progress has been made on the goals and targets of SDGs so far; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 related Targets have been resolved in September, 2015 in the UN General Assembly by 193 countries including India and came into effect on January 1, 2016. At the Central Government level, NITI Aayog has been assigned the role of overseeing the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) while the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) is responsible for evolving the indicators related to the 17 SDGs and 169 targets. NITI Aayog has carried out a detailed mapping of the 17 Goals on the Nodal Central Ministries, Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) and the major Government initiatives and of each target on other Ministries. It has circulated the mapping to the Central Ministries and uploaded it on the NITI Aayog's website (*niti.gov.in*) to facilitate better awareness and faster implementation of the SDGs and targets. NITI Aayog has also sent a copy of the draft mapping to all the Chief Secretaries of States and UTs requesting them to carry out similar mapping of the SDGs and related targets in respect of their respective

Departments for faster implementation of SDGs. NITI Aayog has also organized a number of consultation meetings on SDGs with stakeholders.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Goals and targets of SDGs have to be achieved by various Ministries through various social sector schemes/initiatives, which are facilitating to achieve SDGs

Parameters of poverty

†2951. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by NITI Aayog to determine the parameters of poverty during the last three years and its present decision thereon; and

(b) the details of poor population in the country, as on date, as per old parameters and the schemes being run for them and the extent to which these schemes have been helping them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Pursuant to the decision taken in the first meeting of the Governing Council of NITI Aayog held under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister on 8th February, 2015, a Task Force on Elimination of Poverty in India was constituted by NITI Aayog on 16th March, 2015 under the Chairmanship of Dr. Arvind Panagariya, Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog. The Task Force on Elimination of Poverty in India submitted its report on 11th July, 2016.

(b) The official poverty estimates are based on Large Sample Surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. The most recent such survey was held in 2011-12. Based on data collected in the survey, the poverty estimates following the Tendulkar Committee methodology was computed and released through a Press Note issued on 22nd July 2013. According to this Press Note, poverty ratio for 2011-12 was estimated as 21.9% at all India Level.

Government has initiated several targeted schemes that aim to improve the quality of life population below poverty line in the country through direct intervention by implementing specific poverty reduction and mitigation programmes. These include

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (PMAY), Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation Mission (AMRUT), Sarva Sikhsha Abhiyaan (SSA), Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS), National Health Mission (NHM), Swachh Bharat Mission, National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)/ National Food Security Act (NFSA), road connectivity through the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana, the Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana, Atal Pension Yojana etc. These Schemes are helping poor by providing better livelihood opportunities, financial inclusion, social security and addressing deprivations such as food, shelter, health, education and connectivity. There are many other initiatives for poor which are directly taken by the State Governments keeping in view the State and district-specific requirements. The emphasis of the Government is on “Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas” which symbolizes inclusive development.

Indo-bangladesh agreement on coal fired project

2952. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement for joint coal fired power plant has been signed between India and Bangladesh that would mark the transition from electricity export to generation level;

(b) whether Government would provide financial assistance in setting up this joint venture in Bangladesh and if so, upto what extent; and

(c) by when the project is likely to start generating power?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir. NTPC Ltd. has signed a Joint Venture agreement with Bangladesh Power Development Board (BPDB), on 29.01.2012, for promoting a joint venture company Bangladesh-India Friendship Power Company (Pvt.) Limited (BIFPCL) in Bangladesh, with 50:50 equity participation, to develop coal based power projects in Bangladesh. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) and BIFPCL have signed the contract agreement for *Engineering, Procurement, Construction* (EPC turnkey) package for a 2x660 MW Rampal (Khulna) Project on 12.07.2016.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Project likely to start generating power in 41 months from the date of financial clearance.

Share of Uttarakhand in power projects

†2953. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in case of harnessing the States resources at National level, a certain portion of the production is given to the concerned State for its development and if so, the percentage thereof;

(b) whether the share of Uttarakhand in power generated by power projects established in the State is being given regularly to it; and

(c) if so, the total power generation by the power projects located in the State during the financial years 2012-13 to 2015-16 and the share of it received by the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir. The details are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The details of scheduled generation from the Central generating stations, located in Uttarakhand and the energy scheduled from these stations to Uttarakhand during the Financial Year (FY) 2012-13 to 2015-16 are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of the allocation of Power from Central generating stations to beneficiary States/UTs.

Power from Central Generating Stations to beneficiary States/Union Territories is allocated in accordance with formula for allocation of power which is being treated as guidelines from April, 2000. As per these guidelines, allocation of power is made to the States/UTs in two parts, namely firm allocation of 85% and 15% unallocated power for allocation by the Government for meeting the urgent/overall requirement.

The firm allocation includes allocation of 12% free power to the affected States and 1% for local area development in case of Hydro Power Stations and 10% (paid) power to the home State in case of Thermal and Nuclear Power Stations.

The balance (72% in case of Hydro and 75% in case of Thermal and Nuclear) power is distributed amongst the States/UTs of the region in accordance with the pattern of Central plan assistance and energy consumption during the previous five years, both factors having equal weightage. Central plan assistance is determined in

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

accordance with the Gadgil formula, in which population of the States is also taken into consideration. In case of joint venture projects, the equity contributing State gets benefit in firm allocation in accordance with their equity contribution.

In 14 new projects of NTPC Ltd., Central Government has, in January, 2011, approved allocation of 50% of power to 'Home' State, 15% unallocated power at the disposal of Government of India and 35% to other constituents (except 'Home' State) of that region on the basis of extant guidelines on allocation of power giving equal weightage to Central plan assistance and energy consumption by each State of the Region for preceding 5 years. Similar dispensation has also been provided by the Government in January, 2011 in respect of new projects of Nuclear Power Corporation.

Statement-II

Details of scheduled generation from the Central Sector Generating Stations located in Uttarakhand and the energy scheduled from these stations to Uttarakhand during the FY 2012-2013 to 2015-2016

Financial Year	Dhauliganga Hep		Koteshwar		Tehri Hep		Tanakpur Hep		Total	
	Total	Energy	Total	Energy	Total	Energy	Total	Energy	Scheduled	Energy
	Scheduled	Scheduled to	Scheduled	Scheduled to	Scheduled	Scheduled to	Scheduled	Scheduled to	Energy	Scheduled to
	Energy Gen. (MU)	Uttarakhand (MU)	Energy Gen. (MU)	Uttarakhand (MU)	Energy Gen. (MU)	Uttarakhand (MU)	Energy Gen. (MU)	Uttarakhand (MU)	Gen. (MU)	Uttarakhand (MU)
2012-13	1122	190	1153	181	3086	471	475	60	5835	902
2013-14	278	48	1505	244	4022	633	378	50	6183	974
2014-15	720	123	1186	195	2967	457	425	48	5298	823
2015-16	1035	176	1231	226	3051	470	415	52	5732	923

Implementation of Decentralized Distributed Generation Scheme

2954. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated for rural electrification during the last five years, State-wise up to budget 2016-17;

(b) the funds allocated for Decentralized Distributed Generation (DDG) Scheme during the above period, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) how many villages have been covered, so far, under DDG Scheme, State-wise; and

(d) whether steps are being taken to promote DDG scheme for rural electrification and if so, policy announcements made in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) There is no upfront allocation of funds to any State/District under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY). Funds are released against sanctioned projects in installments based on the reported utilisation of amount in the previous installment(s) and fulfillment of other conditionalities. Details of funds released for DDUGJY including its Rural Electrification (RE) components over the last five years are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Under Decentralized Distributed Generation (DDG), 4745 villages/hamlets have been covered for electrification in the country. Details of funds released for DDG during the last five years are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) DDG under DDUGJY is for providing electricity access to the un-electrified villages/habitations, where grid connectivity is either not feasible or not cost effective. DDG is a part of main Scheme DDUGJY, which was launched in December, 2014.

Statement-I

State-wise details of funds released under DDUGJY during the last five years

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Funds Released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8681
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	22477
3.	Assam	101343
4.	Bihar	333961
5.	Chhattisgarh	58973

Sl. No.	Name of State	Funds Released
6.	Gujarat	10980
7.	Haryana	1915
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4745
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	15488
10.	Jharkhand	19385
11.	Karnataka	19853
12.	Kerala	8663
13.	Madhya Pradesh	146356
14.	Maharashtra	10307
15.	Manipur	19598
16.	Meghalaya	14220
17.	Mizoram	5951
18.	Nagaland	9625
19.	Odisha	97056
20.	Rajasthan	48295
21.	Sikkim	5303
22.	Tamil Nadu	12920
23.	Telangana	3118
24.	Tripura	15647
25.	Uttar Pradesh	361075
26.	Uttarakhand	9066
27.	West Bengal	66392
GRAND TOTAL		1431392

Statement-II*State-wise details of funds released for DDG during the last five years*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	448.35	852.67	125.24	1102.50	2528.76
2.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	985.43		0.00	985.43
3.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	935.65	1312.60	3201.00	5449.25

Sl. No.	Name of State	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Total
4.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	127.14	148.34	0.00	275.48
5.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	493.30	392.40	885.70
6.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1131.30	1131.30
7.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	529.00	529.00
	TOTAL	0.00	448.35	2900.89	2079.48	6356.20	11784.92

Energy conserving standards for industrial process

2955. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated energy conserving standards for industrial processes and plants and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the programmes launched by Government in this regard had set a very modest target *vis-à-vis* actual energy consumption;

(c) the details of incentives given to industries in this respect;

(d) whether most of the CPSUs have not participated in such programmes or have adopted such techniques only in peripheral operations instead of core processes; and

(e) if so, what further steps are being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Ministry of Power, Government of India, has notified energy consumption norms for energy intensive industrial plants of 11 sectors (Aluminum, Cement, Chlor-Alkali, Fertilizer, Pulp and Paper, Iron and Steel, Textile, Thermal Power Plant, Railways, DISCOMs and Refinery) under Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT) Scheme *vide* Statutory Order No. 1264(E) dated 31st March 2016. Three new sectors, namely, Railways, DISCOMs and Refinery are included in PAT cycle-II, that started from 1st April 2016.

(b) PAT is designed to reduce the Specific Energy Consumption (SEC) *i.e.* energy used per unit of production in energy intensive industrial plants. In PAT cycle-I, 478 industrial plants of 8 sectors were given SEC reduction targets aimed to secure 4.05% reduction in the total energy consumption of base year of these industries totaling to an energy saving of 6.686 Million Tonnes of Oil Equivalent (MTOE). In PAT cycle-II, energy consumption reduction target of about 6% is given to 621 energy intensive industrial plants of 11 sectors.

(c) Energy industrial plants overachieving the SEC reduction target are eligible to get Energy Saving Certificates (ESCs) as an incentive. These ESCs are tradable on Power Exchange platform and have a certain value based on the market demand.

(d) and (e) The Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) of 11 sectors having an energy consumption more than or equal to the notified threshold value have participated in the PAT Scheme.

Proposals under DDUGJY from Uttar Pradesh

2956. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to provide '24 X 7 Power for All' under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Uttar Pradesh Government has submitted proposals under DDUGJY and if so, the details thereof and the amount approved and released so far; and

(d) whether the State Government has requested to release certain amount under the scheme immediately and if so, the details thereof; and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Supply of continuous and reliable power is responsibility of the respective State/Power Utilities. However, Government of India has taken up a joint initiative with all States/UTs for preparation of State specific documents for providing 24x7 power supply to all and adequate supply of power to agricultural consumers as per State policy. Uttar Pradesh has not signed the "24x7 Power for All" document so far. Government of India supplement the efforts of States with its scheme like Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY), etc.

(c) Government of Uttar Pradesh had submitted 75 Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for various rural electrification works under DDUGJY. Based on the techno economical appraisal, overall availability of funds under the scheme and priority of works, Government of India sanctioned 75 new projects with the project cost of ₹ 6946.44 crore during September, 2015. Since 2004-05, capital subsidy of ₹ 7014.39 crore has been released so far for Uttar Pradesh under DDUGJY [including Rural Electrification (RE) component], as on 31.10.2016.

(d) Funds are released as per guidelines of the Scheme on fulfillment of conditionalities. Government of Uttar Pradesh has been asked to complete required conditions for fund release.

Effect of rise in renewable energy generation on Thermal Power Plants

2957. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether thermal power plants are operating just above 50 per cent of their capacities triggering a debate within the industry on whether the country really needs planned addition of 175 gigawatts of renewable energy;

(b) whether Government has taken note of the warning issued by experts that any further surge in renewable energy capacity would stress thermal power plants and erode their margins; and

(c) whether according to global norms, countries with high renewable energy generation capacity have thermal power facilities operating at lower levels with PLF coming down at around 60 per cent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) The average Plant Load Factor (PLF) of thermal power plants (coal/lignite), during 2016-17 (April–November, 2016), was 59.48%. Globally in developed countries, the thermal power plants are operating at around 50% PLF. Further, addition of 175 Gigawatts of renewable energy besides providing energy security would also help in meeting India's Commitment towards reduction of carbon emission.

Government had constituted a committee to address issues related to large scale integration of renewables. The committee's recommendations are under implementation.

Connections under DDUGJY in Rajasthan

†2958. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of districts included under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) in Rajasthan;

(b) whether connections have been provided in villages and "Dhanis" under the scheme; and

(c) if so, the number of connections provided, so far, and by when the remaining connections would be provided?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) All 33 districts in Rajasthan are covered for various rural electrification works under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY).

(b) and (c) As on 31.10.2016, free electricity connections to 11,66,426 BPL households, including Dhanis, have been released in Rajasthan. The APL households are required to obtain electricity connections from the concerned State DISCOM/Power Department on payment, as applicable. All the remaining unelectrified villages are targeted to be electrified by 1st May, 2018.

Projects of NEEPCO

2959. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of completed and ongoing power plants or projects under the North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited (NEEPCO) along with the installed capacity of each plant/project;

(b) the details of power plants which are operational under ownership basis;

(c) the details of ongoing projects either under ownership or joint venture basis; and

(d) the details of future projects either under ownership or joint venture basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) The details of completed, ongoing and future power plants of North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited (NEEPCO), including its joint venture(s) are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of completed, ongoing and future power plants of North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited (NEEPCO), including its joint venture(s)

Sl. No.	Project/location	Installed Capacity (MW)	Type	State/location
1	2	3	4	5
Completed projects—ownership basis				
1.	Kopili Hydro Electric Project	275	Hydro	Assam
2.	Doyang HE Project	75	Hydro	Nagaland

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Ranganadi HE Project	405	Hydro	Arunachal Pradesh
4.	Assam Gas Based Power Plant	291	Thermal	Assam
5.	Agartala Gas Based CC Power Plant	135	Thermal	Tripura
6.	Tripura Gas Based Power Project	101	Thermal	Tripura
7.	Solar Grid Interactive Solar Power Plant	5	Solar	TGBPP Site, Tripura

Ongoing projects—ownership basis

1.	Kameng HEP	600	Hydro	Arunachal Pradesh
2.	Tuirial Hydro Electric	60	Hydro	Mizoram
3.	Pare H.E. Project	110	Hydro	Arunachal Pradesh
4.	Grid Interactive Solar Power Plant	3	Solar	Assam

Ongoing projects—joint venture basis

1.	Solar Project at Gurramkonda	2x25	Solar	Andhra Pradesh
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Future projects—ownership basis

1.	Mawphu HE Project, Stage-II	85	Hydro	Meghalaya
2.	Garo Hills Coal Based Project	500	Thermal	Meghalaya

Future projects—joint venture basis

1.	Dibbin HEP	120	Hydro	Arunachal Pradesh
2.	Kurung HEP	330	Hydro	Arunachal Pradesh
3.	Rokhia Gas Based CC Project	35	Thermal	Tripura
4.	Baramura Gas Based CC Project	25	Thermal	Tripura

Implementation of DDUGJY

2960. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) is not being implemented at the ground level properly and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether DDUGJY is suffering from lack of sufficient funds for its implementation and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government for release of sufficient funds for the scheme for its proper implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) No, Sir. Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) is being implemented as per the guidelines of the scheme. There are no financial constraints and funds are released as per the guidelines of the scheme.

Coverage of electricity

2961. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that even today the electricity has not reached to 33 per cent population in India;

(b) if so, the details of population still deprived of electricity connections, State-wise; and

(c) the action taken by Government to bridge this gap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) As per Census 2011, there were 16.78 crore rural households in the country and 7.50 crore rural households were un-electrified. State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*). Releasing electrical connections to consumers is the responsibility of the States/Distribution Companies (DISCOMs). In order to provide access to electricity to all rural households and quality and reliable power supply in rural areas, Government of India has launched 'Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana' (DDUGJY) in December, 2014 which envisages (i) Village Electrification; (ii) Providing access to households; (iii) Feeder Separation; (iv) Strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution network and (v) Metering. Under DDUGJY (including its RE component), free electricity connections to 2.5

crore BPL households has been released, as on 31.10.2016. Government of India has taken a joint initiative with States and developed documents giving roadmap to provide 24x7 Power to all.

Statement

*State-wise details of status of Electrification of Rural Households (RHHs)
as per Census 2011*

(As on 31.10.2016)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Total Rural Households (in crore)	Balance un-electrified Rural Households (in crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.01	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1.42	0.15
3.	Telangana		
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.02	0.01
5.	Assam	0.54	0.39
6.	Bihar	1.69	1.52
7.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00
8.	Chhattisgarh	0.44	0.13
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00
10.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00
11.	Goa	0.01	0.00
12.	Gujarat	0.68	0.10
13.	Haryana	0.30	0.04
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0.13	0.00
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.15	0.03
16.	Jharkhand	0.47	0.32
17.	Karnataka	0.79	0.10
18.	Kerala	0.41	0.03
19.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1.11	0.46

1	2	3	4
21.	Maharashtra	1.30	0.34
22.	Manipur	0.03	0.01
23.	Meghalaya	0.04	0.02
24.	Mizoram	0.01	0.00
25.	Nagaland	0.03	0.01
26.	NCT Delhi	0.01	0.00
27.	Odisha	0.81	0.52
28.	Puducherry	0.01	0.00
29.	Punjab	0.33	0.01
30.	Rajasthan	0.95	0.40
31.	Sikkim	0.01	0.00
32.	Tamil Nadu	0.96	0.09
33.	Tripura	0.06	0.02
34.	Uttar Pradesh	2.55	1.94
35.	Uttarakhand	0.14	0.02
36.	West Bengal	1.37	0.82
GRAND TOTAL		16.78	7.50

Quality of LED bulbs distributed under UJALA

2962. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of number of LED bulbs distributed in the country under UJALA scheme, particularly in Tamil Nadu, State-wise; and

(b) the details of checks done by Government to ensure adherence to the quality specifications of LED bulbs that are being distributed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) As on 30.11.2016, more than 18 crore LED bulbs have been distributed across the country under Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All (UJALA) Programme, which is being implemented by Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL), a joint venture company of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under the Ministry of Power. State-wise details of number of LED bulbs distributed in the country including Tamil Nadu under UJALA Scheme, are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) EESL procurements conform to Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) specification IS 16102 (Part 2): 2012 for performance requirements for self-ballast lamps. Further, these bulbs carry a 3 year free replacement warranty against technical defects. In order to ensure that the manufacturers honour their quality commitments, EESL retains 30% of the contract value as Bank Guarantee for 3 years.

In addition to the above, EESL requires the prospective bidders to provide, the test reports from National Accreditation Board of Laboratories (NABL) accredited labs. Further, EESL also picks up samples of LED bulbs randomly, where the distribution is taking place and gets it tested at NABL accredited labs.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of number of LED bulbs distributed in the country under UJALA Scheme as on 30.11.2016

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of LED bulbs distributed
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	37,09,781
2.	Punjab	57,679
3.	Haryana	73,81,252
4.	Uttarakhand	33,79,381
5.	Himachal Pradesh	67,80,868
6.	Delhi	74,88,281
7.	Uttar Pradesh	111,34,639
8.	Rajasthan	118,84,689
9.	Gujarat	274,68,725
10.	Madhya Pradesh	89,09,623
11.	Bihar	76,28,176
12.	Sikkim	1,397
13.	Maharashtra	200,69,497
14.	Jharkhand	75,61,369
15.	Chhattisgarh	57,40,823
16.	Odisha	73,18,564
17.	Nagaland	83,345
18.	Assam	4,39,000
19.	Meghalaya	53,023

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of LED bulbs distributed
20.	Mizoram	12,200
21.	Andhra Pradesh	190,27,049
22.	West Bengal	3,40,853
23.	Telangana	5,60,485
24.	Goa	7,23,474
25.	Karnataka	136,72,491
26.	Tamil Nadu	61,018*
27.	Kerala	77,50,299
28.	Daman and Diu	95,010
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	81,177
30.	Lakshadweep	1,00,000
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4,00,000
32.	Puducherry	6,09,251
TOTAL		1805,23,419

* Under Institutional Distribution Scheme of UJALA

Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation (TANGEDCO) has granted permission to Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL) on 20.10.2016 for the distribution of LED bulbs. So far, 61,018 LED bulbs have been distributed to Railway employees under institutional distribution scheme in Tamil Nadu.

Performance of UDAY

2963. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the UDAY scheme aimed at revival of power distribution companies has shown any positive effect on the performance of distribution companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of estimated targets and results achieved, so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. UDAY has been launched by the Government for operational and financial turnaround of DISCOMs. On the financial turnaround front, the participating States have already issued Bonds of approximately ₹ 1.83 lakh crore,

which addresses 84% of the debt envisaged in Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) executed under UDAY. The details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

The measures taken under UDAY are targeted to reduce interest burden and improve operational efficiencies.

Statement

Details of UDAY Bonds issuance

(Rupees in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Discom Liabilities (to be restructured) as on 30.09.15	Total Bonds issued by State till date	Total Bonds issued by Discom till date	Total bond issued under UDAY till date
1.	Rajasthan	80530	58157	12368	70525
2.	Uttar Pradesh	53935	39133.29	10714	49847
3.	Chhattisgarh	1740	870	0	870
4.	Jharkhand	6718	6136	0	6136
5.	Punjab	20838	15629	0	15629
6.	Bihar	3109	2332	0	2332
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	3538	3538	0	3538
8.	Haryana	34602	25951	0	25951
9.	Andhra Pradesh	11008	8256	0	8256
10.	Madhya Pradesh	4539	0	0	0
11.	Maharashtra	6613	0	0	0
TOTAL		227170	160002.29	23082	183084.29

National Smart Grid Mission

2964. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of National Smart Grid Mission (NSGM) in planning and monitoring the implementation of policies and programmes about Smart Grid in the country;

(b) the status report of Smart Grid projects at Amravati, Andhra Pradesh and UT of Chandigarh;

(c) whether there is a demand from other States for launching Smart Grid projects and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) by when the Smart Grid network in the country would be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Government of India has established the National Smart Grid Mission (NSGM), on 27th March 2015, to plan and monitor implementation of policies and programmes related to Smart Grid activities in India. The NSGM has a three-tier structure. The highest level is the Governing Council, headed by the Minister of Power, which approves all policies and programmes for implementing the Smart Grid in the country. The second level is the Empowered Committee, headed by Secretary (Power), which provides policy inputs to the Governing Council and approves, monitors and reviews Smart Grid Projects. The third level is the Technical Committee, headed by the Chairperson of the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), which supports the Empowered Committee on technical aspects, technical review of Smart Grid projects, technology selection guidelines and other technical matters. For day to day operation of NSGM, NSGM Project Management Unit (NPMU) has also been set up.

(b) No proposal for Smart Grid project for Amaravati (Andhra Pradesh) has been received. However, Smart Grid project, worth ₹ 28.58 crore for Chandigarh, has been sanctioned.

(c) Other Smart Grid projects under NSGM have been sanctioned for Amaravati, in Maharashtra, at the cost of ₹ 90.05 crores, Congress Nagar (Nagpur), Maharashtra, at the cost of ₹ 139.15 crores and Kanpur in U.P. at the cost of ₹ 319.57 crores.

(d) Smart Grids are a continuously evolving concept. At present, 11 Smart Grid Pilot Projects are being implemented in the country. Four Smart Grid Projects have been sanctioned under the NSGM. The NPMU is handholding States for speeding up development of Smart Grid Network in the country.

Implementation of action plan to manage energy resources

2965. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to implement the 11 point action plan recommended by the Group of Secretaries to manage India's energy resources through energy conservation and efficiency;

(b) whether any action plan to implement the recommendations has been finalised in consultation with the NITI Aayog and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total energy that is likely to be conserved during the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The Group of Secretaries on Energy Conservation and Efficiency recommended eleven point action plan to manage India's energy resources through energy conservation and efficiency. This action plan requires action by various Ministries/Department, such as, Ministry of Power, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Ministry of Railways, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Department of Science and Technology, Ministry of Urban Development and Ministry of Shipping. The concerned Ministries/Departments formulated their respective action plans to implement the recommendations actionable by them. These action plans have been shared with NITI Aayog and the action taken thereon was also reviewed by NITI Aayog with concerned Ministries/Departments. NITI Aayog is monitoring the implementation of the action plan and tracking the progress made by the concerned Ministries/Departments.

(c) By the end of the year 2019, the implementation of the recommendations is likely to save 44 million tons of oil equivalent (mtoe).

Representation of Rajasthan in BBMB

2966. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the matter regarding making the Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) Secretariat suitably represented by all States had been decided in its 122nd meeting held on 26th July, 1986;

(b) if so, the details thereof, *i.e.* list of whole time Members, Secretaries, Special Secretaries, etc.;

(c) why Rajasthan, even though being main partner, has not been given due representation as decided in the above meeting; and

(d) whether Government would immediately direct BBMB to act as per the decision taken in the above meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) In the 122nd meeting of Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) held on 26.07.1986, under general item, rationalization of key appointments between Partner States in the Board Secretariat was deliberated. Presently, the following

whole time Members, Secretaries, Special Secretaries are appointed in BBMB:

Name of the post	Name of the officer	Name of State	Period
Member (Power)	Vijay Kumar Kalra	Punjab	06.08.2015 to till date
Member (Irrigation)	S. K. Sharma	Haryana	27.07.2015 to till date
Secretary	Tarun Aggarwal	Haryana	02.11.2015 to till date
Special Secretary	R. S. Jalta	Himachal Pradesh	03.04.2012 to till date

(c) and (d) The Board of BBMB has representative of the rank of ACS/Principal Secretary/Secretary from Government of Rajasthan. In addition, out of four key posts in BBMB Secretariat *viz.* Secretary, Special Secretary, Director (HRD) and Director (Security), one post each is being manned by one officer each from the partner States *i.e.* Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh. Presently, an officer in the rank of Superintending Engineer from Rajasthan has been posted as Director/HRD in Board Secretariat. Rajasthan is also being given appropriate representation in BBMB organization and various officers from Rajasthan have been posted as per their share.

Fixing of electricity tariffs

†2967. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the power companies create pressure on Government to hike electricity tariffs by making various kinds of manipulations in tariffs due to which consumers are getting electricity at an expensive price;

(b) whether it would be appropriate to fix tariffs, keeping in view the interests of consumers, following the recommendations of CAG in this regard; and

(c) the rates at which consumers in Delhi are being provided electricity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) As per the provisions under Sections 61 to 64 of the Electricity Act, 2003, the Electricity Regulatory Commissions have been entrusted with the functions of determination of Tariff for generation, transmission and distribution. The tariff of generation and transmission companies owned by Central Government is regulated by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC), whereas the tariff for generation, transmission and distribution within the State are determined by

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the State Electricity Regulatory Commission (SERC). Since the tariff determination has been entrusted with Appropriate Commission, the Central Government has no role in this regard.

(c) As per information made available by Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (DERC), the details of the rates (as per Tariff Schedule 2015-16) at which consumers in Delhi are being provided electricity are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of the rates at which consumers are being provided electricity in Delhi

TARIFF SCHEDULE: 2015-16

*[BSES Rajdhani Power Ltd. (BRPL), BSES Yamuna Power Ltd. (BYPL) and
Tata Power Delhi Distribution Ltd. (TPDDL)]*

	Category	Fixed Charges	Energy Charges
1	Domestic		
1.1	Individual Connections		
	0-200 units	Sanctioned Load: Up to 2 kW-	400 Paisa/kWh
	201-400 units	₹ 40/month	595 Paisa/kWh
	401-800 units	2kW-5 kW-	730 Paisa/kWh
	801-1200 Units	₹ 100/month	810 Paisa/kWh
	Above 1200 Units	>5kW- 25 ₹/kW/month	875 Paisa/kWh
1.2	Single Delivery Point for Group Housing Society (GHS) (GHS as defined in para 1.2 of other terms and conditions of the Tariff Schedule herewith)		
	Supply at 11kV		600 Paisa/kWh
2	Non-Domestic		
2.1	Non-Domestic Low Tension (NDLT)		
	Up to 10 kW	100 ₹/kW/month	880 Paisa/kWh
	Between 10 kW/11kVA - 140 kW/150 kVA	115 ₹/kVA/month	850 Paisa/kVAh
	Greater than 140 kW/150 kVA (400 volts) (No Supply on LT for load>200kW/215 kVA)	150 ₹/kVA/month	995 Paisa/kVAh

	Category	Fixed Charges	Energy Charges
2.2	Non-Domestic High Tension (NDHT)		
	For supply at 11 kV and above (for load greater than 100kW/108 kVA)	125 ₹/kVA/month	840 Paisa/kVAh
3	Industrial		
3.1	Small Industrial Power (SIP) [less than 200kW/215 kVA]		
	Up to 10 kW	80 ₹/kW/month	845 Paisa/kWh
	Between 10 kW/11kVA-140 kW/150 kVA	90 ₹/kVA/month	790 Paisa/kVAh
	Greater than 140 kW/150 kVA (400 volts) (No Supply on LT for load>200kW/215 kVA)	150 ₹/kVA/month	950 Paisa/kVAh
3.2	Industrial Power on 11 kV Single Point Delivery for Group of SIP Consumers	90 ₹/kVA/month	710 Paisa/kVAh
3.3	Large Industrial Power (LIP) (Supply at 11 kV and above)	125 ₹/kVA/month	740 Paisa/kVAh
4	Agriculture	20 ₹/kW/month	275 Paisa/kWh
5	Mushroom Cultivation	40 ₹/kW/month	550 Paisa/kWh
6	Public Lighting		
6.1	Metered		730 Paisa/kWh
6.2	Unmetered		780 Paisa/kWh
7	Delhi Jal Board (DJB)		
7.1	Supply at LT		
A	Up to 10 kW	80 ₹/kW/month	800 Paisa/kWh
B	Between 10 kW/11kVA-140 kW/150 kVA	90 ₹/kVA/month	780 Paisa/kVAh
C	Greater than 140 kW/150 kVA (400 volts) (No Supply on LT for load>200kW/215 kVA)	150 ₹/kVA/month	930 Paisa/kVAh

	Category	Fixed Charges	Energy Charges
7.2	Supply at 11 kV and above	125 ₹/kVA/month	720 Paisa/kVAh
8	Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL)	150 ₹/kVA/month	790 Paisa/kVAh
9	Railway Traction	150 ₹/kVA/month	680 Paisa/kVAh
10	Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) (Supply at 220 kV AND 66 kV)	125 ₹/kVA/month	610 Paisa/kVAh
11	Advertisements and Hoardings	500 ₹/month/hoarding	1120 Paisa/kVAh
12	Temporary Supply		
12.1	For a total period of		
A	Less than 16 days	50% of the relevant category other than the Domestic category	Higher by 30% (temporary surcharge) of the relevant category of tariff other than the Domestic category
B	More than or equal to 16 days	Same as that of relevant category other than the Domestic category	Higher by 30% (temporary surcharge) of the relevant category of tariff other than the Domestic category
12.2	For residential Group Housing connections and other residential connections	Same as that of relevant category without any temporary surcharge	Same as that of relevant category without any temporary surcharge
12.3	For religious functions of traditional and established characters and cultural activities	Same as 1.1	Same as 1.1 without temporary surcharge
12.4	For construction projects	Same as that of relevant category	Same as that of relevant category with temporary surcharge of 30%

Category	Fixed Charges	Energy Charges
12.5 For threshers		
A During the threshing season for 30 days	Electricity Tax of MCD: ₹ 270 per connection	Flat rate of ₹ 5,400
B For extended period		On pro-rata basis for each week or part thereof

Time of Day (ToD) Tariff

Months	Peak Hours	Surcharge on Energy Charges	Off-Peak Hours	Rebate on Energy Charges
May-September	1300-1700 hrs and 2100-2400 hrs	20%	0300-0900 hrs	20%

New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC)

Sl. No.	Category	Fixed Charges	Energy Charges
1	Domestic		
1.1	Individual Connections		
	0-200 units	20 ₹/kW/month	325 Paisa/kWh
	201-400 units	20 ₹/kW/month	460 Paisa/kWh
	401-800 units	20 ₹/kW/month	600 Paisa/kWh
	801-1200 Units	20 ₹/kW/month	675 Paisa/kWh
	Above 1200 Units	20 ₹/kW/month	800 Paisa/kWh
1.2	Single Delivery Point for Group Housing Society (GHS) (GHS as defined in Para 1.2 of other terms and conditions of the Tariff Schedule)		
	Supply at 11kV		600 Paisa/kWh
2	Non-Domestic		
2.1	Non-Domestic (Low Tension) Up To 100KW/108KVA		
A	Up to 10 kW	75 ₹/kW/month	760 Paisa/kWh
B	Between 10 kW/11kVA-140 kW/150 kVA	90 ₹/kVA/month	805 Paisa/kVAh

Sl. No.	Category	Fixed Charges	Energy Charges
C	Greater than 140 kW/150 kVA (400 volts) (No Supply on LT for load > 200kW/215 kVA)		
(i)	Where supply is given from NDMC sub-station	150 ₹/kVA/month	835 Paisa/kVAh
(ii)	Where applicant provides built up space for sub-stations	135 ₹/kVA/month	785 Paisa/kVAh
2.2	Non-Domestic High Tension (NDHT)		
	For supply at 11 KV and above (for load greater than 100kW/108 kVA)	125 ₹/kVA/month	715 Paisa/kVAh
3	Small Industrial Power (SIP)	50 ₹/kW/month	695 Paisa/kVAh
4	Public Lighting		
4.1	Metered		730 Paisa/kWh
4.2	Unmetered		780 Paisa/kWh
5	Railway Traction	150 ₹/kVA/month	680 Paisa/kVAh
6	Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC)		
	DMRC (Supply at 220 kV and 66 kV)	125 ₹/kVA/month	610 Paisa/kVAh
7	Advertisements and Hoardings	500 ₹/month/ hoarding	1120 Paisa/kVAh
8	Temporary Supply		
8.1	For a total period of		
A	Less than 16 Days	50% of the relevant category other than Domestic	Higher by 30% (Temporary Surcharge) of the relevant category other than Domestic
B	More than or equal to 16 days	Same as that of relevant category	Higher by 30% (Temporary Surcharge) of the relevant category

Sl. No.	Category	Fixed Charges	Energy Charges
8.2	For Residential Group Housing connections and other Residential connections	Same as that of relevant category without Temporary Surcharge	Same as Domestic Category without Temporary Surcharge
8.3	For religious functions of traditional and established characters and cultural Activities	Same as Domestic Category	Same as Domestic Category without Temporary Surcharge
8.4	For Construction projects	Same as that of relevant category	Higher by 30% (Temporary Surcharge) of the relevant category

Time of Day (TOD) Tariff

Months	Peak Hours	Surcharge on Energy Charges	Off-Peak Hours	Rebate on Energy Charges
May-September	1300-1700 hrs and 2100-2400 hrs	20%	0300-0900 hrs	20%

Electrification of villages

†2968. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any target has been fixed by the Ministry to provide electricity to all the villages in the country;

(b) the number of villages to which electricity has been provided under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana during the last three years;

(c) when this scheme was started and what were the targets fixed and whether the Ministry is succeeding in achieving those targets; and

(d) the amount spent under this scheme during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir. It is targeted to electrify all the remaining un-electrified villages in the country by May, 2018.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) Government of India has launched Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) for various works related to rural electrification. The erstwhile Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) stands subsumed in DDUGJY as Rural Electrification (RE) Component.

The number of un-electrified villages electrified under DDUGJY (including RE Component) during the last three years, are as under:

2013-14	1197
2014-15	1405
2015-16	7108

As reported by the States, there were 18,452 un-electrified Census villages in the country as on 01.04.2015. Out of these, 10,628 villages have been electrified as on 31.10.2016. Ministry of Power is on track to achieve its targets and all the remaining villages are targeted to be electrified by May, 2018.

(d) The State-wise details of subsidy disbursed during the last three years are given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of subsidy released under DDUGJY including its RE Component during the last three years

(in lakh Rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Andhra Pradesh		1897	1962
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	494	6034	3098
3.	Assam	1896	11462	33801
4.	Bihar	84813	148980	71022
5.	Chhattisgarh	4335	8111	24731
6.	Gujarat	753	1236	5779
7.	Himachal Pradesh			2835
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	3509		
9.	Jharkhand		942	
10.	Karnataka	3982	2596	3896
11.	Kerala	2117	1537	

Sl. No.	Name of State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
12.	Madhya Pradesh	11526	35198	43483
13.	Maharashtra			4327
14.	Manipur	2980	8766	704
15.	Meghalaya	1813		
16.	Mizoram	4090		1860
17.	Nagaland	717		4831
18.	Odisha	252	1553	51423
19.	Rajasthan	312		25252
20.	Sikkim	1629		
21.	Tamil Nadu	578		8262
22.	Telangana	692	344	533
23.	Tripura		4819	4938
24.	Uttar Pradesh	106106	112107	123766
25.	Uttarakhand			7121
26.	West Bengal	5171	14503	30519

Regulation of taxi aggregators

2969. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether taxi aggregators have been operating in a grey area as the Motor Vehicles Act does not cover ride sharing services, allowing them to run without licences;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to bring all app-based taxi hailing services under the regulatory network that would allow State Governments to fix fare cap and check arbitrary charging;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) by when the regulatory framework is likely to be put in place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has introduced Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill 2016 in Lok Sabha which proposes to amend Section 93 of Motor Vehicles Act 1988 to include *inter alia*, the aggregator.

(c) to (e) In pursuance of order dated 11th August 2016 of Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in W.P. No. 6000 of 2015 and 6668 of 2015, a Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) to examine all relevant issues related to existing permits given to black/yellow taxis, radio taxis, aggregators, etc. Joint Secretary (Transport), MoRTH, Transport Commissioner of Madhya Pradesh, National Capital Territory of Delhi, Maharashtra and Telangana, representative of Delhi Police, Central Pollution Control Board, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, and Ministry of Women and Child Development are members of the Committee. Advisor (Transport) NITI Aayog has also participated in the meeting of the Committee. The discussion process has been completed. The Committee is in the process of finalizing the report of the Committee.

Replacement of old vehicles

2970. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of buses and trucks which are over fifteen years old, at present;

(b) whether Government has chalked out any plan to replace these vehicles with new ones and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the fresh steps taken by Government to make scrapping of pre-Bharat Stage vehicles mandatory instead of voluntary?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) As per National Register, the total number of buses and trucks over 15 years old as on 9th December, 2016 is approximately 23,40,000.

(b) and (c) The concept note on 'Vehicle Fleet Modernization Programme' to enable the replacement of Old Heavy and Medium Commercial Vehicles as they contribute the maximum of vehicular pollution was placed on Ministry's official website for information and comments from concerned Ministries and Departments and

other stakeholders. The matter is being placed before the Committee of Secretaries for their recommendations.

Issue of PUC certificates for vehicles

2971. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of agencies/authorities authorised to issue Pollution Under Control (PUC) certificates for vehicles;

(b) the number of such bodies, State/Union Territory-wise;

(c) the normal period laid down for issuance of PUC certificates by authorised centres along with the amount of penalty provided for non-compliant vehicles;

(d) whether several instances of pollution checking centres being inadequately equipped and vehicles not compliant to PUC norms have been reported; and

(e) if so, the corrective action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) In rule no. 115(7) of Central Motor Vehicle Rules, 1989 it is mentioned that after the expiry of a period of one year from the date on which the motor vehicle was first registered, every such vehicle shall carry a valid 'Pollution under Control' certificate issued by an agency authorised for this purpose by the State Government. The validity of the certificate shall be for six months and the certificate shall always be carried in the vehicle and produced on demand by the officers referred to in sub-rule (1) of rule 116. Further, In rule no. 116(8) and 116(9) of Central Motor vehicle Rules, 1989 it is mentioned that the registering authority shall on receipt of the report by checking officer that owner of vehicle has not produced the PUC certificate within the said period of seven days then registering authority shall suspend the certificate of registration of the vehicle. On such suspension of the certificate of registration of the vehicle, any permit granted in respect of the vehicle under Chapter V or under Chapter VI of the Motor Vehicles Act 1988 (59 of 1988) shall be deemed to have been suspended until a fresh "Pollution under Control" certificate is obtained. Implementation of the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988 and Central Motor Vehicle Regulation, 1989 rests with the concerned States/Union Territories.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. As, the on-road vehicles are required to comply to the requirements prescribed under Rule 116 of the Central Motor Vehicle Rules. In order to ensure check on pollution levels from on-road vehicles, this Ministry has written to the Transport commissioners and Commissioners of Police of the States of Delhi, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan to launch a special drive to check compliance to PUC requirements.

Allocation of funds under Inter-State connectivity scheme

2972. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for allocation of funds to States/UTs for development of roads and bridges under the Inter-State Connectivity (ISC) scheme;

(b) the details of proposals received and approved under the scheme during the last three years and the current year in Himachal Pradesh;

(c) the details of funds allocated and released to the State for the purpose during the said period; and

(d) the current status of those projects, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) The Ministry allocates funds for the States/Union Territories (UTs) for development of State Roads of Economic Importance and Inter State Connectivity (EI&ISC) as per the provisions of the CRF Act, 2000 amended by the Finance Act from time to time, relevant rules, namely the CRF (State Roads) Rules, 2014 amended by the CRF (State Roads) Amendment Rules, 2016, and also keeping in view the overall availability of funds, committed liabilities and progress of works, etc.

(b) The identification, prioritization and selection of projects for approval/sanction under EI&ISC Schemes are governed by the CRF (State Roads) Rules, 2014 amended by the CRF (State Roads) Amendment Rules, 2016. The proposals are considered for approval keeping in view the overall availability of funds, committed liabilities, inter-se priority, etc.

Details of proposals sanctioned during the last three years and the proposals received during the current year under ISC Scheme for the State of Himachal Pradesh are given in the Statement (*See* below). No proposal has been sanctioned for the State of Himachal Pradesh during current year.

Details of proposals received during the last three years under ISC Scheme for the State of Himachal Pradesh is being compiled and shall be laid on the table of the House.

(c) Details of funds allocated and released/spent during the last three years and the current year under ISC Scheme for the State of Himachal Pradesh are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) The current status of the sanctioned ISC Projects in the State is given in the Statement.

Statement

I. Details of proposals received and sanctioned during the last three years and the proposals received during the current year under ISC Scheme for the State of Himachal Pradesh

(Amount in ₹ crore)

2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
Proposals Sanctioned		Proposals Sanctioned		Proposals Sanctioned		Proposals Received	
Nos.	Cost	Nos.	Cost	Nos.	Cost	Nos.	Cost
1	17.46	1	37.42	1	25.38	8	197.90

Current status of Projects under ISC Scheme in State of Himachal Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Year of Sanction	Length (km.)	Status of Work
1.	Improvement and Up-gradation of Hoshiarpur (Bankhandi) Punjab Border to Una (Jhalera) road km. 0/0 to 15/300. MDR-40.	2013-14	15.30	Work Completed
2.	Improvement and Up-gradation of Nurpur-Sanjha Nallah Lahru Tunu Hatti road upto Punjab Border from km 0/0 to 40/810 on SH-28	2014-15	40.81	30% Physical Progress achieved
3.	Improvement and Up-gradation of Bathri Sundla Langeri Jammu and Kashmir boundary/HP border road km. 80/0 to 93/400 to double lane standard in District Chamba.	2015-16	13.40	10% Physical Progress achieved

II. Details of funds allocated and released/spent during the last three years and the current year under ISC Scheme for the State of Himachal Pradesh

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Details of funds allocated and released/spent							
2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17@	
Amount Allocated	Amount Released	Amount Allocated	Amount Released	Amount Allocated	Amount Released	Amount Allocated	Amount Spent
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.00	8.79

@-Till October, 2016.

Committee on taxis and taxi aggregators

2973. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has set up a committee to look at certain issues related to taxis and taxi aggregators;

(b) if so, what were the terms of reference of the Committee and by when the report is likely to be submitted;

(c) whether the Committee has been formed in response to a Delhi High Court order on surge pricing by app-based aggregators and other taxi service providers; and

(d) if so, why the Committee is also looking into permits given to yellow/black taxis and radio taxis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) In pursuance of order dated 11th August 2016 of Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in W.P. No. 6000 of 2015 and 6668 of 2015, a Committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH). Joint Secretary (Transport), MoRTH, Transport Commissioners of Madhya Pradesh, National Capital Territory of Delhi, Maharashtra and Telangana, representative of Delhi Police, Central Pollution Control Board, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, and Ministry of Women and Child Development are members of the Committee. Advisor (Transport) NITI Aayog has also participated in the meeting of the Committee. The terms of reference of the Committee are as under:—

- (i) To examine all the issues related to various permits under the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988.

- (ii) To consult all the stakeholders *i.e.* black/yellow taxis, aggregators radio taxis, etc.
- (iii) To formulate a credible and acceptable plan of action and frame draft scheme under the existing provisions of the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988.
- (iv) Any other matter that the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways may choose to request the Committee to examine and consider.

The discussion process has been completed. The Committee is in the process of finalizing the report.

Delay in issue of driving licences

2974. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether last year there was a shortage of 22 per cent drivers in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether unnecessary delays in the issuance of transport licences is one of the many reasons behind shortage of drivers in the country; and
- (d) if so, the corrective steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) Sections 3 to 28 in Chapter II of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (MV Act) contain detailed provisions regarding licensing of drivers of motor vehicles. Section 27 of the MV Act empowers the Central Government to make rules on matters specified in clauses (a) to (g) of the section 27. The Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 (CMVRs) in exercise of the powers conferred by various sections of the MV Act provides various rules in regard to licensing of drivers, including driving test and driving schools and establishments. The learners' licences and driving licences are, however, issued by authorities of the States/UTs. Hence, details of shortage are not Centrally maintained by this Ministry.

(d) The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2016 introduced in the Lok Sabha for consideration and passing on 9th August, 2016 *inter alia* proposes simplification and citizen facilitation for obtaining a learner's licence. It seeks to enable an applicant to apply to any licensing authority in the State, to use online means to submit the application, fee and other documents and allow the Government flexibility in determining the eligibility to obtain a learner's licence. It also seeks to provide for the issue of a learner's licence in electronic form. The Bill has been referred to the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture for examination and report.

Mandatory declaration of emission level of vehicles

2975. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made it mandatory for vehicle manufacturers to give a detailed declaration about the emission level of vehicles from April, 2017 onwards;

(b) whether the above guidelines would be applicable to all vehicles; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) Ministry has issued notification number G.S.R. 953(E) dated 05.10.2016 *vide* which amendment has been made in Form 22 of the Central Motor vehicle Rules, 1989 which makes mandatory for all vehicle manufacturers to give a detailed declaration about the emission level of vehicles from April, 2017 onwards.

Expenditure on six laning projects

2976. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether about two dozen projects of six laning would require an expenditure of at least ₹ 2.5 lakh crore which would be mobilized through a mix of 100 per cent Government funding or through public private partnerships;

(b) whether a proposal has been prepared to improve the average speed of vehicles, particularly those transporting cargo;

(c) whether some of the identified corridors are already under expansion and have also been included in the Bharatmala scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) 39 numbers of National Highway (NH) and National Expressway Projects involving about 3,259 km. length and total estimated cost of ₹ 43,875 crore for six laning have been taken up through Government funding, Public Private Partnership under Engineering Procurement Construction (EPC), Hybrid Annuity, Build Operate Transfer (BOT) and Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) modes.

(b) to (d) India was ranked 54th in the Logistic Performance Index (LPI) rankings released by World Bank in the year 2014. As per latest LPI rankings released by the World Bank for 2016, India is ranked 35th out of 160 countries.

A consultant has been appointed under the World Bank Technical Assistance program for a study on Logistics Efficiency Enhancement Program (LEEP) with an objective to improve India's LPI ranking and as well as making industry more competitive on cost effectiveness and more reliable on timelines. The study has recommended development of Economic Corridors, Logistics Parks, simplification of inter-State freight movement, implementation of Electronic Toll Collection (ETC), upgrading of existing infrastructure, etc., to improve logistics efficiency. The study has identified Economic Corridors, Inter Corridors and Feeder Routes under Logistic Efficiency Enhancement Program which is to be developed under proposed Bharatmala Pariyojana. The details of corridor are as below:

Economic Corridor : 44 Nos.
Inter Corridor : 65 Nos.
Feeder Routes : 115 Nos.

However, the programme is yet to be launched.

Cars without insurance cover

2977. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether 40 per cent cars plying on Indian roads do not have insurance cover;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is considering to impose a hefty fine of ₹ 2,000 to ₹ 4,000 for non-compliance of mandatory provisions of third party insurance; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways does not Centrally maintain data regarding the percentage of cars plying on roads having insurance cover.

(c) and (d) The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2016 introduced in the Lok Sabha for consideration and passing on 9th August, 2016 *inter alia* proposes hike of fine of ₹ 2,000 and ₹ 4,000 for the subsequent offence for driving uninsured vehicle. The Bill has been referred to the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture for examination and report.

Goa-Mumbai four lane concrete highway

2978. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI:

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to construct four lane cement/concrete highway connecting Mumbai and Goa;

(b) if so, the details in this regard including the length and the estimated cost of the project;

(c) the extent of work completed, so far, if any;

(d) by when the project would be completed;

(e) the number of bridges that would be built on this highway; and

(f) how it would be different from the existing/ongoing project which has been delayed for quite a long time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Mumbai-Goa National Highway has been identified for four laning under NHDP-III, NHDP-IV and NH(O) schemes as Cement Concrete Road excluding the completed stretch from Zarap to Patradevi and on-going work from Panvel to Indapur.

(b) The civil works for six packages aggregating 247 km. length in the State of Maharashtra have been awarded on Hybrid Annuity Mode at an estimated cost of ₹ 6700.00 cr. and civil construction works (six packages) totaling 169 km. length [upto Panjim] is targeted for award on EPC mode during current financial year. In addition to these, 7 nos. standalone Bridge works amounting to ₹ 1163.87 crore have also been sanctioned/awarded, details of which are given in the Statement (See below).

(c) The work for four-laning of Zarap to Patradevi section (length=21.508 km.) has already been completed.

(d) All the packages are targeted to be completed by December 2018.

(e) Construction/widening of existing bridges have been included in the scope of work for the above-mentioned construction packages. In addition to this, construction of standalone damaged/narrow/new additional bridges has also been taken up on EPC mode, details of which are Statement.

(f) To ensure timely completion of the project the civil construction works have been taken up on Hybrid Annuity/EPC mode which is different from the ongoing project on BOT (Toll) mode in Panvel to Indapur section.

Statement

Details of standalone bridge works amounting to ₹ 1163.87 crore that have been sanctioned/awarded

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of work/bridge	Expenditure to be incurred (₹ in crores)
1.	Maharashtra	Savitri River Bridge at Km. 129.400	29.42
2.	Maharashtra	Jagbudi River Bridge at Km. 178.850	7.54
3.	Maharashtra	Pithdhavala River Bridge at Km. 429.400	5.77
4.	Maharashtra	2 nos Major Bridges (at Km. 178.813, Km. 211.900) and 2 nos ROBs (at Km. 179.710, Km. 210.520) in the Section from Km. 161 to Km. 250	71.72
5.	Maharashtra	5 nos. Major Bridges (at Km. 258.850, Km. 278.16, Km. 309.925, Km. 332.625 and Km. 351.625) in the Section from Km. 251 to Km. 352	55.97
6.	Maharashtra	3 nos. Major Bridges (at Km. 369.942, Km. 406.170 and Km. 420.117) in the Section from Km. 353 to Km. 450	57.05
7.	Goa	Zuari Bridge at Km. 530.850	936.40
8.	Goa	Mandavi River Bridge at Km. 512.93 (funded by State Government)	403 (awarded cost)

Construction of NHs in Bihar

†2979. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in construction of highways announced by the Prime Minister during the elections of Bihar Legislative Assembly;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether the Prime Minister had laid the foundation stone for construction of Buxar-Patna road in Ara and had also announced construction of a bridge at Koelwar; and

(c) if so, the status of progress made, so far, in constructing this stretch of the road?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) All the works on National Highways in Bihar announced by Hon'ble Prime Minister in August, 2015 have been taken up by Ministry. The foundation stone for construction of Patna-Ara-Buxar NH-30 and NH-84 was laid by Hon'ble Prime Minister in Ara including construction of New 4 lane Koilwar Bridge over river Sone. The contract agreements for all the 3 packages of Patna-Ara-Buxar have been signed. The work has not started at site as 90% land for appointed date is not available.

Green Highways

†2980. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any plan to convert 6000 km. long National Highways into Green Highway by the end of this year and if so, the total length of road, in kilometres targeted for plantation in the first phase of this plan;

(b) the total length of road, in kilometres, connected in first phase in Maharashtra thereunder; and

(c) the details of establishments with which Government has entered into agreements under PPP mode for making the National Green Highway Mission successful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) Plantations are part of all highway development projects including in the State of Maharashtra. There are no specific targets for the State of Maharashtra in this regard. Median and avenue plantations are generally included in highway contracts. Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has also launched the Green Highways (Plantation, Transplantation, Beautification and Maintenance) Policy, 2015 to promote greening of Highway corridors with participation of the community, farmers, private sector, NGOs and Government institutions. In Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) projects, plantations are generally the responsibility of the concerned concessionaire as per the provisions of the Concession Agreement.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Gramin Seva in Delhi

†2981. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by Government to control the large number of 'Gramin Seva' vehicles plying in Okhla area due to which there is always a traffic jam in that area;

(b) whether a limit has been set for use of these vehicles like petrol and diesel vehicles;

(c) the details of provisions to check the 'Gramin Seva' vehicles being operated illegally; and

(d) whether plying of these vehicles, which are in poor condition and are still being used putting the lives of passengers in danger could be stopped and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Transport Department, Government of National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi has issued permit to 6153 Gramin Seva vehicles to ply on 166 routes in Delhi during 2010. Thereafter, no permit is being issued by the Transport Department, Government of NCT of Delhi.

(c) and (d) Delhi Traffic Police and Enforcement Department of Transport Department, Government of NCT of Delhi are taking appropriate action against those 'Gramin Seva' vehicles which are not following the provisions of Motor Vehicle Act, 1988 and Rules framed there under. During 01.01.2016 to 15.11.2016, 110 motor vehicles have been challaned in which 37 vehicles are 'Gramin Seva'. Notice has been stamped on 61 vehicles under Section 133 of the Motor Vehicle Act and 10 vehicles have been removed by crane to clear the traffic.

Funds for Uttar Pradesh under CRF

2982. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of road development works that have been approved from the Central Road Fund (CRF) in Uttar Pradesh during 2015-16 and 2016-17;

(b) the funds approved by the Central Government for undertaking those works;

(c) whether a minimum of 1000 crore is requested by the State Government during this financial year; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether Government proposes to approve and release the same and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) In the State of Uttar Pradesh, 38 road works with a length of 718 km amounting to ₹ 1264.17 crore and 40 nos of road works with a length of 851 km amounting to ₹ 1630.9 crore have been sanctioned under Central Road Fund (CRF) during 2015-16 and 2016-17 respectively.

(c) and (d) State Government has requested this Ministry for release of 1000 crore during this financial year. As per Central Road Fund (CRF) Rules, 2014, funds are released to the State Government against accrual and after submission of Utilization Certificates by the concerned State Government Accrual under CRF for the Uttar Pradesh during the financial year 2016-17 is ₹ 618.27 crore, against which release of ₹ 219.71 crore (including advance release of one third of accrual) has been made based upon Utilization Certificates furnished by State Government. State Government is required to submit the Utilization Certificates for the further release of balance funds against accrual.

Delhi-Katra Expressway

2983. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH MANHAS: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an expressway is being constructed from Delhi to Katra, Vaishnodevi; and

(b) if so, how much amount has been earmarked during the current year and by when the work on the said project would be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Proposals for preparation of project report for Delhi to Katra Expressway have already been received. It is pre-mature to indicate anticipated commencement till finalisation of the feasibility report and investment decision.

Making public transport disabled friendly

2984. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO:

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any representations to make public transport disabled friendly;

- (b) if so, what steps have been taken in this regard; and
- (c) whether there is any move to make driving licence norms easier for disabled persons and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the Accessible India Campaign, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has requested all States/Union Territories and Association of State Road Transport Undertaking (ASRTU) to make 10% of Government owned public transport fully accessible to the persons with disability. As transportation by road is a State Subject, it is for the State Government to take appropriate action to make the Public Transport disabled friendly.

(c) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has issued advisory stating that driving licences may be issued to the differently abled citizens, so long as the altered vehicles are safe and are at no threat to the vehicle occupant and public at large. However, all driving test norms are same as it is in case for normal individuals.

Road projects under PPP mode

2985. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of road projects under the Public Private Partnership (PPP) pattern being implemented in the country, State-wise including Haryana;
- (b) the details of total cost of these projects along with the land acquired for the purpose, State-wise;
- (c) the average length, in kilometres of National Highways constructed under PPP mode;
- (d) whether Government has received complaints regarding the selection criteria of companies for PPP projects and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) The State-wise details of PPP projects under implementation on National Highways are given in the Statement (*See below*). The total cost of these projects is about ₹ 1,42,550 crores and land acquisition involved is about 1,00,000 hectares.

(c) 720 km of National Highways have been constructed on PPP mode till November during the current financial year 2016-17.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. The Concessionaires for PPP road projects are appointed through open, transparent and competitive bidding process within the ambit of a pre-defined and approved implementation framework.

Statement

State-wise details of PPP projects under implementation on National Highways

Sl. No.	State	No. of PPP Projects
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3
3.	Assam	1
4.	Bihar	7
5.	Bihar/Uttar Pradesh	1
6.	Chhattisgarh	1
7.	Delhi/Uttar Pradesh	2
8.	Gujarat	12
9.	Gujarat/Maharashtra	1
10.	Haryana	5
11.	Haryana/Punjab	1
12.	Haryana/Rajasthan	1
13.	Haryana/Uttar Pradesh	1
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	5
16.	Jharkhand	1
17.	Jharkhand/West Bengal	1
18.	Karnataka	7
19.	Kerala	1
20.	Madhya Pradesh	13
21.	Madhya Pradesh/Maharashtra	1
22.	Madhya Pradesh/Uttar Pradesh	1
23.	Maharashtra	15
24.	Meghalaya	1

Sl. No.	State	No. of PPP Projects
25.	Odisha	5
26.	Punjab	4
27.	Rajasthan	16
28.	Rajasthan/Gujarat	1
29.	Tamil Nadu	6
30.	Tamil Nadu/Andhra Pradesh	1
31.	Uttar Pradesh	10
32.	Uttar Pradesh/Uttarakhand	4
33.	Uttarakhand	1
34.	West Bengal	6

Funds for national highways in Rajasthan

†2986. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned during the last three years for National Highways in Rajasthan;

(b) whether the work on National Highways has been started as per the sanctioned amount; and

(c) if so, the name of roads for which the work has been started and for which the work is yet to be started and by when the work on those roads would be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) During the last three years the Ministry has sanctioned works amounting to ₹ 1623.30 crores for the National Highways of Rajasthan. All the works sanctioned have been started on National Highways-12,15,65,76,79,89,90,113,116,11A,11B,11C and 709 Ext.

Six laning projects

2987. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plans to expedite the ongoing six laning projects in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government has any special component scheme to provide support to States for maintenance of National Highways, repairing of potholes and provision of toilets along National Highways;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the funds allocated during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise; and

(e) the financial assistance from both private and public sector companies as well as from external funding agencies and international organisations to improve National Highways in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) 40 six laning projects in length of 3328.67 km amounting to ₹ 46003.76 crore are being implemented in the country at present during the current financial year 2016-17.

(c) and (d) Ministry provide funds to State PWD, National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), Border Road Organization (BRO) and National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (NHIDCL) for maintenance of National Highways, repairing of potholes and provision of toilets under basic amenities along National Highways. The details of the funds allocated during the last three years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(e) Plan Outlay for the Twelfth Plan is as follows:

Sl. No.	Particulars	Plan Outlay (crores)
1.	Gross Budgetary Support	1,44,769
2.	IEBR (Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources)	64,834
3.	Private Sector Investment	2,14,186
	TOTAL	4,23,789

Statement

Details of funds allocated for maintenance and repair of National Highways during the last three years

Sl. No.	State/UTs/Scheme	Funds Allocated (in crores)		
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	170.86	157.00	143.41
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13.82	19.00	31.16
3.	Assam	134.04	48.50	88.50

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Bihar	147.62	204.50	108.50
5.	Chhattisgarh	23.44	89.50	66.03
6.	Goa	14.63	55.36	32.31
7.	Gujarat	107.19	127.50	146.37
8.	Haryana	30.33	25.90	57.33
9.	Himachal Pradesh	34.31	43.00	64.42
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.89	0.00	9.52
11.	Jharkhand	31.52	51.00	100.50
12.	Karnataka	67.46	145.50	117.96
13.	Kerala	40.46	152.50	71.72
14.	Madhya Pradesh	50.45	38.75	22.27
15.	Maharashtra	107.19	128.50	225.30
16.	Manipur	31.10	13.00	31.00
17.	Meghalaya	15.28	18.00	40.80
18.	Mizoram	5.50	21.00	36.67
19.	Nagaland	14.32	30.50	44.93
20.	Odisha	56.87	103.50	63.92
21.	Punjab	49.85	69.00	87.67
22.	Rajasthan	182.84	160.50	104.38
23.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	127.37	175.00	157.66
25.	Telangana	0.00	86.00	118.18
26.	Tripura	0.00	1.25	6.09
27.	Uttar Pradesh	204.27	287.50	229.85
28.	Uttarakhand	42.68	52.00	75.03
29.	West Bengal	64.69	73.40	91.32
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.30	1.00	1.29
31.	Chandigarh	0.20	15.00	2.17
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.12
33.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.08

1	2	3	4	5
34.	Delhi	0.26	0.00	0.62
35.	Puducherry	1.36	2.50	3.41
36.	NHAI	72.05	100.00	100.00
37.	BRO	128.00	93.50	140.00
38.	NHIDCL	0.00	0.00	50.00

Plantation along roads

2988. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the length of roads where tree plantation would be undertaken and where such plantation would be undertaken by NGOs and firms;

(b) the details of average cost of each tree planted and average cost of its maintenance; and

(c) the details of seasons when it would be planted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Plantations are part of all highway development projects. Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has also launched the Green Highways (Plantation, Transplantation, Beautification and Maintenance) Policy, 2015 to promote greening of Highway corridors with participation of the community, farmers, private sector, NGOs and Government institutions. Plantations are generally undertaken after substantial completion of civil works.

(b) Tree plantation is a highly site-specific and species-specific activity. Average costs have not been worked out.

(c) The plantation is generally carried out during monsoon. However, it is also carried out during non-monsoon seasons depending upon various factors including the site conditions and availability of irrigation facilities.

Implementation of six lane projects by NHAI

2989. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to empower the board of the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) to take decisions for implementation of six lane projects on the lines of Golden Quadrilateral Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the projects proposed to be implemented by NHAI would connect areas of economic importance such as ports and manufacturing hubs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) A study has been conducted under the World Bank Technical Assistance program on Logistics Efficiency Enhancement Program (LEEP) with an objective to improve India's LPI ranking as well as making industry more competitive on cost effectiveness and more reliable on timelines. The study has recommended development of Economic Corridors, Logistics Parks, simplification of Inter-State freight movement, implementation of ETC, upgrading of existing infrastructure etc. to improve logistics efficiency. The study has identified Economic Corridors, Inter Corridors and Feeder Routes under Logistic Efficiency Enhancement Program which is to be developed under Bharatmala Pariyojana. Details of corridor are as below:

Economic Corridor : 44 Nos.

Inter Corridor : 65 Nos.

Feeder Routes : 115 Nos.

Road construction by NHAI

†2990. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that NHAI has not been able to achieve even 50 per cent of its daily road construction target;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the details of daily road construction target fixed during the last two years and the extent to which it was achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) There is no daily road construction target set for NHAI. Aggregate construction by various agencies under MORTH viz NHAI, NHIDCL and State PWD's etc. is

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Year	Construction (In km)
2014-15	4340
2015-16	6029

Although construction is happening at the requisite pace, there have been some delays in some of the projects under different phases of NHDP. The projects have been delayed due to problems in land acquisition, utility shifting, non-availability of Soil/Aggregates, Poor performance of contractors, Environment/Forest/Wildlife Clearance, ROB and RUB issue with Railways, Public agitation for additional facilities, Arbitration/contractual disputes with contractors etc.

Unsafe transportation of school children

†2991. SHRIMATI MISHA BHARTI:

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that unsafe modes of transport are being used for ferrying school children risking their lives;

(b) the number of accidents due to such vehicles reported in Delhi during the last year;

(c) the steps taken for safety of children including action taken against such vehicles and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of cases of hit-and-run reported in Delhi during the last three years and the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) The Government has conveyed its concern about safe transportation of school children to all the States/UTs who are entrusted with the responsibility to ensure maintenance of traffic discipline by all road users.

(b) The data regarding the number of accidents due to unsafe mode of transportation of school children is not Centrally maintained by this Ministry. However, as per data available, the total number of road accident in Delhi was 8,623 in the year 2014 and 8,085 in the year 2015.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) The detailed guidelines issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court regarding safety of school children have also been reiterated by the Government to all the States. As per Section 2 (47) of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, an educational institution bus is a transport vehicle which requires a permit to ply on road. Permits are granted by the State Governments with various terms and conditions. Such vehicles also need to undergo mandatory fitness test every year without which the permit cannot be renewed. As such, all the States have been advised that the guidelines may be incorporated in the permit conditions by the State Transport Departments. Transport Departments of NCT of Delhi takes regular action against buses and vans ferrying school children found committing violation of Motor Vehicles Acts and Central Motor Vehicles Rules.

(d) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways does not Centrally maintain the data of hit-and-run cases State-wise. However, as per information available, the number of road accident cases due to hit and run only for the calendar year 2015 is 2,042.

Security of women in public road transport

2992. SHRIMATI MISHA BHARTI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how ₹ 50 crore is being spent on the pilot project "Security for Women in Public Road Transport in the country"; and

(b) what new provisions are being added to make public transport safer for women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) The Scheme, "Security for Women in Public Road Transport in the country" envisages setting up of a National Level Vehicle Security and Tracking System and City Command and Control Centre with installation of GPS/CCTV/panic buttons in public road transport in 32 cities having population of more than one million. During 2014-15, the budgetary allocation of scheme was ₹ 50 crore and ₹ 1.43 crore was spent towards payment of consultant fee to Delhi Integrated Multi-modal Transit Systems Ltd. Thereafter, no expenditure has been made under this scheme.

(b) The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has issued notification *vide* GSR No. 1095(E) dated 28.11.2016 whereby Central Government has mandated the provision of vehicle location device and one or more panic button in public transport vehicles *w.e.f.* April 1st, 2018.

Payment of compensation to farmers for Varanasi-Lucknow NH-56

†2993. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the payment of compensation for land acquired from farmers for four laning of National Highway no. 56 between Varanasi and Lucknow in Uttar Pradesh is being made as per the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013;

(b) the number of complaints/applications received from farmers, including those from district Sultanpur, regarding irregularities in payment of compensation, as per the provision of arbitration under the Act;

(c) the details of action taken on these complaints, so far, case-wise; and

(d) the action taken against guilty officers/employees in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Payment of compensation for land acquired from farmers for Varanasi-Sultanpur section of NH-56 is being made by Competent Authority for Land Acquisition (CALAs) as per RFCTLARR Act 2013. For Lucknow-Sultanpur section of NH-56, payment of compensation of land was made by CALAs as per NH Act-1956 section 3G for the award declared before 01.01.2015 and payment of compensation is being made for the awards declared after 01.01.2015 as per Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act-2013.

(b) to (d) For the section from Sultanpur to Lucknow one complaint was received and two arbitration notices have been received. For the section from Sultanpur to Varanasi 180 Nos. of applications under arbitration on behalf of affected land owners have been filed before Arbitrator (DM Sultanpur) for enhancement of compensation in district Sultanpur. A complaint was received from Village Tikariya Pure Hayat Ullah, Sultanpur regarding wrong payment made to the other person to the extent of 333 sqm. The matter was examined by CALA appointed by State Government and after obtaining the detailed report from Tehsildar Sadar, a notice was served to the alleged person to return back the excess amount received by him. The Arbitrations cases (182 Nos.) for enhancement of Compensation are in process at District Magistrate Sultanpur level. The action against guilty officers/employees is to be taken by UP State Government as they are in their administrative control.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Construction of UER-II

†2994. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Urban Extension Road II (UER-II) that is proposed to be built from Rohini-Mahipalpur to Faridabad connecting Delhi-Chandigarh highway is incomplete for a long time;

(b) whether making of this highway would facilitate the people of outer Delhi in going to Gurgaon and Faridabad and also reduce congestion and pollution in Delhi; and

(c) if so, the reasons for halting the construction work of UER-II, till date and by when it is proposed to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) This Ministry is primarily responsible for the development and maintenance of National Highways Network and other Centrally Sponsored Schemes in the country. The project referred in the Question is neither a part of National Highways Network nor a project sanctioned under Ministry's Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

Guidelines for collection of toll

2995. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the distance between two adjacent toll plazas on a stretch of any National Highway in the same direction should not be less than 60 km. and if so, the details regarding the guidelines of National Highway Authority of India in this regard;

(b) the details of toll plazas across the country where these guidelines are being violated;

(c) the details regarding the formula for calculation of toll rate card across the country along with the principles followed; and

(d) the details regarding the formula to ascertain the timeline for collection of toll on a road/highway?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) As per the National

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008, as amended, the minimum distance between two fee plazas is 60 km subject to provisions in fee rules and Concession Agreement.

(b) As per Rule 8(2) of the National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008, as amended, Fee plazas can be established within 60 km in the same direction on the same section of National Highway because of some of the factors given at (i) to (x) below:

- (i) Availability of land
- (ii) Availability of sufficient long line of sight for acceleration and deceleration zone.
- (iii) Municipal limit/Town area limit from the fee plaza being established.
- (iv) Location of bypass from the fee plaza being established.
- (v) Location of major diversions on the National Highways.
- (vi) State boundaries and other check posts.
- (vii) Existence of a fee plaza on the section of NH and length of new section to be tolled is below 60 kms.
- (viii) Optimisation of revenue potential.
- (ix) To make the project viable, two fee plazas are established in a project section of NH within 60 kms distance.
- (x) The development work of the NH is considered as per requirements. Therefore, two adjoining sections constructed at different time in separate contracts having length of less than 60 kms may have the fee plazas within 60 kms.

(c) As per National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008, as amended, the applicable base rates shall be revised annually with effect from April 1 each year to reflect the increase in the wholesale price index.

The formula for determining the applicable rate of fee is as under:

$$\text{Applicable rate of fee} = \text{base rate} + \text{base rate} \times \frac{(\text{WPI A} - \text{WPI B})}{\text{WPI B}} \times 0.4$$

where,

Base rate shall be the rate specified in rule 4 read with sub-rule (1) of rule 5; WPI A means wholesale price index for the month of December of the immediately preceding year immediately preceding the date of revision under these rules; and

WPI B means the wholesale price index of the week ending on 6th January, 2007 *i.e.* 208.7

(d) As per the National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008, as amended, the fee shall be collected by the Central Government or the executing authority as under:

- (i) For Public Funded – Fee is collected upto the recovery of Capital cost. However, after recovery of Capital Cost, user fee is being charged at 40% of the existing fee.
- (ii) For Private Funded – Fee is collected for a specified period mentioned in the Concession Agreement. However, after expiry of Concession period, user fee is being charged by Central Government executing authority at 40% of the existing fee.

Delhi-Jaipur Expressway

2996. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) why Government is not giving top priority for construction of the expressway between Delhi and Jaipur;
- (b) whether Government would expedite the preparation of detailed project report for the expressway and commence work on the ground on fast-track basis; and
- (c) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) Feasibility study for construction of Delhi to Jaipur Expressway is already under progress and likely to be completed within next six months.

Scheme for modern infrastructure in rural areas

2997. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has launched or proposes to launch any comprehensive scheme for building modern infrastructure in rural areas;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the details of Government's plans to provide better facilities in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government proposes to develop rural clusters in the country under Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM). The Mission aims at development of 300 clusters in all States and UTs. These clusters would be developed by provisioning of economic activities, developing skills and local entrepreneurship and providing infrastructure amenities. The objective of the Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) is to stimulate local economic development, enhance basic services and create well planned Rurban Clusters. In the first phase of the Mission 100 Clusters have been identified. The State-wise details given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) In view of 'a' and 'b' above, question does not arise.

Statement

State-wise details of 100 clusters identified under SPMRM for building infrastructure in rural areas

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Sub District	Name of the Clusters
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh			
(i)	Chittoor	Kuppam	Kuppam
(ii)	Anantapuram	Kalyandurgam	Kambadur
(iii)	Prakasham	Kondapi	Singarayakonda
(iv)	Vishakhapatnam	Aruku	Aruku Valley
(v)	Nellore	Venkatachallam	Venkatachallam
2. Arunachal Pradesh			
(i)	Upper Siang	Tuting	Tuting
3. Bihar			
(i)	Patna	Sampatchak	Bairia
(ii)	Gaya	Manpur	Nauranga
(iii)	Rohtas	Kochas	Kuchhila
(iv)	Saharsa	Sonbarsa	Sonbarsa
4. Chhattisgarh			
(i)	Bastar	Jagdapur	Madpal
(ii)	Dhamtari	Dhamtari	Loharsi

1	2	3	4
	(iii) Rajnandgaon	Dongargarh	Murmunda
	(iv) Kawardha	Pandariya	Kunda
5. Goa			
	(i) South Goa	Quepem	Xeldem
6. Gujarat			
	(i) Devbhumi Dwarka	Khambhalia	Vadinar
	(ii) Morbi	Morbi	Ravapara
	(iii) Banas Kantha	Danta	Ambaji
	(iv) Arvalli	Shamlaji	Bhiloda
7. Haryana			
	(i) Karnal	Assandh	Balla
	(ii) Jind	Narwana	Uchana Khurd
	(iii) Rewari	Kosli	Kosli
	(iv) Ambala	Barara	Barara
	(v) Fatehabad	Tohana	Samain
	(vi) Jhajjar	Bahadurgarh	Badli
8. Himachal Pradesh			
	(i) Kinnaur	Sangla	Sangla
	(ii) Solan	Kandaghat	Hinner
9. Jammu and Kashmir			
	(i) Jammu	Jammu	Gole Gujral
	(ii) Kupwara	Kupwara	Khumriyal
10 Jharkhand			
	(i) Gridih	Gridih	Bhandaridh
	(ii) Dhanbad	Baliapur	Palani
	(iii) Purbi Singhbhum	Ghatshila	Dharambahd
11 Karnataka			
	(i) Bangalore	Anekal	Haragadde
	(ii) Belgaum	Belgaum	Kangrali
	(iii) Bellary	Hospet	Danapura

1	2	3	4
12. Kerala			
(i)	Thiruvananthapuram	Nedumangad	Aryanad and Vellanad GPs
(ii)	Ernakulum	Paravoor	Puthenvelikara and Kunnukara GPs
(iii)	Kannur	Thalasseri	Mangatidam and Kottayam Malabar GPs
(iv)	Kottayam	Kottayam	Puthupally and Manarcad GPs
13. Madhya Pradesh			
(i)	Indore	Mhow	Simrol
(ii)	Indore	Indore	Nawda Panth
(iii)	Bhopal	Huzur	Ratibad
(iv)	Chattarpur	Chattarpur	Achatt
(v)	Bhopal	Berasia	Gunga
(vi)	Chhindwara	Tamia	Delakhari
(vii)	Seoni	Seoni	Khaniwada
14. Maharashtra			
(i)	Beed	Parali	Sirsala
(ii)	Buldahana	Lonar	Sultanpur
(iii)	Pune	Haveli	Loni Kalbhor
(iv)	Jalna	Partur	Ashti
(v)	Aurangabad	Gangapur	Jogeshwari
(vi)	Nagpur	Kamptee	Wadoda
(vii)	Jalgaon	Muktainagar	Muktainagar
15. Manipur			
(i)	Khangabok	Thoubal	Thoubal
16. Mizoram			
(i)	Aizawl	Aibawk	Aibawk
17. Meghalaya			
(i)	East Garo	Resubelpara	Chisim Apel
18. Nagaland			
(i)	Peren	Pedi (Ngwalwa)	Pedi (Ngwalwa)

1	2	3	4
19. Odisha			
(i)	Jharsuguda	Kolabira	Samasingha
(ii)	Khurda	Banapur	Banapur
(iii)	Cuttack	Banki	Tala Basta
(iv)	Mayurbhanj	Thakurmunda	Thakurmunda
(v)	Kalahandi	Kesinga	Utkela
20. Punjab			
(i)	Bhatinda	Rampura Phul	Dhapali
(ii)	Amritsar	Ajnala	Harsha Chhina
21. Rajasthan			
(i)	Bharatpur	Kaman	Jurahara
(ii)	Nagaur	Makrana	Budsoo
(iii)	Barmer	Barmer	Majivala
(iv)	Jodhpur	Looni	Salawas
(v)	Udaipur	Gogunda	Gogunda
22. Sikkim			
(i)	East District	Pakyong	Namcheybong
23. Telangana			
(i)	Ranga Reddy	Tandur	Allapur.S
(ii)	Medak	Narayankhed	Ryakal
(iii)	Nizamabad	Jukkal	Jukkal
(iv)	Adilabad	Mandamarri	Sarangapalle
24. Tripura			
(i)	South Tripura	Hrishyamukh	Hrishyamukh
(ii)	Sepahijala	Kathalia	Nirbhoypur
25. Uttar Pradesh			
(i)	Chitrakoot	Mau	Mau Mustkil
(ii)	Chitrakoot	Karwi	Kashai
(iii)	Ghaziabad	Ghaziabad	Dasna Dehat
(iv)	Kushinagar	Tumkuhi Raj	Bans Gaon

1	2	3	4
(v)	Gautam Buddha Nagar	Dadri	Chitehera
(vi)	Firozabad	Tundla	Rudhau Mustkil
(vii)	Mirzapur	Marihan	Patehara Kalan Urf Kubari Pate
(viii)	Bagpat	Baraut	Silana
(ix)	Allahabad	Koraon	Barokhar
(x)	Lucknow	Lucknow	Juggaur
26. Tamil Nadu			
(i)	Tiruvallur	Poonamallee	Kuthambakkam
(ii)	Sivagangai	Sivagangai	Vaniyangudi
(iii)	Tiruppur	Avinashi	Velayuthamapalayam
(iv)	Coimbatore	Coimbatore South	Madukkarai
(v)	Tirunelveli	Tirunelveli	Suthamali
27. Uttarakhand			
(i)	Dehradun	Rishikesh	Athoorvala
(ii)	Haridwar	Haridwar	Bhaktanpur-Abidpur
28. West Bengal			
(i)	Hooghly	Pandua	Khirkundu-Namajgram-Niala
(ii)	Hooghly	Chaditala-II	Garalgachha
(iii)	Hooghly	Chinsurah-Mogra	Chandrahati-I
(iv)	Hooghly	Pandua	Jyer-Dwarbasini
(v)	Howrah	Panchla	Jala Biswanathpur
(vi)	Howrah	Domjur	Parbatipur
(vii)	Bankura	Hirbandh	Malian

Projects under IWMP

2998. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects completed under Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise, including Jharkhand and Gujarat;

(b) the details of projects under IWMP which have been delayed, State-wise and the reasons for the delay;

(c) whether Government plans to sanction new projects under IWMP; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d) 8214 sanctioned watershed development projects in the Country covering an area of about 39.07 million hectare are covered under the Watershed Development Component of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC-PMKSY).

At present Department of Land Resources does not propose to sanction further watershed development projects; priority is being given to qualitative and time-bound completion of the on-going sanctioned projects.

Maintenance of PMGSY roads

2999. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has urged the States to take effective steps for proper maintenance of roads constructed under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and if so, the details thereof along with the details of such States/UTs;

(b) whether Government is considering to adopt new technologies for construction of all-weather roads in rural areas of the country including Himachal Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the progress made in this regard, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) All Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) roads are covered by a 5-year maintenance contract, entered into along with the construction contract, with the same contractor, in accordance with the Standard Bidding Document (SBD) prescribed under PMGSY by the Ministry of Rural Development. Maintenance funds to service the contract are budgeted by the State Governments. On expiry of 5-year post-construction maintenance, the State Governments are required to make necessary budget provision to place such roads under zonal maintenance contracts.

National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA) and the Ministry of Rural Development have extended support to the States in the maintenance management of rural roads. Accordingly, a Model Policy Framework for Maintenance of Rural Roads

along with a Guidance Note for the States has been finalized in close consultation with the States. Based on these documents, the States are required to formulate and implement State Rural Road Maintenance Policies to suit State specific needs. So far, 15 States (Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal) have notified such policy.

(b) and (c) To promote cost-effective, environment friendly and fast construction technologies and use of non-conventional materials in the construction of rural roads, Ministry is advising States to encourage use Indian Road Congress (IRC) accredited technologies and non-conventional materials, including Jute and Coir Geo-Textiles, Waste Plastic, Cold Mix, Fly Ash, Iron and Coper Slag etc. in PMGSY roads. Necessary guidelines for use of such new technology/materials have been issued to the State Governments. In the first 14 years of PMGSY (from 2000-2014), only 806.93 km of road was constructed using such technologies. In the last 2 years (2014-2016), 2634.02 km of road using these technologies/materials have been constructed under PMGSY. During 2016-17, the States have reported construction of 1218.88 km of roads with such technology/materials (upto November, 2016) and the details are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of R&D Targets for 2016-17 and Achivements till November, 2016

Sl. No.	State	Total R&D Target Length for 2016-17	Achievement (upto November, 2016)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	128	15.82
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	360	
3.	Assam	817	32.06
4.	Bihar	970	42.32
5.	Chhattisgarh	644	7
6.	Goa	0	
7.	Gujarat	131	4
8.	Haryana	25	21.03
9.	Himachal Pradesh	268	14.76
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	213	
11.	Jharkhand	565	32.95

1	2	3	4
12.	Karnataka	277	79.9
13.	Kerala	201	18.21
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1393	137.39
15.	Maharashtra	476	67.08
16.	Manipur	267	8.72
17.	Meghalaya	1010	80.98
18.	Mizoram	243	15.4
19.	Nagaland	25	
20.	Odisha	1186	198.33
21.	Punjab	358	39.71
22.	Rajasthan	1123	3
23.	Sikkim	170	35.7
24.	Tamil Nadu	453	171.57
25.	Telangana	232	
26.	Tripura	150	13.21
27.	Uttar Pradesh	617	153.84
28.	Uttarakhand	362	20.4
29.	West Bengal	1176	5.5
TOTAL		13839	1218.88

Funding of schemes transferred to States

3000. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of development schemes that have been transferred from Centre to States during the last two years ending March 31, 2016;

(b) whether funds for these schemes are being provided by the Central Government;

(c) if so, the details of fund allocated during the above period, State-wise; and

(d) if not, how Government expects the States to manage funds for carrying out the transferred schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) The Department of Rural Development,

inter alia, is implementing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY- G), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) to bring about overall improvement in the quality of life of the people in rural areas through employment generation, skilling of youth, provision of social assistance and other basic amenities. No rural development scheme has been transferred from Centre to States during the last two years.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Do not arise.

(d) Consequent upon the acceptance of the 14th Finance Commission Report, share of States in the net proceeds of Union Taxes has been enhanced from 32% to 42% which would give the States greater autonomy in financing and designing of schemes as per local needs and requirements.

Targets under PMGSY

†3001. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the length of roads, in kilometers, targeted to be constructed per day under PMGSY and the length of roads, in kilometers, targeted to be constructed during the current financial year, along with the length of roads, in kilometers, constructed till October; and

(b) the length of roads, in kilometers, constructed under PMGSY in Maharashtra during the last three years, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), there is a target to construct 48,812 km of rural roads at an average rate of 133.73 km per day during the year 2016-17. Upto October, 2016, the States have reported completion of 25,635 km of roads at an average rate of 120 km per day. July to December are traditionally lean months (because of monsoon and winter season) for road construction.

(b) Year-wise and district-wise details of roads constructed under PMGSY in the State of Maharashtra are given in the Statement.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

District-wise and Year-wise details of length completed and constructed under PMGSY in Maharashtra during the last three years

Sl. No.	District	Year-wise Length completed (in Km)			
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 upto October, 2016
1	2	3	4	5	6
Amaravati Region Total		13.60	100.00	148.52	59.16
1.	Amaravati	0.00	32.70	5.00	28.25
2.	Akola	0.00	13.20	42.00	1.20
3.	Buldhana	0.00	0.22	7.00	0.00
4.	Washim	0.00	11.58	13.52	7.50
5.	Yavatmal	13.60	42.30	81.00	22.21
Aurangabad Region Total		60.40	20.75	59.03	128.90
6.	Aurangabad	36.09	6.00	8.79	30.90
7.	Jalna	0.00	14.75	2.55	37.75
8.	Parbhani	10.38	0.00	4.12	0.00
9.	Hingoli	0.00	0.00	9.31	0.00
10.	Nanded	13.85	0.00	0.00	24.20
11.	Osmanabad	0.00	0.00	30.75	6.60
12.	Beed	0.08	0.00	3.50	24.50
13.	Latur	0.00	0.00	0.01	4.95
Konkan Region Total		49.10	25.17	78.80	0.00
14.	Thane	39.05	19.71	27.60	0.00
15.	Ratnagiri	0.00	0.00	4.50	0.00
16.	Raigad	1.36	5.46	25.00	0.00
17.	Sindhudurg	8.69	0.00	21.70	0.00
Nashik Region Total		123.85	131.43	308.25	62.03
18.	Nashik	67.84	18.81	61.96	0.00
19.	Dhule	9.99	20.03	157.65	0.00
20.	Nandurbar	25.11	23.40	11.30	33.46
21.	Jalgaon	0.00	18.36	64.50	22.55

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Ahmadnagar	20.91	50.83	12.84	6.03
Nagpur Region Total		122.17	121.18	120.94	63.61
23.	Nagpur	3.00	21.83	15.10	22.43
24.	Wardha	24.74	8.40	29.97	10.23
25.	Chandrapur	7.00	16.44	14.17	18.03
26.	Gadchiroli	87.43	50.70	0.00	0.00
27.	Bhandara	0.00	15.61	24.24	5.43
28.	Gondia	0.00	8.20	37.46	7.50
Pune Region Total		79.49	99.19	176.58	86.05
29.	Pune	45.66	43.18	29.79	36.46
30.	Sangali	17.09	9.92	47.07	13.33
31.	Satara	16.74	31.79	36.15	0.00
32.	Kolhapur	0.00	4.30	21.07	36.26
33.	Solapur	0.00	10.00	42.50	0.00
MAHARASHTRA		448.60	497.71	892.13	399.76

Villages connected with roads

†3002. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state: the number of villages connected and not connected with pucca roads, State-wise along with the development programme to connect all villages with pucca roads, yearwise and by when the target to connect all the villages with pucca roads would be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): 'Rural roads' is a State subject and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention of the Central Government to provide rural connectivity by way of a single all-weather road with necessary culverts and cross drainage structures, to the eligible unconnected habitations existing in the Core Network. Under PMGSY, the unit of programme is a habitation and not a revenue village.

The programme envisages connecting all eligible unconnected habitations with a population of 500 persons and above (as per 2001 Census) in plain areas and 250 persons and above (as per 2001 Census) in Special Category States (Arunachal Pradesh,

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand), Tribal (Schedule-V) areas, the Desert Areas (as identified in Desert Development Programme) and in Selected Tribal and Backward Districts (as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs/Planning Commission). The PMGSY permits upgradation (to prescribed standards) of existing rural roads in districts where all the eligible habitations of the designated population size have been provided all weather road connectivity.

Since inception of PMGSY, out of 1,78,184 eligible habitations, the Ministry of Rural Development has sanctioned the proposals for connecting 1,53,779 habitations and States have reported that 1,19,292 habitations have been connected by constructing/upgrading 4,84,921.38 km road length as on 31.10.2016. In addition, 7771 habitations of population 100+ to 249 in 267 LWE blocks identified by Ministry of Home Affairs are now eligible to be connected under PMGSY. State-wise details are given in the Statement [Refer to the Statement-I appended to the Answer to SQ No. 279, part (a) and (b)].

For accelerated execution of PMGSY in the States, the Ministry of Rural Development, in consultation with the Ministry of Finance and the States, has formulated an action plan to advance the completion target of the programme from 2022 to 2019 with enhanced financial allocation to the States and modified funding pattern in the scheme. The fund sharing pattern of PMGSY has been revised in the ratio of 60:40 between the Centre and the States for all States excepting Special Category States for which it is 90:10. With sufficient funds available with the State for implementation of PMGSY, the Ministry of Rural Development has advised all the States to submit the Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for balance unconnected habitations as per Core Network.

Disabled persons under NRLM

3003. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether disabled persons have not been covered under the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) during 2015-16 in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of beneficiaries since 2012, year-wise and district-wise in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) The Government is implementing Deendayal

Antyodaya Yojana–National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY–NRLM), in a Mission mode, across the country with the objective to organize all rural poor households, continuously nurture and support them for taking up economic activities till they come out of abject poverty. The programme aims to ensure that at least one woman member from each rural poor household is brought under the Self Help Group (SHG) by 2024-2025. NRLM has adopted a phased implementation strategy to provide intensive support to the SHGs and their federations such that the Mission reaches out to all rural poor households. At present the programme is being implemented in all the States (including Andhra Pradesh and Telangana) and 4 Union Territories (Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep, and Puducherry). Under DAY - NRLM, target coverage for various social categories is as under:-

SCs/STs : 50%

Minorities : 15%

Disabled : 3%

(c) Details indicating number of Persons with Disabilities (PwD) families in SHGs district-wise in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details showing the number of Persons with disabilities families in SHGs district-wise in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

State	District Name	No of PwD families covered in SHGs
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	3444
	Chittoor	8600
	Cuddapah	2258
	East Godavari	1700
	Guntur	3126
	Krishna	2663
	Kurnool	4379
	Nellore	2857
	Prakasam	2001
	Srikakulam	4912
	Visakhapatnam	2354

1	2	3
	Vizianagaram	4011
	West Godavari	4941
	TOTAL	47246
Telangana	Adilabad	3491
	Karimnagar	5210
	Khammam	2018
	Mahbubnagar	7993
	Medak	3057
	Nalgonda	4051
	Nizamabad	2343
	Rangareddi	5239
	Warangal	4816
	TOTAL	38218

Scrapping of Section 24(2) of RFCTLARR Act

3004. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Monitoring Committee has recommended the scrapping of Section 24(2) of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any specific representations have been received during 2015 and 2016 for specific application of that Section of RFCTLARR Act; and

(d) if so, the details of such applications or petitions received from Andhra Pradesh to help evicted farmers and tribals under that section of the RFCTLARR Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013, land is acquired by the appropriate Government as defined in the Act.

Section 24 of the RFCTLARR Act deals with “Land acquisition process under Act No.1 of 1894 shall be deemed to have lapsed in certain cases”.

Sub-section (2) of Section 24 contains the following provision:

“Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), in case of land acquisition proceedings initiated under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, where an award under the said section 11 has been made five years or more prior to the commencement of this Act but the physical possession of the land has not been taken or the compensation has not been paid the said proceedings shall be deemed to have lapsed and the appropriate Government, if it so chooses, shall initiate the proceedings of such land acquisition afresh in accordance with the provisions of this Act:

Provided that where an award has been made and compensation in respect of a majority of land holding has not been deposited in the account of the beneficiaries, then, all beneficiaries specified in the notification for acquisition under section 4 of the said Land Acquisition Act, shall be entitled to compensation in accordance with the provisions of this Act.”

Application of the provisions of Section 24, including Sub-section (2) of Section 24, is the responsibility of the concerned appropriate Government. Disputes that go before the courts are decided by the courts.

Progress of PMGSY

3005. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of progress, including the length of road constructed and funds allocated, during the last three years and the current year under various phases of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), State/UT-wise and year-wise;
- (b) whether the targets set under the scheme have been achieved; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the targets set for the coming three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) ‘Rural Roads’ is a State subject and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention of the Central Government to provide rural connectivity by way of a single all-weather road with necessary culverts and cross drainage structures, to the eligible unconnected habitations existing in the Core Network. Under PMGSY, the unit of programme is a habitation and not a revenue village.

The programme envisages connecting all eligible unconnected habitations with a population of 500 persons and above (as per 2001 Census) in plain areas and 250 persons and above (as per 2001 Census) in Special Category States (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand), Tribal (Schedule-V) areas, the Desert Areas (as identified in Desert Development Programme) and in Selected Tribal and Backward Districts (as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs/Planning Commission). The PMGSY permits upgradation (to prescribed standards) of existing rural roads in districts where all the eligible habitations of the designated population size have been provided all weather road connectivity.

Details of Central Funds released (till 8.12.2016) and length completed (upto October, 2016) under PMGSY for the last three years and current year are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Since inception of PMGSY, out of 1,78,184 eligible habitations, the Ministry of Rural Development has sanctioned the proposals for connecting 1,53,779 habitations and States have reported that 1,19,292 habitations have been connected by constructing/upgrading 4,84,921.38 km road as on 31.10.2016. In addition, 7,771 habitations of population 100 to 249 in 267 LWE blocks identified by Ministry of Home Affairs are now eligible for connectivity under PMGSY. State-wise details are given in the Statement [Refer to the Statement-I appended to the Answer to SQ No. 279 part (a) and (b)].

(c) For accelerated execution of PMGSY in the States, the Ministry of Rural Development, in consultation with the Ministry of Finance and the States, has formulated an action plan to advance the completion target of the programme from 2022 to 2019 with enhanced financial allocation to the States and modified funding pattern in the scheme. The fund sharing pattern of PMGSY has been revised in the ratio of 60:40 between the Centre and the States for all States except in Special Category States for which it is 90:10. With sufficient funds available with the States for implementation of PMGSY, the Ministry of Rural Development has advised all the States to submit Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for balance unconnected habitations as per Core Network.

Statement

Details of Central Fund Released and Road length completed under PMGSY (2013-14 to 2016-17)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Central Fund Released (₹ in crore)	Road Length completed (in Km)	Central Fund Released (₹ in crore)	Road Length completed (in Km)	Central Fund Released (₹ in crore)	Road Length completed (in Km)	Central Fund Released (₹ in crore) (upto 8.12.2016)	*Road Length completed (in Km) (upto Oct, 16)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh**	5.00	191.58	32.98	595.13	379.20	849.73	197.59	453.44
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8.00	489.04	345.92	546.58	375.00	512.67	205.92	1326.99
3.	Assam	240.49	957.96	316.07	869.81	347.82	477.63	298.79	722.60
4.	Bihar	850.83	3163.86	1548.16	3631.92	2781.00	3730.08	1472.86	3492.65
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	1292.05	270.75	2648.14	498.00	1859.48	356.56	537.09
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	519.24	896.29	418.77	1892.16	474.10	1670.68	31.04	40.22
8.	Haryana	0.00	3.28	218.96	633.39	304.70	318.99	23.76	53.54
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	134.49	99.40	484.96	268.40	755.31	87.98	813.49
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	523.24	891.79	416.60	934.66	488.00	488.11	158.44	1547.59
11.	Jharkhand	21.86	1030.73	249.48	1750.32	865.00	1346.24	435.45	1457.15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	11
12.	Karnataka	5.00	211.43	237.00	627.68	140.80	831.23	196.41	586.14
13.	Kerala	1.50	192.46	151.41	345.74	151.00	363.94	133.43	189.62
14.	Madhya Pradesh	615.00	3006.27	708.00	5180.92	1122.00	4453.23	846.42	2593.47
15.	Maharashtra	0.00	448.88	212.53	499.97	553.30	892.13	296.57	718.94
16.	Manipur	4.03	533.12	100.00	300.01	299.80	543.82	196.61	1038.24
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	23.68	62.56	44.59	150.70	193.29	102.64	222.42
18.	Mizoram	0.00	77.28	54.74	48.60	50.90	136.54	46.43	115.40
19.	Nagaland	0.00	293.20	58.99	215.30	4.00	129.00	8.05	362.50
20.	Odisha	758.92	3063.22	1051.50	3842.68	1382.70	3779.98	1620.58	3114.22
21.	Punjab	117.68	730.38	310.21	737.46	221.10	545.00	65.98	379.99
22.	Rajasthan	427.06	2290.31	425.66	3233.33	559.90	2420.75	109.40	324.18
23.	Sikkim	1.97	99.36	94.59	120.92	68.60	344.50	88.82	176.94
24.	Tamil Nadu	343.48	747.94	239.65	1965.28	205.00	318.38	99.71	594.13
25.	Telangana**					273.73	514.83	56.33	257.66
26.	Tripura	98.83	291.46	187.36	239.42	274.83	352.12	146.14	290.94
27.	Uttar Pradesh	511.93	1109.79	638.70	2000.34	1110.35	5032.15	495.70	2348.67
28.	Uttarakhand	0.00	405.16	314.92	714.62	409.20	1191.06	393.14	1168.62
29.	West Bengal	306.17	2741.38	1193.80	2232.88	1427.58	2398.48	259.81	708.35
TOTAL		5360.24	25316.39	9958.70	36336.81	15186.71	36449.33	8430.51	25635.19

* Length completed during 2016-17 is as per OMMAS.

**United Andhra Pradesh till the year 2014-15

Agricultural land acquired by private agencies in Punjab

3006. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of agricultural land acquired by private agencies in Punjab during the last three years and the current year, district-wise;
- (b) the action taken by Government in this regard; and
- (c) the details of compensation offered to farmers in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (c) As per Entry 18 and Entry 45 of List II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, the subject of 'Land' and its management falls in the jurisdiction of States.

Land acquisition is undertaken by the Central and State Governments under various Central and State Acts, including the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.

Information on State-wise or district-wise land acquired and details of compensation is not maintained Centrally in Department of Land Resources.

Improvement in NIRD and SIRDs

3007. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plans to improve and extend the activities of NIRD and SIRDs in training, research, consultancy and information dissemination in the country, particularly in Tamil Nadu;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has any special component scheme to provide support to States to reach out to all Villages and Panchayats;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the funds allocated during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise; and
- (e) the financial assistance provided for development of NIRD and SIRDs by both private and public sector companies, external funding agencies and international organisations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (e) Capacity building of rural development

functionaries and Panchayati Raj Institutions through training programmes, research/action research, consultancy, information dissemination etc. is a continuous process and is done through National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD and PR), Hyderabad and State Institutes of Rural Development (SIRDs) of different States. The Government provides financial support to NIRD and PR and SIRDs including the SIRD of Tamil Nadu for their various activities in the field of rural development.

Reforms in MGNREGA

3008. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has introduced some key reforms in implementation mechanism and guidelines for the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) after June, 2014; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and their impact?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) Government has introduced following key reforms in implementation mechanism and guidelines for the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) after June, 2014:—

- The Ministry has consolidated circulars/advisories that have been issued over a period of time and brought out the Master Circular (FY 2016-17) which will result in more effective implementation of the programme on the ground.
- Barefoot Technicians Project has been launched to create a cadre of technicians at the field who will support in planning, measurement of works and supervision of works to ensure quality of assets created under MGNREGA.
- For ensuring timely payment of wages, the Central Government has started National Electronic Fund Management System (NeFMS) in 21 States and 1 UT. The system has reduced unnecessary parking of funds in the States and greater transparency in fund management.
- Geo-MGNREGA has been introduced to geotag the assets created under MGNREGA. This will bring in greater transparency and higher visibility to the Programme.

- Project LIFE-MGNREGA, a convergence initiative with Aajeevika Skills Mission (NRLM) and Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojna, has been launched to skill the youth from families that are solely dependent on MGNREGA works.

Functioning of SAGY

3009. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) is not functioning in many States in the manner it was envisaged;

(b) if so, the details of States where SAGY has not yet taken off and the funds allocated by each MP therefor; and

(c) what steps Government is taking to keep it moving and to develop villages across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) So far 703 Gram Panchayats (GPs) have been adopted by Members of Parliament under Phase-I of SAGY and 175 GPs under phase II. The details of State/UT-wise GPs adopted under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) programme can be seen at the website of the Ministry (http://saanjhi.gov.in/saanjhimis/reports/Dreports/SummarReport_chosenGP.aspx).

The Gram Panchayats adopted under SAGY prepares the Village Development Plan (VDP) which contains prioritised time bound activities through convergence of various Central and State Government Schemes. The scheme intends to achieve its objectives through convergence and implementation of existing Government Schemes and Programmes without allocating additional funds. MPs are proactively tapping the resource from various sources for successful implementation of the Village Development Plan.

As on 07.12.2016 , 667 GPs under Phase-I have uploaded their VDP on saanjhi website. The status of the projects undertaken by States under the Scheme (Phase-I) is as under:-

VDP Progress Monitoring Status Report

Sl. No.	State/UT	Identified GP's	No. of GPs Uploaded VDP	Total Number of Projects	No. of Projects Completed	No. of Projects in-Progress	No. of Projects yet to Start	No. of GPs updated VDP Progress
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1	242	11	78	153	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	32	15	415	100	61	254	11
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	3	216	28	27	161	3
4.	Assam	21	21	2017	162	501	1354	21
5.	Bihar	53	52	3780	575	411	2794	27
6.	Chandigarh	1	1	18	12	2	4	1
7.	Chhattisgarh	16	16	1727	1008	333	386	16
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	1	1	52	24	8	20	1
10.	Delhi	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Goa	3	3	172	27	10	135	1
12.	Gujarat	37	37	964	429	294	241	37

666 Written Ans. to Std. and Ustd. [RAJYA SABHA]

Ques. of 12 Dec., 2016

13.	Haryana	15	15	861	471	257	133	15
14.	Himachal Pradesh	7	7	595	163	94	338	7
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	10	10	782	278	104	400	9
16.	Jharkhand	20	20	2311	535	592	1184	20
17.	Karnataka	39	39	6906	2371	797	3738	29
18.	Kerala	31	30	1665	388	503	774	30
19.	Lakshadweep	1	1	158	8	118	32	1
20.	Madhya Pradesh	37	37	1989	1139	365	485	37
21.	Maharashtra	70	70	5221	2154	870	2197	70
22.	Manipur	3	3	163	28	68	67	3
23.	Meghalaya	4	4	320	86	87	147	4
24.	Mizoram	2	2	258	144	40	74	2
25.	Nagaland	2	2	71	16	14	41	2
26.	Odisha	28	24	372	58	13	301	7
27.	Puducherry	2	2	72	17	40	15	2
28.	Punjab	20	20	742	172	199	371	19
29.	Rajasthan	34	34	1611	544	317	750	34

Written Ans. to Std. and Ustd. [14 December, 2016] Ques. of 12 Dec., 2016 667

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
30.	Sikkim	2	2	42	30	12	0	2
31.	Tamil Nadu	58	58	2840	1056	701	1083	58
32.	Telangana	22	22	1099	363	245	491	21
33.	Tripura	3	3	159	47	42	70	3
34.	Uttar Pradesh	104	104	2723	1284	472	967	85
35.	Uttarakhand	7	7	378	265	65	48	7
36.	West Bengal	5	1	61	0	0	61	0
TOTAL		703	667	41002	13993	7740	19269	586

(c) The Ministry has taken following steps to develop the identified Gram Panchayat across the country:-

- (i) 21 Schemes have been amended by various Ministries /Departments of Government of India to give priority to SAGY Gram Panchayat projects.
- (ii) The Ministry of Rural Development has brought out 'SAMANVAY'- Compilation of 223 Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored and 1806 State Schemes for convergence under SAGY for the benefit of Members of Parliament, District and Village level officials about the different schemes for multitude of purposes at the GP level.
- (iii) The Ministry has developed 35 point indicators to gauge the impact of SAGY in the GPs. Progress is measured through outcome indicators broadly covering basic amenities, education, health, sanitation, livelihood, women empowerment, financial inclusion, food security, social security and e-governance. The impact is measured on quarterly (22 indicators), half yearly (7 indicators) and yearly basis (6 indicators).
- (iv) The Central Government sent teams to a few of the SAGY Village Panchayats to understand the convergence process and to learn from good practices. Through a review of progress on 35 indicators, efforts have been made to ascertain the performance of SAGY in a particular Gram Panchayat.
- (v) With the intent to tap the resources and the strengths of the Private, Voluntary and Cooperative Sectors (PVC Sectors), the Ministry has circulated suggestive template to State Governments for preparing proposals.
- (vi) The Ministry has prepared a document named 'SAHYOG' which is an indicative guidance document with the essential information on the existing social security schemes collated from respective Ministries. It will enrich the knowledge of villagers and village level functionaries to achieve 100% enrollment into the social/financial Security Schemes in SAGY GPs.
- (vii) The Ministry of Rural Development is coordinating with other Central Ministries/Departments to ensure provision of four key basic services viz. power, drinking water, roads and education in all SAGY GPs.
- (viii) SAGY is reviewed by the Ministry every Quarter in the Performance Review Committee (PRC) meeting with State Secretaries. The Central Government has also constituted the District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committee where the performance of programmes are monitored every quarter under Chairmanship of Hon'ble MPs.

Programmes/policies for welfare of rural people

†3010. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA:

SHRIMATI MISHA BHARTI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of programmes/policies drawn up to improve the living standards and economic welfare of rural people;

(b) the details of measures taken to reduce poverty and unemployment, to improve health and educational conditions and to fulfil basic needs such as food, shelter and clothing of rural population;

(c) the details of action taken to give wide publicity to Government's programmes/policies among rural masses; and

(d) whether Government has taken note of the people of Bihar and Jharkhand living below poverty line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development, *inter alia*, is implementing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM), Deen Dayal Upadhyay-Gramin Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) to bring about overall improvement in the quality of life of the people in rural areas through employment generation, strengthening of livelihood opportunities, promoting self employment, skilling of rural youth, provision of social assistance and other basic amenities.

Under MGNREGA, a demand driven wage employment programme, 481.32 lakh and 419.41 lakh households have been provided employment and 23514.24 lakh and 14884.03 lakh persondays have been generated during 2015-16 and 2016-17 (as on 25.11.2016) respectively.

Under PMGSY, a scheme to provide all weather road connectivity in rural areas, 36,449.36 km and 25,635.19 km of road length connecting 7,658 and 3,354 habitations have been constructed during 2015-16 and 2016-17 (upto October, 2016) respectively.

The Government is implementing Deendayal Antodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM) across the country in a mission mode with the objective of organizing the rural poor women into Self Help Groups (SHGs),

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and continuously nurturing and supporting them to take economic activities till they attain appreciable increase in incomes over a period of time to improve their quality of life and come out of abject poverty. Under DAY-NRLM, 3,36,66,943 households have been mobilized and 28,58,507 Self Help Groups (SHGs) have been promoted in 3,231 Blocks of 488 Districts of 28 States/UTs in the country (upto September, 2016).

Under IAY (now restructured as PMAY-G), for rural housing, 18,32,998 and 17,93,633 houses were constructed in 2015-16 and 2016-17 (till 29.11.2016) respectively.

Under DDU-GKY, a Placement linked Skill Development scheme under DAY-NRLM, a total of 3.76 lakh candidates have been trained in the last two years (till 31st October, 2016). Under Rural Self Employment Training Institute, a skill development scheme for self-employment, a total of 6.74 lakh candidates have been trained in the last two years (till 31st October, 2016).

In addition to the programmes for Rural Development, the Government is also implementing major flagship programmes to improve Health, Education and Nutrition outcomes. National Health Mission (NHM), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Integrated Child Development Services, National Food Security Act are some of the major programmes of the Government which address Health, Education, Food and Nutrition requirements in the country.

(c) The Ministry has a well laid Information, Education and Communication (IEC) strategy to give wide publicity to Government's programmes/policies amongst the target groups in the rural areas through various modes like TV, radio, press, printed materials, audio announcement system, new and emerging media, folk and traditional medium etc.

(d) All the programmes are implemented across the rural areas of the country including Bihar and Jharkhand.

Changes in RFCTLARR Act

3011. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA:

SHRIMATI MISHA BHARTI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to bring changes in the recently enacted the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act; and

(b) if so, the details of such amendments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Amendment) Bill, 2015 is before Rajya Sabha.

The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Amendment) Second Bill, 2015 is before Joint Committee of Both Houses of Parliament.

Compensation paid for delayed payments to MGNREGA workers

†3012. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in case of delay for more than 15 days in payment of wages to MGNREGA workers, a compensation at the rate of 0.05 per cent per day for the delay period is payable;

(b) if so, the names of such States, including Uttar Pradesh and Assam, which have not paid the compensation for the delayed period, violating the rules during the last two years and the current year; and

(c) the action taken against such States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (c) All cases of delayed payment attract compensation @ 0.05% per day of delay, which is automatically calculated and to be paid by the State Governments. As per the Management Information System (MIS), State/UT-wise details of delayed compensation paid to MGNREGA workers during the last two years and the current year (as on 30.11.2016) are given in the Statement (*See below*). The States/UTs have been advised to pay delayed compensation to workers who have not provided dues in time.

Statement

State-wise details of status of payment of compensation for delay in wage payment (2014-15 to 2016-17) as on 30th November 2016

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Amount in ₹ lakh			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	47.11	0.00	47.11
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.57	467.82	4.85	473.25

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Assam	0.00	0.0000	0.0126	0.01
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.12	3.06	3.17
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	13.74	0.00	13.75
6.	Goa	0.00	2.32	0.11	2.43
7.	Gujarat	0.00	0.2015	1.2151	1.42
8.	Haryana	0.00	0.47	1.62	2.09
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	1.87	3.45	5.33
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	10.86	120.39	43.99	175.25
12.	Karnataka	0.96	1.74	30.63	33.33
13.	Kerala	0.00	2.05	1.60	3.65
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1.62	58.60	30.05	90.27
15.	Maharashtra	716.47	530.04	262.19	1508.70
16.	Manipur	0.00	1.39	0.21	1.60
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	101.76	0.00	101.76
18.	Mizoram	0.00	32.78598	0.00000	32.79
19.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Odisha	0.42	9.24	3.37	13.03
21.	Punjab	2.26	129.8814	39.2748	171.41
22.	Rajasthan	1.38	18.98	6.76	27.11
23.	Sikkim	0.00	6.87	0.06	6.93
24.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	9.11	374.84	383.95
25.	Telangana	0.00	396.23	1.68	397.92
26.	Tripura	0.00	0.43	4.17	4.61
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Uttarakhand	0.02	22.84	9.21	32.06
29.	West Bengal	4.79	7.03	0.36	12.17
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		739.34	1983.04	822.71	3545.09

NR=Not Reported

Houses constructed under PMAY-G

3013. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Houses constructed under the Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana Gramin (PMAY-G) in all States including Tamil Nadu since the inception of scheme;

(b) the details of amount earmarked for this purpose, State-wise and year-wise; and

(c) the details of amount allocated to each State, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) is being implemented from 1st April, 2016. Physical targets for the year 2016-17 have been communicated to all the States/UTs including Tamil Nadu and funds have been released to 26 States thus for including Tamil Nadu. The construction of houses under PMAY-G will start soon. In the meanwhile, 18,80,616 houses sanctioned under the erstwhile IAY (now PMAY-G) have been constructed in the year 2016-17 so far. Details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Details indicating funds allocated and released under PMAY-G for the year 2016-17, State-wise are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of houses constructed under PMAY-G (erstwhile IAY) in the year 2016-17

(units in nos.)

Sl. No.	State	Houses Completed
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3706
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Assam	121138
4.	Bihar	383667
5.	Chhattisgarh	32070
6.	Goa	510
7.	Gujarat	19604
8.	Haryana	7046

Sl. No.	State	Houses Completed
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2360
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	136
11.	Jharkhand	99718
12.	Karnataka	28634
13.	Kerala	25240
14.	Madhya Pradesh	265594
15.	Maharashtra	34106
16.	Manipur	241
17.	Meghalaya	835
18.	Mizoram	316
19.	Nagaland	1
20.	Odisha	59453
21.	Punjab	1
22.	Rajasthan	65956
23.	Sikkim	383
24.	Tamil Nadu	31791
25.	Telangana	0
26.	Tripura	4096
27.	Uttar Pradesh	406850
28.	Uttarakhand	4327
29.	West Bengal	282837
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0
33.	Lakshadweep	0
34.	Puducherry	0
TOTAL		1880616

Note: As reported on Awaas Soft by the States as on 08.12.2016

Statement-II*Details of funds allocated and released under PMAY-G for the year 2016-17*

Sl. No.	State	Funds allocated	Funds released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42015.73	21007.865
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8218.81	4109.41
3.	Assam	199853.19	124447.798
4.	Bihar	356963.85	211427.064
5.	Chhattisgarh	130380.06	69640.892
6.	Goa	569.57	0
7.	Gujarat	63590.77	36428.956
8.	Haryana	14306.85	7153.425
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4434.53	3100.078
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	15482.32	0
11.	Jharkhand	129233.56	69767.981
12.	Karnataka	52098.19	15028.468
13.	Kerala	18226.79	9113.402
14.	Madhya Pradesh	250875.10	140720.466
15.	Maharashtra	128991.63	64495.815
16.	Manipur	10292.41	5576.18
17.	Meghalaya	15492.24	7746.12
18.	Mizoram	4371.69	2389.246
19.	Nagaland	8322.77	4510.827
20.	Odisha	221739.93	120442.004
21.	Punjab	13697.74	6848.87
22.	Rajasthan	140096.15	75647.352
23.	Sikkim	2381.21	1190.605
24.	Tamil Nadu	98715.06	59357.62
25.	Telangana	28526.67	0
26.	Tripura	21587.69	10793.845

Sl. No.	State	Funds allocated	Funds released
27.	Uttar Pradesh	322032.52	223980.445
28.	Uttarakhand	9880.77	4940.385
29.	West Bengal	244362.21	122181.105
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	196.37	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	282.83	0
32.	Daman and Diu	49.88	0
33.	Lakshadweep	70.92	0
34.	Puducherry	400.00	0
TOTAL		2557740.00	1422046.224

Rectification of lapses in social audit under MGNREGA

3014. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of CAG to address lapses in the current social audit mechanism of MGNREGA have been addressed by Government; and

(b) if so, the details of concrete steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) The report of the Comptroller and Auditor General on Mahatma Gandhi NREGA Audit of Scheme Rules, 2011 (Social Audit Rules) has given recommendation on current social audit mechanism of MGNREGA. Based on the recommendations of C&AG, the following steps have been taken:

- The Ministry has advised all State Governments to form independent Social Audit Units (SAUs). 23 States have formed independent SAUs.
- The Ministry has initiated a mandatory 30 days' certification capacity building course for the resource persons engaged by the SAU at State, District and Block level. The capacity building exercise will ensure that these resource persons are trained adequately.
- The Ministry has introduced 7 registers in place of 22 registers at the Gram Panchayat level to improve the record management for Social Audits.

Implementation of PMGSY in Maharashtra and West Bengal

3015. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the status of implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in Maharashtra and West Bengal;

(b) whether the special relaxation in norms for some States have come into force;

(c) if so, whether the relaxed norms have increased the pace of implementation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Status of implementation of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in the States of Maharashtra and West Bengal (since inception, upto October, 2016) are as under:

(₹ in crore and length in km)

	Value of Proposals cleared	Road length cleared	Road length completed	Funds released	Expenditure (as reported by the State)
Maharashtra	8156	27040	24259	6257	6826
West Bengal	11081	25356	21089	7691	8489

(b) to (d) 'Rural Roads' is a State subject and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention to provide rural connectivity, by way of a single all-weather road, to the eligible unconnected habitations in the core network with a population of 500 persons (as per 2001 Census) and above in plain areas. In respect of 'Special Category States' (North-East, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand), the Desert areas, the Tribal (Schedule V) areas and Selected Tribal and Backward districts as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs/Planning Commission, the objective is to connect eligible unconnected habitations as per Core-Network with a population of 250 persons and above (Census 2001). In the critical Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected blocks (as identified by MHA), additional relaxation has been given to connect habitations with population 100 persons and above.

Implementation of PMGSY in LWE districts faces certain challenges on account of law and order problem, non-availability of forest land, shortage of raw materials, low execution capacity and contracting capacity of the State Government. In view of these challenges, certain relaxations have been provided to LWE Affected districts, including such districts situated in the States of Maharashtra and West Bengal under PMGSY which are as under:

- (i) All habitations in LWE Districts, whether in Schedule-V areas or not, with a population of 250 and above (in 2001 Census) will be eligible for coverage under PMGSY as against the population of 500 in other areas.
- (ii) In LWE districts, cost of bridges up to 100 meters under PMGSY will be borne by the Government of India as against 75 meters for other areas.
- (iii) In case of LWE districts, the minimum tender package amount is reduced to 50 lakhs.
- (iv) The time limit up to 24 calendar months would be allowed for completion of PMGSY works. However, no extra liability, if any, on account of cost escalation shall be met from the programme fund provided by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India.
- (v) While formulating estimates and preparing DPRs, cost of insurance premium against risks such as damaging or burning of plants and machinery etc. of contractors can also be included.
- (vi) The difference in cost between Cement Concrete (CC) road and bituminous road would be shared by Centre and States concerned in the ratio of 90:10 instead of 50:50 in the case of other States. Proposals of such CC roads up to 20% of the total newly proposed roads in the highly affected blocks can be accepted as against 10% in respect of other States.
- (vii) General approval under Section 2 of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land up to 5 ha for selected public infrastructure projects in LWE districts has been given.
- (viii) Special dispensation in awarding of PMGSY works with repeated non-responsive tenders, in selected LWE districts, on nomination basis, to enable early completion of sanctioned PMGSY works where repeated tenders (at least two) have not elicited any response.

For accelerated execution of PMGSY in the States, the Ministry of Rural Development in consultation with the Ministry of Finance and the State Governments, has formulated an Action Plan to complete the connectivity mandate of the balance eligible habitations under PMGSY-I by March, 2019, before the earlier set target date

of 2022. Accordingly, all State Governments have also formulated annual action plan for 2016-17 to complete all sanctioned PMGSY road works within the stipulated time frame.

Allocation to States under DAYNRLM

3016. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted for allocation to States under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana and National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) for support to livelihood programmes;

(b) whether, at present, the grant is being allocated randomly in the absence of any specific rational principle;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Ministry is planning to make it more rational by linking it to percentage of number of poor and population of a State; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (e) Under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) funds are allocated to the States on the basis of the poverty ratio, as determined by the erstwhile Planning Commission except in the case of Jammu and Kashmir, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura. In the case of Jammu and Kashmir, considering its socio-economic conditions and a host of other factors perpetuating poverty and backwardness in the State, it has been considered necessary to implement the programme more intensively to reach a saturation level within a period of five years to cover all vulnerable rural households, estimated at two thirds of the rural households in the State. Further, considering the socio-economic conditions of the North Eastern States and the sensitivity of the region from security point of view, it has been considered important to accelerate the pace of implementation of the programme in North Eastern States to cover all vulnerable rural households estimated at two-thirds of the total rural households in these States, by the year 2023-24. This would be possible only if the State-wise allocation of funds is made on a need basis without linking it with poverty ratios. This has not been made applicable in the case of Assam because that State is

covered under the World Bank aided National Rural Livelihood Project (NRLP) and is therefore receiving additional funding support through NRLP also. Funding under DAY-NRLM is in the ratio of 60:40 between Centre and States. However, in the case of three Himalayan States, (namely, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir), and all the North-Eastern States, it is in the ratio of 90:10 between Centre and States. In the case of Union Territories, funding is 100% by the Centre.

Ship building companies

3017. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of Indian companies that are into ship building within India;
- (b) how many of them are into collaboration with foreign ship building companies; and
- (c) what are the facilities and the benefits that Government is providing in order to encourage ship building within the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) There are 27 Indian companies which are into ship building in India out of which two Central Public Sector Companies *viz.* Cochin Shipyard Limited (CSL), Kochi and Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Limited (HDPEL), Kolkata are under the administrative control of Ministry of Shipping and four Central Public Sector Companies are under the administrative control of Ministry of Defence *viz.* Mazagon Dock Limited (MDL), Mumbai, Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited (GRSEL), Kolkata, Hindustan Shipyard Limited (HSL), Visakhapatnam and Goa Shipyard Limited (GSL), Goa. Two Public Sector Companies are under the administrative control of State Governments *viz.* Alcock Ashdown (Gujarat) Limited, Bhavnagar under the State Government of Gujarat and Shalimar Works (1980) Limited, Kolkata under the State Government of West Bengal. Details of nineteen main Private Sector Companies which are into ship building are given in the Statement (*See below*). Four of these companies namely, Cochin Shipyard Limited, Kochi; Reliance Defence and Engg. Ltd., Gujarat; L&T Shipbuilding, Chennai and Tebma Shipyards Ltd., Chennai, have collaborations with foreign shipbuilding and related companies.

(c) The Government of India has taken the following steps to encourage shipbuilding industry:

- (i) To promote shipbuilding in Indian shipyards, the Union Cabinet has on December 9, 2015 approved New Shipbuilding Financial Assistance policy

for Indian shipyards for contracts signed during a ten year period, viz. 2016-2026.

- (ii) The Union Cabinet has also approved that all Government Departments or Agencies including CPSUs have to provide Right of First Refusal to Indian shipyards while procuring or repairing vessels meant for Governmental or own use till 2025 after which only Indian Shipyards would build and repair vessels.
- (iii) The Department of Economic Affairs has notified the inclusion of standalone 'Shipyards' in the Harmonized Master List of Infrastructure Sub-sectors on 13.04.2016.
- (iv) To provide a level playing field for the indigenously built ships *vis-à-vis* imported ships, the Government has on November 24, 2015 exempted Customs and Central Excise Duty on inputs used in manufacture of ships and relaxed the limitation to operate shipyards under customs control in terms of Section 65 of the Customs Act, 1962.
- (v) To promote ease of doing business in the sector, Government has issued simplified procedure for tax compliance for the shipyards while procuring duty free goods for shipbuilding in the Union Budget 2016-2017.
- (vi) To bring down the cost of construction of barges, River Sea Vessels (RSV Types 1 and 2) and port and harbour crafts and to meet demand for steel by ship and barge builders, the Government has, on February 9, 2015, decided that re-rolled steel obtained from re-cycling yards/ship breaking units would be certified for use in construction of these vessels.

Statement

Details of the nineteen main private sector companies into shipbuilding

Sl. No.	Name of the private companies into ship building
1.	ABG Shipyard Ltd. Bhupati Chambers (5th Floor). 13, Mathew Road, Opera House, Mumbai-400004.
2.	A. C. Roy and Company 23, Marquis Street, 1st Floor, Kolkata-700016.
3.	Bharati Shipyard Ltd. Oberoi Chambers II, 1st Floor, Link Road, Near Laxmi Indl. Estate, Opp. Adhikari Brothers, Andheri (West). Mumbai-400053.
4.	Chowgule and Company Ltd. Shipbuilding Division, Loutulim Yard, Near Borim Bridge, Salcete-Goa-403718.
5.	Dempo Engineering Works Ltd. Dempo House, Campal, Panjim, Goa-403001

Sl. No.	Name of the private companies into ship building
6.	IL&FS Maritime Infrastructure Company Limited 5th Floor, Tower 2, TVH Beliciaa Towers, No 94 MRC Nagar, Chennai-600028.
7.	L & T Shipbuilding Limited 10 Club House Road, Anna Salai, Chennai-600002.
8.	Modest Infrastructure Ltd. Dempo House, Campal, Panjim, Goa-403001
9.	Mandovi Dry Docks Ltd. 204, Damodar Chambers, 2nd Floor, Opp. Syndicate Bank, Vasco-da-Gama, Goa-403802.
10.	N.N. Shipbuilders and Engineers Pvt. Ltd. Plot No. 201, 2nd Floor, Siddesh Wararced, Opposite Suraj Water Park, Waghbilnaka.
11.	Reliance Defence Ltd. (formerly Pipavav Shipyard). Pipavav Port, Post-Ucchaiya Via Rajula, District-Amreli-365560, Gujarat.
12.	Sembmarine Kakinada Ltd. 1st Floor, OSV Complex, Kakinada Deep Water Port, Beach Road, Kakinada-533007 (A.P).
13.	Shoft Shipyard Pvt. Ltd. 3rd Floor, Plot No. A-365, Road No.26, Near Wagle Bus Depot, Wagle Industial Estate, Thane-400604.
14.	Tebma Shipyards Ltd., M.T. Rajen's Properties, 2nd Floor, No.40, Bazullah Road, Near Madras Coffee House, T. Nagar, Chennai-600017
15.	Titagarh Marine Ltd. Titagarh House, 756 Anandpur, E.M. Bypass, Kolkata-700017.
16.	Timblo Drydocks Pvt. Ltd. Subhash Timblo Bhavan. P.O. Box 242, Margao-403601. Goa
17.	Waterways Shipyard Pvt. Ltd. S-4, Ground floor, Dempo Odyssey Building, Non-Mon, Vasco-da-Gama, Goa-403802.
18.	West Coast Shipyard Ltd. 1st Floor, Tilak Comm. Complex, F.L. Gomes Road, Vasco da Gama, Goa-403802
19.	Vijai Marine Services Rassaim, P.O-Loutolim, Salcete, Goa-403718

Solarisation of lighthouses

3018. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all lighthouses across the country would get solarised by this year end and help saving 600 kg carbon foot print per day;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that till now 176 lighthouses have been fully solarised;

(d) whether Government has prepared a roadmap for developing areas adjoining lighthouses with such solarisation; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. All Lighthouses under Directorate General of Lighthouses and Lightships will be solarised by 31st December 2016. This will result in generating approximately 6.5 MWh energy per day by end of December 2016 and saving approximately 6000 Kg carbon per day.

(c) Yes, Sir. Till date 185 Lighthouses have been fully solarized.

(d) and (e) No, Sir.

Leasing of lands to private companies by port trusts

3019. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to allow port trusts to lease land to private companies and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the total area of land that currently remains unused at ports;

(c) the procedure by which the land would be leased to private companies and the activities for which the land would be leased;

(d) the revenue sharing methodology with Government; and

(e) the estimated revenue Government intends to earn through such leasing of port land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir. Major Ports lease out their land to private companies as per Policy Guidelines for Land Management, 2014.

(b) The details of unused land (Port-wise) is given below:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Port	Total area of land remains unused (in Acres.)
1.	Kolkata Port Trust	2009
2.	Paradip Port Trust	Nil
3.	Visakhapatnam Port Trust	594.98

Sl. No.	Name of the Port	Total area of land remains unused (in Acres.)
4.	Kamarajar Port Ltd	1650
5.	Chennai Port Trust	95
6.	V O Chidambaranar Port Trust	669.95
7.	Cochin Port Trust	345.948
8.	New Mangalore Port Trust	89.65
9.	Mormugao Port Trust	15
10.	Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust	617.76
11.	Mumbai Port Trust	680.90
12.	Kandla Port Trusts	21316.82
		(including inter-tidal land)

(c) As per Policy Guidelines for Land Management, 2014, Major Port Trusts can lease land upto maximum cumulative period of 30 years with the approval of Board and beyond 30 years (cumulative) land can be leased with the approval of Government of India for carrying out port related activities.

(d) and (e) There is no provision of revenue sharing under Policy Guidelines for Land Management, 2014.

Restructuring of CWC

3020. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to subsume the Central Water Commission (CWC) into a new organisation;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the proposed organisation would be a science led agency to advise the States on how much water they could use without affecting rivers and ground water, taking surface and ground water usage as a single entity; and

(c) whether there were complaints from the States that CWC and the Central Ground Water Board suffer from lack of professionals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) A Committee was constituted by the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation in September 2015 under the Chairmanship of Dr. Mihir Shah, Former Member, erstwhile Planning Commission for

Restructuring of Central Water Commission (CWC) and Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) for optimal development of water resources in the country in the backdrop of integrated water resources management. The Committee has submitted its report in July 2016 which is under consideration in the Ministry.

(c) No, Sir.

Depletion of ground water

3021. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any policy initiatives to tackle the problem of depleting ground water resources;

(b) if so, the details of such policies and schemes; and

(c) the budgetary allocation and utilisation for research pertaining to ground water during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) This Ministry is taking the following steps to recharge groundwater and make available sufficient water to the people:

- The National Water Policy (2012) formulated by Ministry of Water Resources, RD and GR, *inter alia*, advocates conservation, promotion and protection of water and highlights the need for augmenting the availability of water through rain water harvesting, direct use of rainfall and other management measures. The National Water Policy (2012) has been forwarded to all State Governments/UTs and concerned Ministries/Departments of Central Government for adoption.
- CGWB has also prepared a conceptual document entitled “Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water in India” during 2013, involving ground water scientists/experts. The Master Plan envisages construction of 1.11 crore rain water harvesting and artificial recharge structures in the Country at an estimated cost of ₹ 79,178 crores to harness 85 BCM (Billion Cubic Metre) of water. The augmented ground water resources will enhance the availability of water for drinking, domestic, industrial and irrigation purpose. The Master Plan has been circulated to all State Governments for implementation.
- This Ministry works in close coordination with Ministry of Rural Development for groundwater recharge. The details of Water Conservation and Watershed Management works undertaken by the MoRD are as under:

Sl. No.	Work Category	FY 2014-15		FY 2015-16		2016-17 as on 25.11.2016	
		Total Works	Expenditure (₹ in lakhs)	Total Works	Expenditure (₹ in lakhs)	Total Works	Expenditure (₹ in lakhs)
1.	Water Conservation	665700	312298.59	782585	399128.82	1144138	508227.89
2.	Watershed Management	46675	158196.53	263464	188934.35	244898	181676.27

Further, MoRD has taken up an extensive programme for construction of farm ponds; 882325 farm ponds are being constructed under MGNREGA during the current year. They would also help in recharge of groundwater.

- The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has suggested all States to adopt water conservation measures like roof top rainwater harvesting, erecting sustainability structures for water conservation etc. For creating such sustainability structures, 10% of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) funds are provided to the States. An expenditure of ₹ 573.79 crore was incurred during 2014-15, ₹ 195.94 crore in 2015-16 and ₹ 29.67 crore in 2016-17 (uptil 29.11.2016) for such works.
- Department of Land Resources is currently implementing 8214 watershed development projects in 28 States covering an area of about 39.07 million ha. under the Watershed Development Component (WDC) of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) principally for development of rainfed portions of net cultivated area and culturable wastelands. The major activities taken up under the WDC-PMKSY, *inter alia*, include ridge area treatment, drainage line afforestation, soil and moisture conservation, rain water harvesting, horticulture, and pasture development etc. An amount of ₹ 2284.63 crore was released as Central share during 2014-15, ₹ 1487.83 crore in 2015-16 and ₹ 883.05 crore in 2016-17 (uptil 31.10.2016), for these works.
- Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has been constituted under “The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986” for the purpose of regulation and control of ground water development and management in the Country. So far, CGWA has notified 162 areas in the Country for the purpose of regulation of ground water. Under the CGWA guidelines, in notified areas, no permission is accorded to extract ground water through any energized means for any purpose other than drinking water. However, for non-notified areas, ground water withdrawal by industries is regulated by means of guidelines/criteria as specified as CGWA.

- CGWA has issued advisories to States and UTs to take measures to promote/adopt artificial recharge to ground water/rain water harvesting. 30 States/UTs have made rain water harvesting mandatory by enacting laws or by formulating rules and regulations or by including provisions in Building bye-laws or through suitable Government Orders.
- This Ministry has circulated a Model Bill to all the States/UTs to enable them to enact suitable ground water legislation for its regulation and development which includes provision of rain water harvesting. So far, 15 States/UTs have adopted and implemented the ground water legislation on the lines of Model bill.
- CGWB has taken up Aquifer Mapping and Management Programme during Twelfth Plan, under the Scheme of Ground Water Management and Regulation. The Aquifer Mapping is aimed to delineate aquifer disposition and their characterization for preparation of aquifer/area specific ground water management plans, with community participation.
- CGWB had taken up Demonstrative Rain Water Harvesting and Artificial Recharge projects in 22 States of the Country, under Central Sector Scheme “Ground Water Management and Regulation”. Under the scheme, 133 demonstrative recharge projects were approved for construction of recharge structures in various States/UTs with an anticipated annual recharge to ground water at about 55.20 MCM (Million Cubic Metre). During last three years, 117 artificial recharge structures were constructed under the scheme.
- MoWR, RD and GR has also launched ‘Jal Kranti Abhiyan’ (2015-16 to 2017-18) in order to consolidate water conservation and management in the Country through a holistic and integrated approach involving all stakeholders, making it a mass movement.
- CGWB has been organizing mass awareness programmes in the Country to promote rain water harvesting and artificial recharge to ground water; more than 17 lakh children participated in a nation-wide painting competition in the last year to promote conservation of water.

(c) This Ministry sponsors research projects pertaining to Surface Water, Ground Water and Climate Change under “Research and Development (R&D) Programme in Water Sector”. The budgetary allocation for R&D Programme in Water Sector and utilization for research pertaining to ground water during last three years and current year is given below:

Year	Allocation for R&D Programme in water sector (₹ in lakhs)	Amount released for research pertaining to ground water (₹ in lakhs)
2013-14	1430.00	13.43
2014-15	1030.00	8.06
2015-16	355.00	6.27
2016-17 (Current Year)	225.00	8.93
TOTAL	3040.00	36.69

Removal of silt from river Ganga

†3022. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the main reason for floods in the low lying areas of Ganga is the continuous silting which causes low depth in the river;

(b) if so, whether Government has formed any task force for removal of silt from the river and to study the other matters related thereto; and

(c) the details thereof and the efforts made, so far, by Government on the basis of study made by the task force for cleaning of the river Ganga?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL):

(a) Floods in Ganga is a natural process during the monsoon period when the precipitation exceeds the carrying capacity of the river, resulting to floods in the adjoining low areas. Prominent reasons for flood include excessive rainfall, cloudburst and valley encroachment.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The Government has not formed any task force for removal of silt from the river. However, Government has constituted a Committee for preparation of guidelines for desiltation of river Ganga from Bhimgauda (Uttarakhand) to Farakka (West Bengal) under the Chairmanship of Shri Madhav Chitale (Expert Member, National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) and Ex Secretary to the Government of India).

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Plantation on banks of river Ganga

†3023. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to launch a campaign for planting trees along the river Ganga;
- (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 WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL):

(a) to (c) The Forestry interventions are an integral activity of the larger programme on Ganga Rejuvenation (Namami Gange) initiated by the National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) and in accordance with the national level strategies towards sustainable river ecosystem management.

A Detailed Project Report (DPR) on Forestry interventions for Ganga has been prepared by Forest Research Institute (FRI), Dehradun. The DPR adopts a multifaceted approach including afforestation.

The Plantation Projects for the year 2016-17 Annual Plan of Operation (APO) were prepared by forest department of Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal.

As per the APO submitted by the States, NMCG has sanctioned a total of ₹ 50.63 crore to the five Ganga river bank States for plantation for the Year 2016-17.

Status of hydroelectric projects in tributaries of Ganga

3024. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the present status of hydroelectric projects in tributaries of Ganga in Uttarakhand;
- (b) to what extent these are completed and if not completed, by when these would be completed;
- (c) whether these projects are feasible for the protection of Ganga and its dependents in that State; and

(d) on the basis of experience of 2013 floods, what projects are envisaged to prevent such calamity?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) to (c) At present seven hydroelectric projects (above 25 MW) with aggregate installed capacity of 2430 MW are under construction on the river Ganga and its tributaries in Uttarakhand. Out of these, work on Lata Tapovan hydroelectric project is stopped with effect from 8th May 2014 *vide* Hon'ble Supreme Court order dated 7th May 2014. The feasibility of hydroelectric projects is appraised and approved by the concerned State/Central Government Ministries and Departments before implementation. Through proper planning and ensuring adequate environmental safeguards, the benefits of river valley projects can be achieved. Details of the present status of these projects along with latest commissioning schedule are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) As per study carried out by Central Water Commission (CWC) regarding the June-2013 flood of Uttarakhand, the continuous heavy rainfall coupled with the Chorabari lake outburst generated a flood wave with a very high magnitude and velocity causing erosion of river banks and subsequent slope failure. The Tehri dam played a very important role in flood mitigation in the downstream area by attenuating the flood peak at Haridwar.

In case of river valley projects, with adequate advance warning, mitigation of flood during monsoon can be achieved to a reasonable extent by prior depletion and subsequent filling of project reservoir with a portion of flood water, wherever feasible. Advisory Rainfall-Runoff based on 3-days advanced flood warnings, using the IMD inputs on rainfall as well as 3-day rainfall forecast, has been undertaken by CWC from 2016 for Alaknanda and Bhagirathi river systems.

During Twelfth Plan, under the Flood Forecasting Scheme of Ministry, in Uttarakhand, the network of near real-time sensor based data collection and satellite based data communication system is being expanded with additional stations.

Statement

Details of the present status of hydroelectric projects in tributaries of Ganga in Uttarakhand alongwith latest commissioning schedule

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Commissioning Schedule (Original/Now Anticipated)	Present Status
1	2	3	4
1.	Tapovan Vishnugad 4x130=520 MW	2012-13/ 2019-20	Civil and Electro-Mechanical works under progress.

1	2	3	4
2.	Tehri PSS 4x250=1000 MW	2010-11/ 2019-20	Civil and Electro-Mechanical works under progress
3.	Lata Tapovan 3x57=171 MW	2017-18/ 2021-22 (Subject to re-start of works)	Infrastructure works are almost completed. Main works to re-start after clearances from Hon'ble Supreme Court.
4.	Vishnugad Pipakoti 4x111=444 MW	2013-14/ 2019-20	Civil and Electro-Mechanical works under progress
5.	Vyasi 2x60=120 MW	2014-15/ 2018-19	Civil and Electro-Mechanical works under progress
6.	Phata Byung 2x38 MW=76 MW	2013-14/ 2019-20	Civil and Electro-Mechanical works under progress
7.	Singoli Bhatwari 3x33 MW=99 MW	2012-13/ 2020-21	Civil works under progress

Averting water crisis

3025. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India would be classified as severely water stressed by about 2025 if the current pattern of water usage remains unchanged; and

(b) if so, what steps are contemplated to avert the coming water crisis particularly in Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Tamil Nadu, which have large water deficient tracts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) As per National Commission on Integrated Water Resources Development (NCIWRD) report, the per capita water availability in the country is going down due to increase in population. The average annual per capita water availability in the years 2011 and 2025 has been projected as 1545 cubic meters and 1340 cubic meters respectively. Annual per-capita water availability of less than 1700 cubic meters is considered as water stressed condition, whereas annual per-capita water availability below 1000 cubic meters is considered as a water scarcity condition.

(b) Several measures for meeting the present and future demands of water for different purposes are undertaken by the respective State Governments which, *inter*

alia, include conservation of water resources in reservoirs and traditional water bodies, rain water harvesting and artificial recharge of ground water etc. Central Government provides technical and financial assistance to the State Governments including the States of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Tamil Nadu through various Schemes and programmes *viz.* Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) etc.

Central Ground Water Board, under this Ministry has prepared a conceptual document entitled "Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water in India" during the year 2013 envisaging construction of 1.11 crore Rainwater Harvesting and Artificial Recharge structures in the country to harness 85 BCM (Billion Cubic Meters) of water. The augmented ground water resources will enhance the availability of water for drinking, domestic, industrial and irrigation purposes. The Master Plan has been circulated to all State Governments for implementation.

This Ministry works in close coordination with Ministry of Rural Development for groundwater recharge. The details of Public Works relating to Natural Resources Management undertaken by the MoRD in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Telangana are as under:

Sl. No.	State	FY 2014-15		FY 2015-16		2016-17 as on 25.11.16	
		Total Works	Expenditure (₹ in lakhs)	Total Works	Expenditure (₹ in lakhs)	Total Works	Expenditure (₹ in lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30647	83119.04	239196	219432.52	395593	189981.93
2.	Tamil Nadu	59538	273071.92	72309	247359.05	36659	383893.37
3	Telangana	22569	41262.74	49622	41262.74	543411	89834.18

Further, MoRD has taken up an extensive programme for construction of farm ponds; 882325 farm ponds are being constructed under MGNREGA during the current year. They would also help in recharge of groundwater.

The National Water Policy (2012) formulated by Ministry of Water Resources, RD and GR, *inter alia*, advocates conservation, promotion and protection of water and highlights the need for augmenting the availability of water through rain water harvesting, direct use of rainfall and other management measures. The National Water Policy (2012) has been forwarded to all State Governments/UTs and concerned Ministries/Departments of Central Government for adoption.

Government of India has launched Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) with the vision of extending the coverage of irrigation 'Har Khet Ko Pani'

and improving water use efficiency 'More crop per drop' in a focused manner. with end to end solution on source creation, distribution, management, field application and extension activities.

The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has suggested all States to adopt water conservation measures like roof top rainwater harvesting, erecting sustainability structures for water conservation etc. For creating such sustainability structures, 10% of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) funds are provided to the States.

Department of Land Resources is currently implementing 8214 watershed development projects in 28 States covering an area of about 39.07 million ha. under the Watershed Development Component (WDC) of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) principally for development of rainfed portions of net cultivated area and culturable wastelands. 432, 270 and 330 projects have been taken up in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Telangana respectively.

Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has issued advisories to States and UTs to take measures to promote/adopt artificial recharge to ground water/rain water harvesting. 30 States/UTs, including Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Telangana have made rain water harvesting mandatory by enacting laws or by formulating rules and regulations or by including provisions in building bye-laws or through suitable Government Orders.

This Ministry has circulated a Model Bill to all the States/UTs to enable them to enact suitable ground water legislation for its regulation and development which includes provision of rain water harvesting. So far, 15 States/UTs including Andhra Pradesh and Telangana have adopted and implemented the ground water legislation on the lines of Model bill.

Allocation of funds for schemes in Rajasthan

3026. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had received any proposal from Public Health Engineering and Ground Water Department, Rajasthan Government in February, 2015 for approval and allocation of funds for Study for rejuvenation of Sarasvati Palaeo drainage and exploration of ground water resources in Western Rajasthan;

(b) if so, what action has been taken thereon; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) Yes, Sir. A proposal from Public Health Engineering and Ground Water Department (PHE&GWD), Rajasthan was received in this Ministry to take up study for Rejuvenation of Palaeochannel Network and Exploration of Ground Water Resources in North-Western Rajasthan along a stretch of 542.36 Kms. of Palaeochannel in parts of Hanumangarh, Ganganagar, Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur and Barmer Districts of Western Rajasthan.

(b) This Ministry has informed Government of Rajasthan that Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), an apex body under this Ministry had initiated various studies on the Palaeochannels under the programme of aquifer mapping. Further, it was informed that study on Paleochannel in North-Western Rajasthan by State of Rajasthan would lead to duplication of work. PHE & GWD, Rajasthan was requested to coordinate with and extend support to CGWB in their study on Paleochannels in Rajasthan under aquifer mapping programme.

This Ministry constituted an Expert Committee in March, 2016 under the Chairmanship of Prof. K. S. Valdiya, to review available information on Palaeo-channels. The Expert Committee based on Remote Sensing, Geological, Hydrogeological and Archaeological evidence has concluded that a large Himalayan born river flowed through the wide channel of Ghaggar-Hakara-Nara from Himalayas to Rann of Kachh. The Committee has suggested several recommendations, which include:

- (i) Establishing data bank for compiling of scientific information on Palaeo-channels.
 - (ii) Delineation of sub-surface aquifer disposition of identified Palaeochannels and assessment of ground water potential and feasibility of artificial recharge in those Palaeo-channels.
 - (iii) Establishing some prominent archaeological sites along the Palaeo-channels as heritage centres for academic/research activities.
- (c) Does not arise.

Status of implementation of PMKSY

3027. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of implementation of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY);
- (b) the number of States who have submitted their district and State level action plans; and

(c) what is the funding of the scheme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) has been launched during 2015-16. It comprises of various components such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), Har Khet Ko Pani (HKKP), Per Drop More Crop and Watershed. The status of implementation of the scheme during 2015-16 is as under:

Components	Potential Targets during 2015-16	Potential achieved/CCA covered during 2015-16
AIBP	1.2 lakh ha.	2.47 lakh ha.
HKKP		
(i) RRR, SMI and GW		
(ii) CADWM	2.8 lakh ha.	6.92 lakh ha.
Per Drop More Crop	5.0 lakh ha.	5.73 lakh ha.
Watershed	4.4 lakh ha.	2.46 lakh ha.

(b) As informed by Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, 583 District irrigation plans and 9 State irrigation plans have been prepared.

(c) The details of State-wise funds released under PMKSY during the years 2015-16 are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of State-wise funds released under PMKSY during 2015-16

(₹ in crore)

States	MoWR, RD and GR	MoRD (DoLR)*	MoA and FW	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	0	87.87	206.47	294.34
Arunachal Pradesh	45.53	18.00	2.60	66.13
Assam	271.65	46.70	5.03	323.39
Bihar	55.62	5.00	28.60	89.22
Chhattisgarh	32.77	21.07	20.30	74.14
Goa	0	0	0.30	0.30

1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat	482.72	100.00	213.05	795.77
Haryana	77.39	6.91	34.97	119.26
Himachal Pradesh	1.67	20.00	7.60	29.28
Jammu and Kashmir	146.01	0	4.87	150.88
Jharkhand	281.62	22.93	14.97	319.52
Karnataka	269.25	125.00	213.12	607.38
Kerala	1.93	20.80	8.53	31.26
Madhya Pradesh	292.51	150.95	161.74	605.20
Maharashtra	312.59	250.00	107.26	669.85
Manipur	210.30	9.67	2.76	222.73
Meghalaya	72.99	19.04	1.43	93.46
Mizoram	1.98	8.87	3.27	14.12
Nagaland	61.45	29.04	2.34	92.83
Odisha	286.50	70.36	28.70	385.55
Punjab	156.97	9.34	43.00	209.31
Rajasthan	194.65	200.00	142.84	537.49
Sikkim	4.34	6.30	4.86	15.50
Tamil Nadu	38.49	75.00	129.78	243.28
Telangana	157.38	70.99	111.32	339.68
Tripura	0	21.40	1.55	22.95
Uttar Pradesh	648.38	76.18	37.51	762.07
Uttarakhand	121.37	26.67	9.60	157.63
West Bengal	7.56	10.74	4.80	23.10
Delhi	0	0	0.10	0.10
Puducherry	0	0	2.03	2.03
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0.20	0.20
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0.10	0.10
Daman and Diu	0	0	0.20	0.20
TOTAL	4233.64	1508.83	1556.23	7298.70

* Includes releases for institutional and project works

Assistance to Telangana under PMKSY

3028. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Telangana Government has requested the Ministry for release of funds under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Ministry has taken any decision on such request and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) to (c) The details of request made by the Government of Telangana for release of fund under various components of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojna (PMKSY) pertaining to the Ministry and action taken on the same during the year 2016-17 is as under:

(i) **PMKSY-Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP):** The details of the status of proposals for release of Central Assistance (CA) for 11 ongoing AIBP projects in Telangana are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(ii) **PMKSY-Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM):** The Government of Telangana submitted a new Proposal for inclusion of Palvai Prushotham Rao Project under CADWM programme in June 2016. As per present policy, emphasis is on completion of 99 ongoing projects under AIBP which have been prioritised for completion along with CADWM works. Therefore, the above proposal could not be considered.

(iii) **PMKSY-Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR):** The Government of Telangana has submitted two proposals for inclusion of 147 and 271 water bodies during current year under this scheme. The inclusion of these water bodies in the scheme and release of CA depends upon their eligibility as per the guidelines of scheme. Further, proposal to release CA for another 650 water bodies of XI Five Year Plan has been received. The observations on the same have been communicated to the State Government.

Statement

Details of proposals for release of Central Assistance for 11 ongoing AIBP projects in Telangana

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Total CA released up to 03/2016 (₹ crore)	CA released during 2016-17 (₹ crore)	Remark
1.	Indiramma Flood Flow Canal	382.40	—	Not eligible for CA as per proposals.
2.	J. Chokka Rao Dlis	1317.089	300.006	The proposal to release CA of ₹ 170.596 crore forwarded to NABARD.
3.	Rajiv Bheemalis	1165.671	—	The proposal to release CA of ₹ 54.48 crore forwarded to NABARD.
4.	Sriramsagar Project Stage-II	139.46	10.398	—
5.	Sri Komaram Bhim Reservoir	145.540	—	Not eligible for CA as per proposals.
6.	Mathadivagu Reservoir project	37.020	—	The proposal to release CA of ₹ 2.673 crore forwarded to NABARD.
7.	Neelwai @ Peddavagu	18.40	0.6740	—
8.	Rallivagu Reservoir Project	6.71	—	Not eligible for CA as per proposals.
9.	Palemvagu Reservoir Project	9.536	—	Not eligible for CA as per proposals.

Further, two proposals in respect of Peddavagu (Jagannathpur) and Gollavagu projects have been returned to the State Government due to shortfall in utilization of CA already released.

Cleaning of Ganga

3029. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 420 million people rely on Ganga river for food, water, bathing and agriculture and that tens of millions of pilgrims who

venture to India's most holy river each year to bath and worship but that river is presently almost 2,000 times more polluted over the limit suggested by WHO as safe; and

(b) if so, the details of safe limit suggested by WHO and the present condition of river in respect thereof and the time-frame suggested by Government to improve the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL):

(a) and (b) Ganga basin which is the largest river basin of the country houses about 40% population of India. Water quality monitoring of river Ganga is carried out by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) from Gangotri to Diamond Harbour. The overall water quality data as well station-wise water quality data of last three years *i.e.* 2013-15 indicates the following:

- (i) The river water quality is conforming the bathing criteria for Dissolved Oxygen (DO) at most of the locations from 2011 to 2015.
- (ii) The long term assessment of water quality data indicates that the river water quality is not conforming to the notified criteria for bathing for Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) between the river stretches from Down Stream Raiwala to Haridwar in Uttarakhand, from Kannauj to Trighat in Uttar Pradesh and from Baharampore to Uluberia in West Bengal. However, the stretches falling in the State of Bihar have been reported relatively clean in term of organic pollution.
- (iii) Except for few locations in the upper stretch of the river, the river does not conform to the water quality criteria for Fecal Coliform of 2500 MPN/100ml.

The National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) has resolved that no untreated municipal sewage or industrial effluent will be discharged into river Ganga by year 2020.

Rain water harvesting and ground water recharging in Chhattisgarh

†3030. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is implementing schemes for rain water harvesting and ground water recharging with the help of Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) and if so, the details thereof;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the number of NGOs of the country including Chhattisgarh that were allocated funds during the last three years and the current year and the details thereof and the total amount of funds utilised by them, NGO-wise; and

(c) whether Government has assessed the progress of the above schemes and if so, the details of findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) As per information available, there is no rainwater harvesting and ground water recharging scheme being implemented by the Central Government through Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs).

(b) and (c) In view of reply to part (a) above, question does not arise.

Zero discharge policy from STPs into Ganga

3031. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the progress and the time-frame envisaged to achieve a 'zero discharge' policy into river Ganga;

(b) whether the measures have been taken, if any, to prevent leakage and disposal of solid waste from STPs (Sewage Treatment Plants) into the river;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) to (d) There is no timeline framed for achieving Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) into River Ganga. However, for select industrial sector like Distillery, ZLD has been achieved in all such units.

ZLD may not be technically feasible or may not be cost effective in all industries. Besides, adoption of ZLD based system requires involvement and co-operation of all stake holders like the wastewater generator and regulatory agencies.

All the projects for Sewage Treatment Plants (STP) installation and operation under Namami Gange programme follow necessary Environmental Management measures required towards leakage protection and disposal of solid waste from the STPs.

In addition, for each of the STP/sewerage project, tripartite agreements are signed between the Central Government, State Government and concerned Urban Local Bodies (ULB). The generated solid waste from the STPs are managed by the Designed Build Operation and Transfer (DBOT) operators in co-ordination with the concerned ULBs for its safe disposal.

Discharge of untreated water into Ganga from tanneries in Kanpur

†3032. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is seriously contemplating to prevent the discharge of untreated water into Ganga from the tannery units of Kanpur under the cleanliness campaign of Ganga;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any steps so far in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL):

(a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government is seriously contemplating to prevent the discharge of untreated water from the tannery units of Kanpur into river Ganga. A 20-million liters per day (MLD)-Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) based Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) has been proposed by National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) for treatment of industrial wastewater, recovery of water and salts, to prevent the discharge from tannery clusters at Jajmau, Kanpur.

Regular meetings with the stakeholders have been held for implementation of the proposal. The technological aspects of 20 MLD-ZLD based CETP were discussed in a meeting chaired by Chairman, Central Pollution Control Board on 18th February, 2016, where the technology was accepted by the representative of Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), Central Leather Research Institute (CLRI), Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board (UPPCB) and NMCG. The Chief Secretary, Government of Uttar Pradesh convened a meeting on 4th August, 2016 and requested a committee led by IIT-Kanpur to evaluate the proposal of CLRI and NMCG in comprehensive terms. Government of Uttar Pradesh forwarded the IIT-Kanpur led committee report to NMCG to decide on ZLD based CETP subject to discussion with Tannery Association. A meeting was held on 5th October, 2016 under Chairmanship of Commissioner, Kanpur with all stakeholders wherein it was decided that any apprehension/concern of tannery associations against the 20 MLD-ZLD based CETP may be sent to NMCG in writing.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Cleaning of river Ganga

3033. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of progress made in cleaning river Ganga till date, State-wise along with the details of total funds allocated and utilized, till date, State-wise after signing deals for its cleaning with Germany;

(b) the details of total funds allocated, released and utilized till date on cleaning of various rivers during the last two years and the current year upto 30th November, 2016, river-wise and year-wise; and

(c) the percentage of cleaning work completed as on date, river-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL):

(a) and (b) As on 30th September 2016, 128 projects have been sanctioned under Namami Gange Programme (including the existing projects sanctioned under National Ganga River Basin Authority Programme) at an estimated project cost of ₹ 9419 crore. 8 projects have been completed which has created 127.90 MLD of STP and laid 847.36 km of sewerage network.

The total funds allocated and actual expenditure by Government of India under National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG), till 10.11.2016, is ₹ 4,422.11 crore and ₹ 4,321.05 crore respectively.

Funds released since inception till 10.11.2016, to Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Haryana, Delhi and Madhya Pradesh is ₹ 217.80 crore, ₹ 69.71 crore, ₹ 942.76 crore, ₹ 70.96 crore, ₹ 377.41 crore, ₹ 67.00 crore, ₹ 4.96 crore, and ₹ 3.39 crore respectively. In addition, ₹ 578 crore has been released, ₹ 263 crore in the year 2015-16 and ₹ 315 crore in the year 2016-17 for Rural Sanitation in the villages located on the banks of river Ganga.

During the Indo German annual bilateral negotiation in the year 2015, Germany offered to support the creation of sewage infrastructure in the State of Uttarakhand. The total financial commitment from Germany for creation of sewage infrastructure in the State of Uttarakhand is Euro 120 Mn. reduced interest loan and Euro 1.5 million accompanying measure as grant.

(c) Conservation of rivers is a continuous and ongoing process. Cleaning of river Ganga and its tributaries is undertaken by Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MOWR, RD and GR) under Namami Gange programme. The sanctioned projects under Namami Gange are at different stages of implementation and are scheduled to be completed by 2020.

Assistance to States under AIBP

3034. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:

SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has released the first instalment of Central assistance for certain prioritized irrigation projects under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP);

(b) if so, the details of such projects, State-wise, including Rajasthan and Maharashtra; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure time bound completion of work on all these prioritized irrigation projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. First installment of Central Assistance (CA) amounting to ₹ 1654.62 crore has been released for 44 projects in the country including that of Maharashtra and Rajasthan during FY-2016-17. The Project-wise and State-wise details in this regard are given in the Statement (*See below*). In addition, CA of ₹ 667.37 crore has been released for 12 schemes under Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) Programme.

(c) A Mission has been established for implementation of 99 prioritized projects identified in consultation with States. The arrangement has been made to provide requisite funds for these projects through NABARD. Further, online monitoring as well as physical monitoring at various levels including third party monitoring is envisaged for completion of these projects in a time bound manner as planned.

Statement

Project-wise and State-wise details of Central assistance released under PMKSY during 2016-17

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State/Project (Started in Plan)	2016-17 (Grant)	2016-17 (NABARD)	Total 2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat				
1.	Sardar Sarovar	166.66	314.279	480.939

1	2	3	4	5
Karnataka				
2.	Bhima Lift Irrigation Scheme		22.444	22.444
3.	Upper Tunga Irrigation Project	78.587		78.587
Madhya Pradesh				
4.	Sindh Phase-II	29.067	6.4497	35.5167
5.	Mahi		3.62	3.62
6.	Bariarpur		6.615	6.615
7.	Mahan		2.379	2.379
8.	Bargi Dam Ph-I	5.656		5.656
9.	Bargi Diversion Ph-II		11.648	11.648
10.	Bargi Diversion Ph-III		33.85	33.85
11.	Bargi Diversion Ph-IV		11.279	11.279
12.	Omkareshwar Project Ph-II		10.995	10.995
13.	Omkareshwar Canal Ph-III		14.058	14.058
14.	Omkareshwar Canal Ph-IV	40.178		40.178
15.	Indira Sagar Canal Ph-III	13.29		13.29
16.	Indira Sagar Canal Ph-IV		29.219	29.219
17.	Indira Sagar Canal Ph-V		9.512	9.512
18.	Indira Sagar Unit-II (Ph-I and II)	4.275		4.275
19.	Singhpur Irrigation Project		1.944	1.944
20.	Sagar (Sagad) Irrigation Project		2.506	2.506
21.	Sanjay Sagar (Bah) MI Project		2.995	2.995
Maharashtra				
22.	Waghur	81.704		81.704
23.	Upper Pen Ganga		11.03	11.03
24.	Bawanthadi		16.837	16.837
25.	Lower Dudhana		39.622	39.622
26.	Nandur Madhmeshwar Phase-II		8.02	8.02
27.	Lower Wardha (PMP)	102.47		102.47
28.	Bembla Irrigation Project		22.73	22.73

1	2	3	4	5
29.	Tarali Project		24.382	24.382
30.	Dhom balakwadi Project		5.205	5.205
31.	Morna Gureghar Project		0.325	0.325
32.	Lower Panzara Project		2.709	2.709
33.	Nardave Project		1.269	1.269
34.	Krishna-Koyna Lift Irrigation		23.09	23.09
Manipur				
35.	Thoubal		79.893	79.893
36.	Dolaithabi Barrage Project		9.36	9.36
Odisha				
37.	Integrated Anandpur Barrage		16.389	16.389
38.	Lower Indra		24.73	24.73
Punjab				
39.	Kandi Canal Extension St.II		41.184	41.184
40.	Rehabilitation of 1st Patiala Feeder and Kotla Branch		5.99	5.99
Rajasthan				
41.	Mod.of Gang Canal		5.1	5.1
Telangana				
42.	Sriramsagar Project-II		10.398	10.398
43.	J. Chokkarao LIS	300.006		300.006
44.	Nilwai		0.674	0.674
		821.893	832.7297	1654.6227

Note: In addition, Central Assistance of ₹ 667.37 cr. has been released for 12 schemes under Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) programme.

Plan for de-siltation/dredging

3035. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any plan for de-siltation/dredging of all major rivers on regular basis across the country;

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

(c) the remedial measures taken by Government to have a National Policy on Silt Management in order to prevent recurring floods due to large scale erosion and siltation in all the rivers across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) to (c) Erosion and deposition of silt is a natural process in alluvial rivers. Rivers carry, pick up and drop silt load as per their regime conditions *i.e.* discharge in the river, river slope, morphology, nature of silt etc. A Committee headed by Dr B.K. Mittal, former Chairman, Central Water Commission (CWC) had studied the siltation pattern in few rivers in India and *inter alia* concluded that siltation was not pronounced and alarming. The Committee also found that de-silting in general was not feasible technically due to several reasons like non-sustainability, non-availability of vast land required for the disposal of dredged material etc. However, cost effective measures for removal of drainage congestion in specific reaches of rivers for channel capacity improvement and navigation purposes are formulated and implemented by concerned States/Agencies as per requirement.

The Ministry has constituted a Committee for preparation of Guidelines for works on desiltation from Bhimgauda (Uttarakhand) to Farakka (West Bengal) under the Chairmanship of Shri Madhav Chitale (Expert Member, National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) and Former Secretary to the Government of India). The Ministry has also constituted an Expert Committee on Erosion and Siltation in Rivers (ECESR) under the Chairmanship of Director, Central Water and Power Research Station, Pune to study the problems of erosion, siltation and requirement of de-siltation/dredging of rivers, particularly in Ganga and Brahmaputra Rivers and suggest remedial measures.

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has issued Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guidelines 2016. The main objective of the Guidelines is to ensure sustainable sand mining and environment friendly management practices in order to restore and maintain ecology of river and other sand sources.

Namami Gange Programme

3036. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various schemes under Namami Gange Programme (NGP) along with the money involved and the proposed timeline, category-wise;

(b) whether the water quality monitoring is being done on Ganga at 57 locations and if so, the details regarding the quality of water prior and later to the enforcement of NGP; and

(c) the details of foreign companies involved in cleaning-up of the river along with their expertise areas and their involvement in this project along with the details of fee/charges agreed upon with timeline?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL):

(a) 'Namami Gange' implementation covers short term; medium term and long term activities. Under short term action plan, certain interventions have been visualized under the heading of 'Entry Level Activities' which covers development of ghats, crematoria and river surface cleaning activities.

Under medium term action plan, existing Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) and Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs) will be upgraded and new STPs and ETPs will be established with an aim to stop untreated sewerage and industrial wastes falling in the river. Besides, rural sanitation has been taken up in the villages on the banks of River Ganga.

The long term action plan involves restoration of wholesomeness of River Ganga, maintaining the ecological and geological integrity of the river.

As on 30th September 2016, 128 projects have been sanctioned under Namami Gange Programme (including the existing projects sanctioned under National Ganga River Basin Authority Programme) at an estimated project cost of ₹ 9419 crore. Out of these, 42 projects are sanctioned exclusively under new components of Namami Gange Programme with a sanctioned cost of ₹ 977.07 crore. 58 project are sanctioned to create 808.23 Million Litres per Day (MLD) new STP and rehabilitation of 1089.00 MLD of STP and laying/rehabilitation of 3627.15 km sewer network. 8 projects are completed which has created 127.90 MLD of STP and laid 847.36 km of sewerage network.

The NGRBA has resolved that no untreated municipal sewage or industrial effluent will be discharged into river Ganga by year 2020. The expenditure for the cleaning Ganga has been estimated at ₹ 20,000 crore over a period of five year.

(b) Yes, Sir. Water quality monitoring of river Ganga is carried out by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) from Gangotri to Diamond Harbour. The overall water quality data as well station-wise water quality data of last three years *i.e* 2013-15 indicates the following:

- (i) The river water quality is conforming the bathing criteria for Dissolved Oxygen (DO) at most of the locations from 2011 to 2015.
- (ii) The long term assessment of water quality data indicates that the river water quality is not conforming to the notified criteria for bathing for Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) between the river stretches from Down Stream Raiwala to Haridwar in Uttarakhand, from Kannauj to Trighat in Uttar Pradesh and from Baharampore to Uluberia in West Bengal. However, the stretches falling in the State of Bihar have been reported relatively clean in term of organic pollution.
- (iii) Except for few locations in the upper stretch of the river, the river does not conform to the water quality criteria for Fecal Coliform of 2500 MPN/100 ml.

(c) No agreement with any foreign companies has been agreed upon by the Government for cleaning-up of the river Ganga. However, any origin company having required expertise may participate in the various activities for Ganga cleaning on a competitive basis.

Cleaning of Yamuna

3037. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE:

SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) what steps are taken by Government to clean river Yamuna;
- (b) what are the funds allocated during the last three years to clean the river, year-wise; and
- (c) whether there is any timeline by which Government plans to clean the river?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL):

(a) and (b) Central Government is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in addressing the problem of pollution of river Yamuna by providing financial assistance to States of Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and Haryana under Yamuna Action Plans (YAP-I, II and III) since 1993 in a phased manner. A total expenditure of ₹ 1514.70 crore (including State share) has been incurred on schemes pertaining to sewerage/interception and diversion of drains, rehabilitation/upgradation of existing sewage treatment plants (STPs) and construction of new STPs, low cost sanitation/ community toilet complexes, crematoria, etc. under YAP Phase-I and II in the three

States. Sewage treatment capacity of 942.25 million litres per day (mld) has been created under YAP-I and II.

- (i) Under the ongoing Yamuna Action Plan-phase 3 (YAP-3), projects for Delhi has been approved with an estimated cost of ₹ 1656 crore. Under the project, Delhi Jal Board (DJB) is implementing rehabilitation of existing trunk sewers and rising mains and upgradation/modernization of existing STPs.
- (ii) In addition, 2 projects are under implementation in Sonapat and Panipat towns at a total cost of ₹ 217.87 crore for pollution abatement of river Yamuna.

(c) Cleaning of rivers is an ongoing process. The NGRBA has resolved that no untreated municipal sewage or industrial effluent will be discharged into river Ganga by year 2020.

Irrigation projects under AIBP

3038. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:
SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details and the status of irrigation projects taken up under AIBP in Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Punjab;

(b) the amount disbursed for each project during the last two years for these States; and

(c) by what time, each project is going to be completed, including the national project Polavaram, with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) The details of projects included under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) since its inception in 1996-97 are given below:-

State	Number of projects included under AIBP	Numbers of projects completed	Remarks
Andhra Pradesh	16	6	1 project deferred.
Telangana	17	6	
Punjab	7	3	

(b) and (c) The details of Central Assistance (CA) released for ongoing projects under AIBP in the State of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Punjab including Polavaram Projects during 2014-15 and 2015-16 along with target date of completion are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of Projects under AIBP in Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Punjab

Sl. No.	State/Project Name	CA released (in crore ₹)		Target Date of completion	Remarks
		2014-15	2015-16		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh					
1.	Maddigedda	0	0	Completed	The release of CA depends upon eligibility of project as per guidelines, utilisation of previous CA, Balance cost, Budget provisions by States etc.
2.	Yerrakalva Res.	0	0	March, 2018	
3.	Tadipudi LIS	0	0	March, 2018	
4.	Pushkara LIS	0	0	2017	
5.	Gundlakdamma	0	0	2017	
6.	Thotapally Barrage	0	0	March, 2018	
7.	Tarakaramathirtha Sagaram	0	0	2018	
8.	Musurumilli	0	0	2017	
9.	Indira Sagar (Polavaram)*	250	600	2018	
Telangana					
1.	FFC of SRSP	0	0	December, 2019	The release of CA depends upon eligibility of project as per guidelines, utilisation of previous CA, Balance cost, Budget provisions by States etc.
2.	SRSP St.II	0	0	December, 2018	
3.	Ralivagu	0	0	March, 2018	
4.	Gollavagu	0	0	March, 2018	
5.	Mathadivagu	0	0	March, 2018	
6.	Peddavagu @ Jagannathpur	0	0	March, 2018	
7.	J. Chokka Rao LIS	65.328	112.5	March, 2017	
8.	Neelwai	0	0	March, 2018	

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Sri KomaramBheem	0	0	March, 2018	} -do-
10.	Palemvagu	0	0	March, 2018	
11.	Rajiv Bhima LIS	0	0	March, 18	

Punjab

1.	Shahpur Kandi dam**	0	0	—	The work on main dam has been stopped since September 2014 due to land issues between Government of Punjab and Government of Jammu and Kashmir
2.	Kandi Canal Extension (Ph-II)	0	1.0485	2016-17	—
3.	Rehabilitation of Ist Patiala Feeder and Kotla Branch Project	0	0	2016-17	—
4.	Relining of Rajasthan Feeder Canal	0	0	—	The project not Started

* The project has been declared as National Project after Gazette Notification of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 dated 01.03.2014.

** The project has been deleared as a National Project.

Status of PMKSY

3039. DR. C. P. THAKUR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the status of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) in Bihar;

(b) what measures have been taken to realize Prime Minister's dream 'Har Khet Ko Pani'; and

(c) whether farmers would receive financial assistance under this scheme to make their fields fertile?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) Under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), 99 on-going Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programmes (AIBP) including 2 projects of Bihar, namely, Durgawati Reservoir Project and Punpun Barrage Projects have been prioritized for completion in phases up to December, 2019 including Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) works. Total Central Assistance (CA) of ₹ 41.51 crore under AIBP, ₹ 14.11 crore under HKKP, ₹ 28.60 crore under micro irrigation component and ₹ 5.00 crore under water shed components of PMKSY has been released for Bihar during 2015-16.

(b) Central Assistance (CA) is being provided through 3 Schemes, namely, CADWM, SMI and Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of water bodies under Har Khet Ko Pani (HKKP) component of PMKSY. During 2015-16, CA of ₹ 1142.71 crore, ₹ 601.92 crore and ₹ 161.18 crore has been released to various States under respective schemes. Further, Government has approved a proposal to complete 99 ongoing major/medium irrigation projects under AIBP along with CAD works, at a cost of ₹ 77595 crores, in phases upto Dec. 2019 to ensure utilisation of 76.03 lakh ha of irrigation potential in the country.

(c) Farmers are eligible for getting CA under Micro Irrigation Component of Per Drop More Crop component of PMKSY as per the guidelines of the scheme through State implementing Departments.

Representation against Polavaram Project Authority

3040. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received representations in November, 2016 from Pydipaka dalit organizations (Nerudu Abdulu, Kavala and others) complaining that they have been socially isolated and ostracized by Polavaram Project Authority at Polavaram dam;

(b) if so, what are the details of this petition; and

(c) what steps are taken to talk to dalit leaders and the action taken against the officers responsible for creating social ostracism against dalits in Pydipaka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) to (c) No representation has been received from Pydipaka Dalit Organization (Nerudu Abdulu, Kavala and others). However, a representation dated 24.11.2016 has been received with a name 'Pydipaka Women and Children'. The representation is regarding their shifting from Pydipaka village. The same has been forwarded to Polavaram Project Authority (PPA).

*The House then adjourned at fifty-one minutes past
two of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Thursday, the 15th December, 2016.*